THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

(1953-54 ANNUAL)

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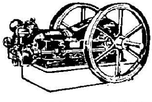

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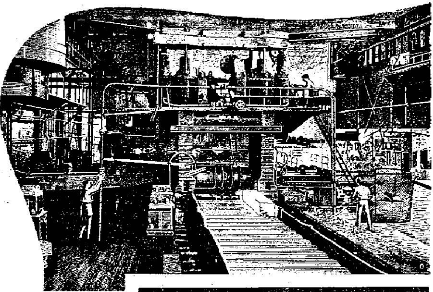

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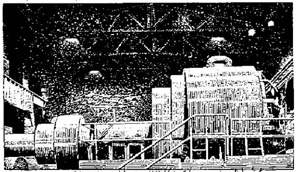

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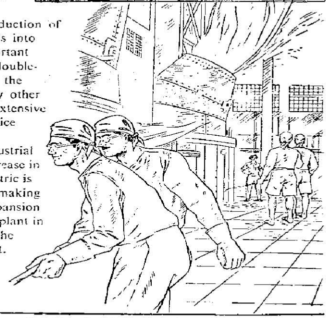

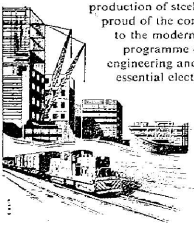

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PREFACE

Scarcely any other industry in the country could have a record comparable with the sugar industry in the matter of production of crises of an unexpected character. The industry which had a romantic and rapid development under a long-term policy of protection from 1932 to 1950, was responsible for a record production of nearly 15 lakh tons in the year 1951-52, that is, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, when it equalled the target laid down under the Plan for production by 1955-56. This peak production itself, far from being an achievement, turned into a crisis before long, due to the inadequacy of the domestic demand for consumption of sugar, accompanied by a carry-over stock of about 5 lakh tons from the previous season. Not knowing what to do with such plentiful supplies of sugar, Government thought of export markets, even by giving some concession, in 1952, to provide the necessary relief, and a decision was also taken to decontrol sugar at the same time, with the object of encouraging consumption. Soon after this very achievement of a record production, a crisis overtook the industry, as the domestic production fell precipitately to only 10 lakh tons in 1953-54,* and against such heavy decline in production, there was, for inexplicable or unforeseen reasons, almost 50 per cent rise in consumption of sugar. The situation worsened to such an extent that we have had the painful necessity of arranging imports of sugar from foreign countries to the extent of over 8 lakh tons, at a cost of about Rs. 60 crores, in 1954-55, to meet the domestic demand.

Great Increase in Consumption

Such, then, is the paradox of the industry. Only a few years ago India had declared self-sufficiency in the matter of her requirements of sugar and further addition to the industry's capacity was not considered necessary. Within a period of four years, the situation has completely reversed, and at the present moment there is a feeling that production of nearly 20 lakh tons of sugar should be arranged for meeting the present annual demand estimated at between 17 to 19 lakh tons. The demand for sugar by the end of the Second Plan period, namely 1960-61, is expected to be about 24 lakh tons per year.

Thus, for the sugar industry, the Five-Year Plan seems to be working in a reverse order; we achieved the first Five-Year Plan's target of production, namely, 15 lakh tons, in the very first year (1951-52), and wiped out all this gain in the course of the next two years. When production was at its peak, the demand was very small, and later, when consumption reached the peak, production touched the bottom. The position, thus, is very complex, and a very undesirable situation has emerged wherein large imports of sugar would seem to be necessary at least for the next five years until additional capacity is established and the industry is able to produce about 18 to 19 lakh tons of sugar. The

---

* At the time of going to press, the forecast for production in the 1954-55 season is 13 lakh tons. But who can tell?—ED.

demand for sugar, it must be stated, however, cannot yet be said to be stabilised at this level, as it depends and varies from year to year with the price of gur, the price of agricultural commodities, the standard of living, and such other imponderable factors.

As has been explained in the *Annual*, Government have taken suitable steps for improving cane cultivation and for extending the availability of adequate quantities of cane to the factories, but it does not appear to us that the country will achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of production for at least another 5 years, and in the meanwhile we will have to obtain our additional requirements of sugar, albeit varying in quantity from year to year, from foreign countries at the cost of valuable foreign exchange running into crores of rupees. This, to our mind, is an alarming feature, and not welcome in our present economy, particularly when in respect of food which baffled us, we have been able to achieve self-sufficiency.

We would like to suggest here that efforts should also be concentrated for increase in supply of cane near factory areas in order that more cane may be available for crushing, and thus more sugar produced. Mere addition to the capacity of factories, and of new factories, will be of no avail unless steps are taken at the same time for augmenting supplies of cane in factory areas.

In the succeeding pages, we have suggested suitable measures for remedying the present situation in a variety of ways, e.g. by increasing yields of cane per acre and obtaining larger recovery of sugar from cane in U.P. and Bihar, which are, at present, the principal sugar producing States of the country, by crushing cane in a fresh state, by increasing efficiency, by intensive application of fertilisers, provision of irrigation facilities, etc. Existing units which are of uneconomic size have been allowed to extend their capacity, and those which are unsuitably located are being assisted in shifting to more convenient locations, even in other States. Of the increase in capacity sanctioned towards the end of 1954 by the Government of India, by giving licence for establishment of 23 more sugar factories, more than half have been allowed to the various States in South India, e.g. Bombay, Mysore, Madras, and Andhra, which are in the tropical belt and therefore more suitable for cultivation of cane. We are not sanguine, however, that all these units will materialise (some of these are also on a co-operative basis and, therefore, new in the field), and further we are doubtful if these will start production earlier than 1956-57 or 1957-58. We trust that Government will not rest content with merely the issue of licence, but pursue the matter and ensure that the proposed units go into commission, by giving them all the facilities they need in acquiring sites, getting machinery, etc. at the earliest date.

We would like to emphasize here one aspect in regard to improvement of the quality of cane and increase in the average yield of cane per acre to at least 25 tons, instead of the present 13 tons per acre, within the next 5 years. All steps to this end should be urgently taken.

We feel that while intensive method of cultivation is necessary along with provision of irrigation and application of manure, which should be made available plentifully, even by giving concessions in price, etc., it is essential to create an incentive to the cane-grower in another direction too, namely, improvement of the quality of his cane. In this context we feel that the system of payment of cane should be so arranged that it is possible to pay a slightly higher price for cane with higher recovery. This problem should be examined with earnestness and urgency, and a trial should be given before long to this system, at least in some areas.

Future of Sugar Industry depends on Increased Yield of Cane

We would also like to stress once again that (1) sugar is made in the fields, not factories, and (2) that the future of the sugar industry in India depends on the success of our efforts in augmenting the average yield of cane from 13 tons per acre to *at least* 25 tons per acre. In the tropical belt, the yield can go up to 80 or 100 tons per acre. If the yield is thus increased, there will also be a fall in the cost of production, which will make it possible to bring about a reduction in the price of sugar for the benefit of the consumer.

Special Features of this Annual

We regret that although we had planned to bring out the *Annual* before the end of 1954, we have not been able to do so owing to circumstances beyond our control, but incidentally, readers will have the benefit of more up-to-date information and a better appraisal of the present complex situation in the sugar industry. Several new and up-to-date tables have been added both in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" and also in the Review which contains about 150 tables.

An up-to-date list of members of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, and Development Council for Sugar is also given.

Acknowledgment of Thanks

We are grateful to Shri J. M. Saha, Director of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, and Shri J. Singh, Secretary of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, New Delhi, for their uniform kindness in supplying to us from time to time all the latest data required by us and for checking up the statistical tables given in the *Annual* so as to make it reliable for reference.

We are also grateful to Mr. P. A. Gopalakrishnan, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, for his appreciation of the usefulness of our *Annual*, and for willingly supplying us detailed information needed by us for an objective assessment of the situation in the industry.

We are also thankful to Mr. T. Prasad, Secretary, Development Council of Sugar, Delhi, for the very great pains he has taken in sending us suitable material, and in checking up some of our tables which

are being made use of by various sections interested in the fortunes of this industry.

We are also grateful to the Labour Commissioner of U.P., Kanpur, for his very prompt assistance in furnishing us with authoritative material on problems of labour from year to year for incorporation in the *Annual*.

Our thanks are similarly also due to the Cane Commissioner of U.P. and Bihar; the Central Board of Revenue; the Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore; the Sugarcane Research Officers at Pusa and Shahjahanpur; the Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Calcutta; Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras; the Deccan Sugar Factories' Association, Bombay; and the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Bangalore; for the willingness with which they have given us assistance in supplying data which has been helpful to us in maintaining the authoritative and comprehensive character of our *Annual*, so that it can continue to be of use to members of both Houses of Parliament and State Assemblies, and to Governments at the Centre and States, and also to other persons interested in the study of problems relating to the industry, financiers, economists, and research students who require reliable information pertaining to the industry.

We are also happy to find that the *Annual* has been found of great use by foreign Embassies and Trade Commissioners, and trade organisations all over the world.

Complete List of Sugar Mills

A complete State-wise list of sugar mills in India, and Pakistan, with their location, capacity, names and addresses of Managing Agents, etc. is furnished in an Appendix to this *Annual*.

Detailed Contents

We have added this year *copious* and *detailed* contents to enable readers to find information easily about various aspects.

We trust the readers will appreciate the objectivity and fullness with which we have dealt with the current problems of the industry, and the concrete suggestions we have made in connection therewith. We will be glad to receive suggestions for enhancing the value and usefulness of this *Annual*, which, we are glad to find, is gaining in popularity and usefulness from year to year.

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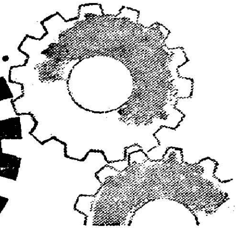

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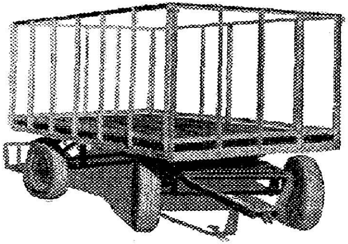

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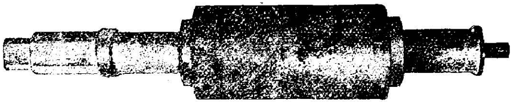

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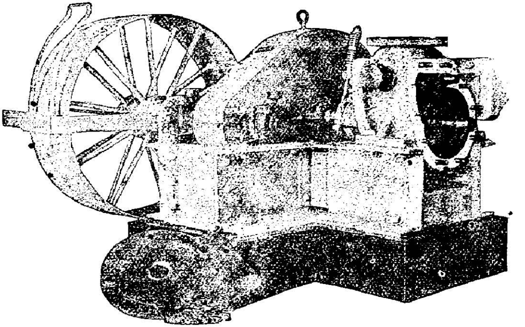

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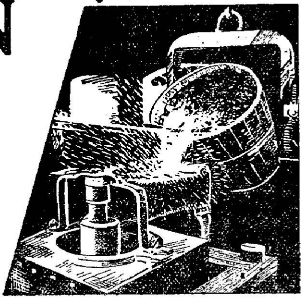

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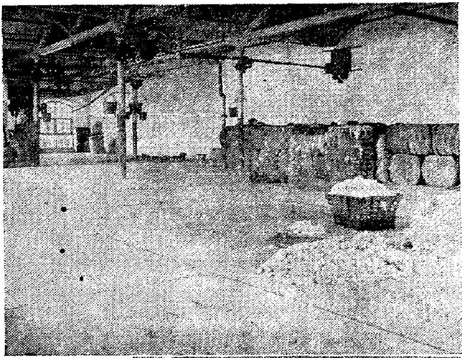

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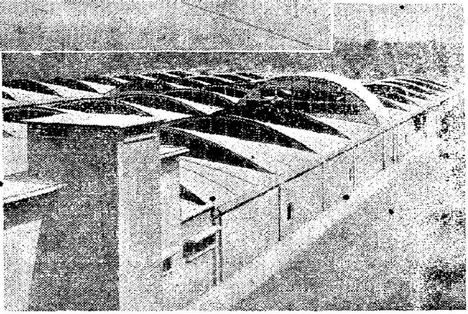

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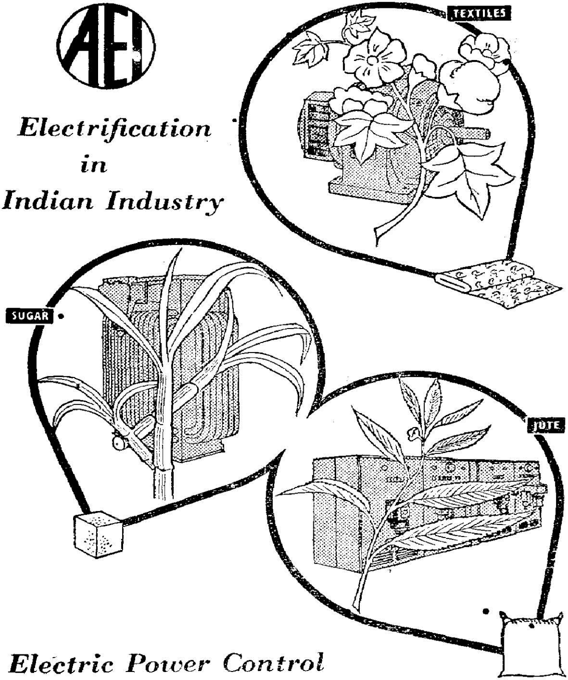

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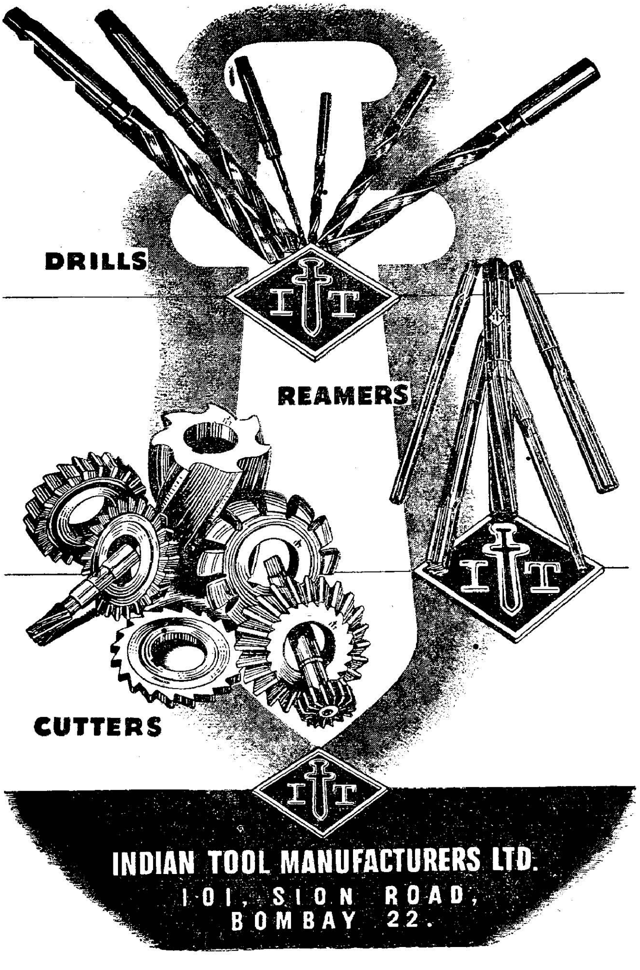
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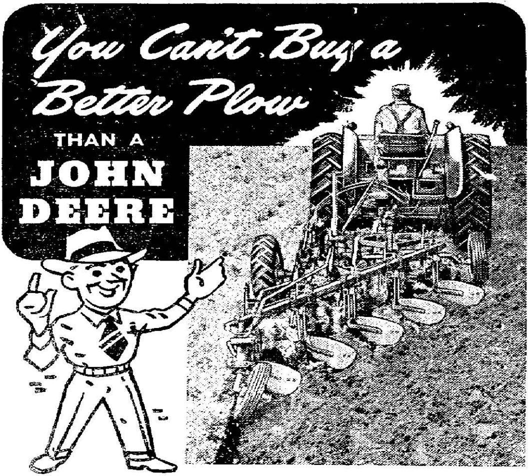

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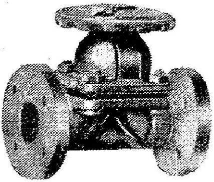

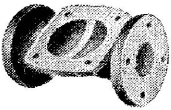

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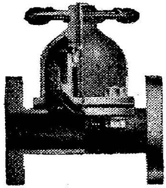

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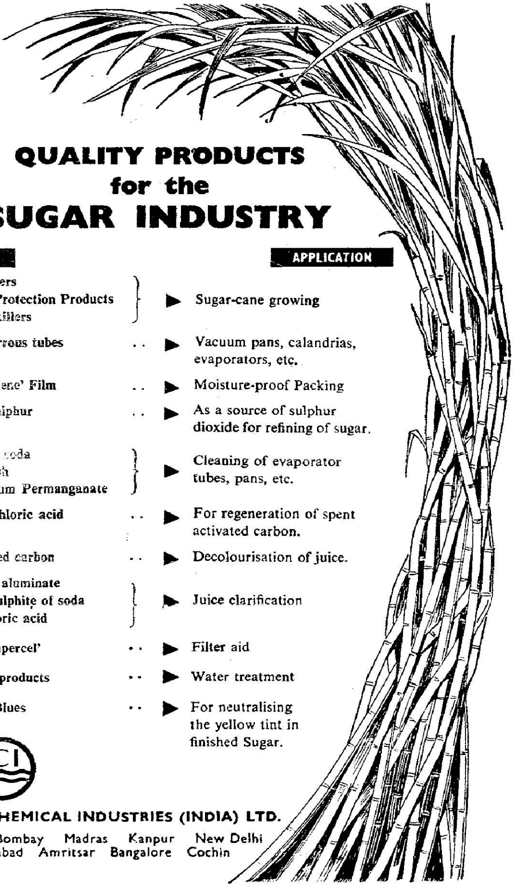

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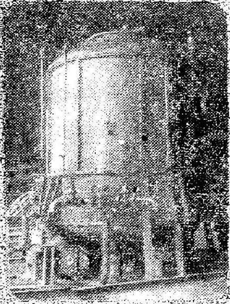

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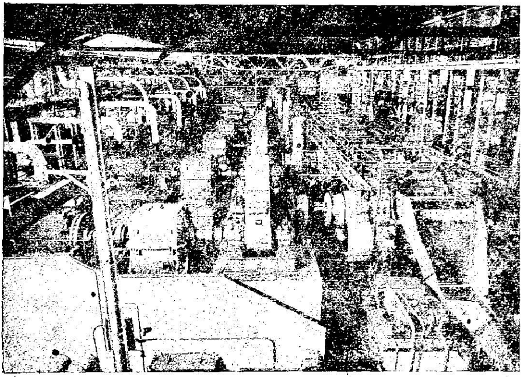

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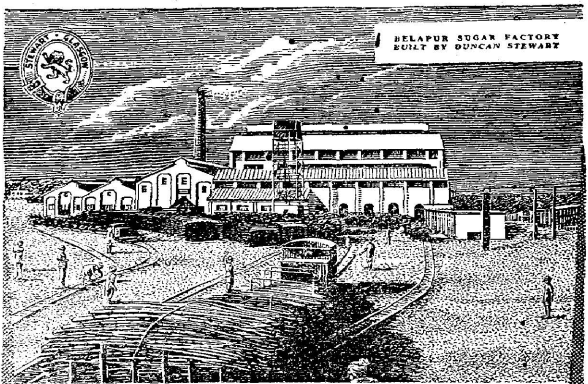

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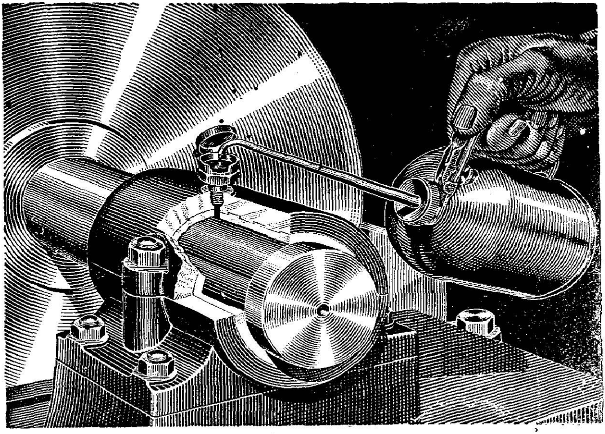

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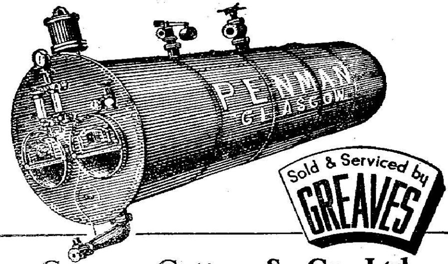

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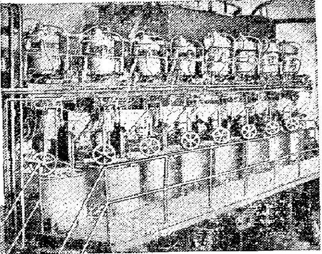

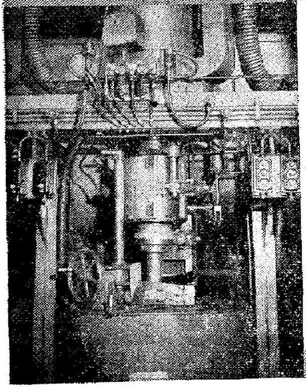

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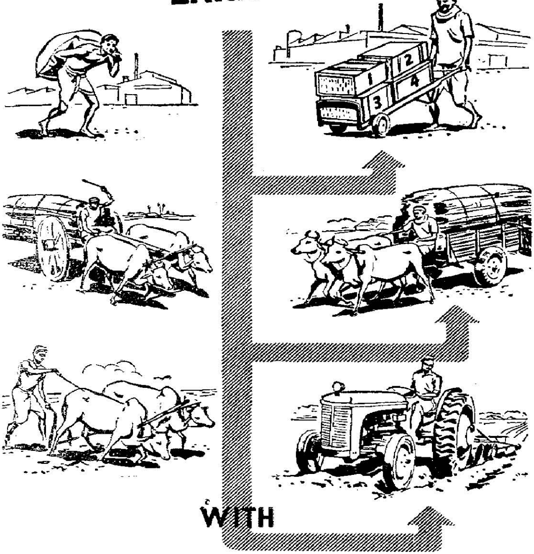

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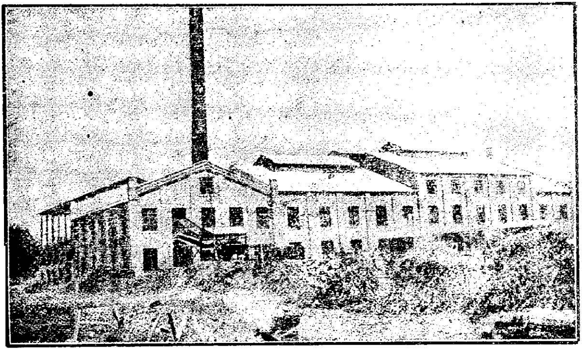

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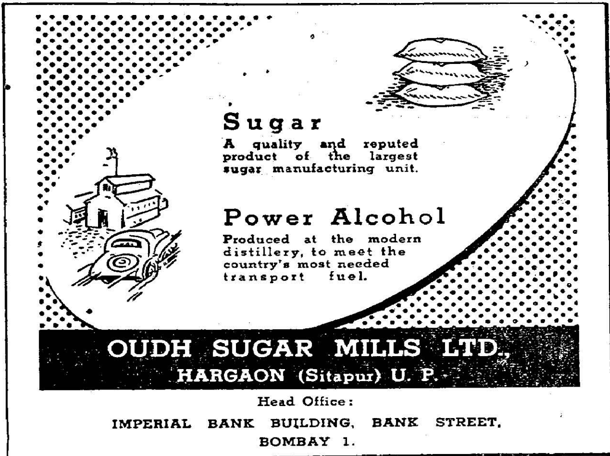
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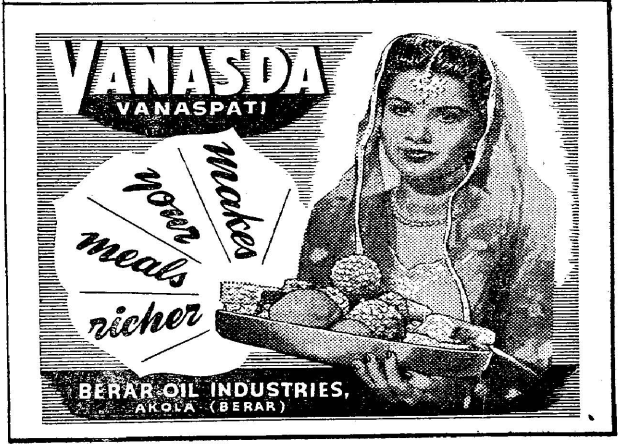
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"THE SUGAR INDUSTRY AT A GLANCE" (1953 - 54)

STATISTICAL SECTION

(Thoroughly Revised upto 31st October 1954)

TABLE No. 1

Number of cane factories working in the Indian Union (including Hyderabad); Production of sugar from cane factories, gur refineries, and khandsari; net imports of sugar in India during the last 23 years and estimates for the year 1954-55

Year (November-October)	Number of cane factories working in Indian Union	Cane factory Production (November-October)	Sugar Refined from Gur (Jan.-Dec.) (Estd.)	Khandsari Production Estimates (Nov.-Oct.)	Total Production of Sugar in India	Net Imports (excluding re-exports) of Sugar in India (Nov.-Oct.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1931–32 ..	32†	159,580†	62,000†	250,000†	471,000†	586,000
1932–33 ..	57†	290,000†	80,000†	275,000†	645,000†	389,730
1933–34 ..	112†	454,000†	64,900†	200,000†	718,900†	310,460
1934–35 ..	130†	578,100†	43,500†	150,000†	771,600†	311,139
1935–36 ..	137†	932,100†	47,900†	125,000†	1,105,000†	142,180
1936–37 ..	137†	1,111,400†	25,610†	100,000†	1,237,000†	24,030
1937–38 ..	131	914,600	17,200	115,200	1,047,000	21,648
1938–39 ..	132	642,200	14,700	92,100	749,000	331,400
1939–40 ..	138	1,207,800	26,500	114,500	1,348,800	66,836
1940–41 ..	140	1,046,800	42,000	183,800	1,271,900	43,217
1941–42 ..	141	751,400	19,900	91,500	862,800	30,451
1942–43 ..	141	1,051,800	7,800	195,900	1,255,500	8
1943–44 ..	145	1,200,700	7,700	137,300	1,345,700	14
1944–45 ..	136	942,200	6,400	114,700	1,063,300	30
1945–46 ..	138	922,900	4,100	106,800	1,033,800	...
1946–47 ..	135	901,100	4,000	96,700	1,001,800	....
1947–48 ..	134	1,074,800	5,400	105,000	1,185,200	14,389
1948–49 ..	136	1,007,600	4,400	113,000	1,125,000	5
1949–50 ..	139	978,600	4,000	175,000	1,154,400	....
1950–51 ..	138	1,100,500	600	125,000	1,226,100	60,950
1951–52 ..	139	1,483,100	600	100,000	1,583,700	n.a.
1952–53 ..	134	1,316,300	600	90,000	1,406,900	137,000
1953–54 ..	134	993,100(*a*)	600	100,000	1,039,700	500,000
1954–55 (Est.)..	134	1,100,000	600	100,000	1,200,600	750,000(*b*)

(*a*) The total production of sugar is reported to be 10.0 lakh tons *vide* letter SV-101(7)54 dated 2-11-54 from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(*b*) *Vide* statement of the Ministry for Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai) on 16-2-54. The imported sugar is estimated to cost about Rs. 53 crores of foreign exchange.

TABLE No. 2

Comparative growth of Sugar Factories in the various Provinces from 1936-37 to 1953-54

(No. of cane-factories Working)

Figures from 1946-47 onwards relate only to the Indian Union.

Name of State	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	1939–40	1940–41	1941–42	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53‡	1953–54‡
U.P. ..	68	68	69	70	70	70	71	70	67	67	65	63	65	66	67	66	66	65
Bihar ..	33	33	32	32	32	31	31	31	29	29	29	29	29	30	29	27	27	28
Punjab (I)	5	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madras ..	11	8	7	10	11	11	10	12	11	11	11	11	10	11	12	12	12	11
Bombay ..	6	7	7	7	8	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	14	15	15	14	13
W. Bengal & Assam	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	4	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orissa ..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Indian States ..	8	9	11	11	12	13	15	18	16	17	11	17	17	14	12	16	12	14
Total for India ..	137	136	139	145	148	150	150	151	140	145	135	134	134	139	138	139	134	134

‡ *Vide* letter No. 5003/Stat dated 12-7-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 3

Number of Sugar Factories in various States working in 1952-53, actual quantity of cane crushed, Sugar produced, recovery percentage obtained and average number of Working Days, etc.*

States	No. of factories working	Average No. of working days	Total cane crushed (1,000 tons)	Total Sugar made (1,000 tons)	Total molasses made (1,000 tons)	Recovery of Sugar % cane	Recovery of molasses % cane
East Punjab ..	1	165	158	16	5	10.21	4.67
Uttar Pradesh ..	66	118	7,174	700	274	9.75	3.82
Bihar ..	27	118	2,721	273	101	10.03	3.71
Madras & Andhra ..	12	89	770	71	33	9.20	4.34
Bombay ..	14	118	1,207	139	46	11.51	3.81
West Bengal & Assam ..	1	127	77	8	4	10.33	4.67
Orissa ..	1	106	29	2	2	8.14	6.12
Part B States ..	12	....	1,062	108	44	....	....
Part C States ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	134	113	13,197	1,316	509	9.97	3.85

* *Vide* letter No. 5003/Stat dated 12-7-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 3a

Second Forecast on the Production of Sugar directly from Cane in Vacuum Pan Factories in India in 1953-54 †

States	No. of Factories		Average No. of working days	Total cane crushed (1,000 tons)	Total sugar made (1,000 tons)	Total molasses made (1,000 tons)	Recovery of sugar % cane	Recovery of molasses % cane
	Existing	Working						
PUNJAB (I) ..		1	156	165	17	5	10.10	3.00
UTTAR PRADESH ..		65	90	5,615	552	184	9.84	3.28
BIHAR ..		28	63	1,454	146	48	10.06	3.32
MADRAS & ANDHRA ..		11	86	650	62	27	9.30	4.10
BOMBAY ..		13	108	1,057	123	39	11.62	3.73
ORISSA ..		1	110	33	3	2	8.40	5.75
WEST BENGAL & ASSAM ..		1	83	51	5	2	10.55	4.36
PART "B" STATES:								
Madhya Bharat ..		3	62	124	12	5	9.48	3.70
PEPSU ..		2	64	128	11	5	8.66	3.62
Rajasthan ..		2	67	58	5	2	9.07	4.08
Mysore ..		2	94	113	11	4	9.96	3.69
Hyderabad ..		3	100	372	40	17	10.72	4.49
Travancore & Cochin		1	47	31	2	1	7.13	4.47
Ajmer ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PART "C" STATES:								
Bhopal ..		1	70	41	4	2	9.45	4.14
OTHERS ..								
Total ..	159	134	85	9,902	993	344	10.03	3.47

† *Vide* letter No. 5003/Stat dated 12th July 1954 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

[*Tables Nos. 4 and 4-A on page iv*]

TABLE No. 4-B

Total Annual Value (Approximate) of Production of Gur and Sugar in Indian Union from 1946-47 to 1953-54

Year	Production in lakh tons		Ex-factory Price of Sugar		Average Price of Gur		Total Value Rs. Crores		
	Sugar	Gur	Per Maund	Per Ton	Per Maund	Per Ton	Sugar	Gur	Total Sugar & Gur
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
1946–47 ..	9.01	31.78	22 11 0	613	17 9 9	476	55	152	207
1947–48 ..	10.7	35.03	35 7 0	957	11 9 9	314	102	110	212
1948–49 ..	10.07	27.64	28 8 0	769	15 12 6	427	77	120	197
1949–50 ..	9.78	27.43	28 8 0	769	27 13 0	751	76	209	285
1950–51 ..	11.0	32.54	29 12 0	803	19 1 0	515	88	170	258
1951–52 ..	14.8	32.40	29 12 0	803	15 10 0	437	118	143	261
1952–53 ..	13.2	28.77	27 0 0	750	22 8 0	600	99	182	281
1953–54 ..	9.9	31.00	29 8 0	800	30 14 0	840	79	260	339

TABLE No. 4

Estimated Total and Per Capita Consumption of Sugar and Gur in India from 1932-33 to 1954-55

Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Consumption of Sugar (Tons)	Estimate of Population (Millions)	Consumption of Gur (Tons)	*Per Capita* Consumption: Sugar (Lbs.) per head	Gur (Lbs.) per head	Total Gur and Sugar (Lbs.)
1932-33 ..	1,006,000	....	3,240,000	6.3	20.2	26.5
1933-34 ..	996,000	....	3,486,000	6.1	21.5	27.6
1934-35 ..	1,059,000	....	3,701,000	6.5	22.6	29.1
1935-36 ..	1,074,000	....	4,101,000	6.5	24.8	31.3
1936-37 ..	1,167,000	....	4,268,000	7.3	26.7	34.0
1937-38 ..	1,159,000	....	4,364,000	7.2	20.9	28.1
1938-39 ..	1,073,000	....	2,186,000	6.6	13.1	19.7
1939-40 ..	1,074,100*	....	1,999,000	6.4	18.0	24.4
1940-41 ..	1,376,000	319.00	2,817,000	8.5	20.6	27.3
1941-42 ..	1,132,000	322.19	2,172,000	7.0	18.5	25.1
1942-43 ..	1,228,000	325.28	2,342,000	8.96	18.1	24.0
1943-44 ..	1,238,000	328.37	2,833,000	6.5	23.8	30.3
1944-45 ..	1,236,000	331.46	2,828,000	8.0	22.1	30.1
1945-46 ..	1,048,000	334.55	2,712,000	6.0	22.0	28.0
1946-47 ..	972,000	337.64	3,058,000	5.9	20.0	27.9
1947-48 ..	1,045,000	340.73	3,492,000	7.5	22.2	29.5
1948-49 ..	1,182,000	343.82	2,837,000	8.96	17.5	26.5
1949-50 ..	1,184,400	347.00	2,714,000	7.0	17.2	24.2
1950-51 ..	1,195,000	357.00	3,132,000	7.6	19.4	27.0
1951-52 ..	1,200,000	361.00	3,240,000	7.8	23.5	31.0
1952-53 ..	1,600,000	365.00	2,877,000	11	15	26.0
1953-54 (Est.) ..	1,900,000†	369.00	3,100,000	10	16	26.0
1954-55 (Est.) ..	2,000,000†	373.00	3,100,000	10	16	26.0

* Figures from 1939-40 onwards are for the Indian Union only.
† *Vide* statement of the Late Shri Rafi A. Kidwai on 16-2-54.

TABLE No. 4-A

Estimated per capita Expenditure on Gur and Sugar in the Indian Union from 1947-48 to 1954-55

Year	Retail Price of Sugar (Average)	Retail Price of Gur (Average)	*Per Capita* Consumption of Sugar	*Per Capita* Consumption of Gur	Total Expenditure on Gur and Sugar per Head (Approx.)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	lbs.	lbs.	Rs. a. p.
1947-48 ..	0 7 0	0 5 0	7.1	22.4	10 2 0
1948-49 ..	0 12 0	0 8 0	8.96	17.5	14 4 0
1949-50 ..	0 6 9	0 5 0	7.0	17.2	8 5 0
1950-51 ..	0 6 9	0 5 0	7.6	19.4	9 5 0
1951-52 ..	{ 0 10 0‡	0 6 0‡	7.6	23.5	13 6 0
	{ 0 8 0	0 4 0	7.8	24.0	10 0 0
1952-53 ..	0 7 0	0 6 0	11.0	23.0	14 8 0
1953-54 ..	0 7 0	0 6 0	10.0	16.0	10 6 0
1954-55 ..	0 7 0	0 6 0	10.0	16.0	10 6 0

‡ The prices previous to May 1952 when de-rationing was ordered by Government.

Total Expenditure by Sugar and Gur Consumers in Indian Union

The total expenditure by sugar consumers in the Indian Union on the basis of population in the Indian Union as 340 million in 1947-48; 343 million in 1948-49; 347 million in 1949-50 and 351 million in 1950-51 and on the basis of *per capita* expenditure for gur and sugar (total) as given in this Table 4-A works out to Rs. 344 crores in 1947-48, Rs. 489 crores in 1948-49, Rs. 289 crores in 1949-50 and Rs. 326 crores in 1950-51 approximately. It is inclusive of expenditure on gur consumption also. It is estimated to be Rs. 350 crores to 460 crores in 1951-52; Rs. 473 crores in 1952-53; Rs. 380 crores in 1953-54 and Rs. 385 crores in 1954-55.

TABLE No. 4-C

Total Value of Sugar and Gur Consumption at Ex-factory Rates (Approximately)

Year	Total Consumption of Sugar and its value			Total Consumption of Gur and its value		
	Consumption Lakh tons	Rate per ton	Value Rs. Crores	Consumption Lakh tons	Rate per ton	Value Rs. Crores
1946–47 ..	9.7	613	59.4	31.78	476	152
1947–48 ..	10.5	957	100.5	35.03	314	110
1948–49 ..	11.8	769	90.8	27.64	427	120
1949–50 ..	11.84	796	94.2	27.43	751	209
1950–51 ..	11.95	803	96.5	32.54	515	170
1951–52 ..	12.0	800	96.0	32.40	437	143
1952–53 ..	16.0	750	120	28.77	600	182
1953–54 ..	19.0	800	152	31.00	840	260
1954–55 (Est.)	20.0	800	160	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE No. 4-D

Estimated Statewise per capita Consumption of Gur in lbs.*

States	1941	1942	1943	1944
Uttar Pradesh	49.1	30.1	34.9	40.1
Punjab (I)	33.6	29.3	29.4	36.0
Bihar	6.2	11.4	5.4	10.4
West Bengal	15.4	14.1	12.8	15.5
Madras	12.7	7.4	8.9	11.3
Bombay	23.0	31.7	35.5	40.8
Assam	10.5	9.2	10.2	9.7
Madhya Pradesh	13.3	9.8	10.6	9.6
Orissa	10.5	9.8	9.9	10.8
Delhi	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5
Mysore	9.2	10.3	13.2	11.3
Hyderabad	11.1	8.1	8.3	8.2
Rajputana	17.0	11.1	11.3	8.9
ALL-INDIA TOTAL ..	19.7	16.1	16.9	19.4

* *Vide* Indian Sugar Manual, 1951-52.

TABLE No. 5

Per Capita Consumption in some of the important countries of the world and Retail Prices of Sugar *

(Figures in lbs.)

Name of the Country	*Per Capita* Consumption				Prices in annas per lb. (retail) on Sept. 1951 (*b*)
	1937–38	1948–49	1949–50	1951 (*a*) Sept.	
Belgium ..	70	66	73	68.1	9.9
Argentina ..	70	80.0	77.0	78.1	7.7
Australia ..	117	130.0	143.0	129.9	4.1
Brazil ..	52	70.0	71.0	63.9	6.6
Cuba ..	80	168	140.1	129.0	4.2
Czechoslovakia ..	59	68.0	70.0	86.9	10.5
Denmark ..	121	99.0	112.0	99.9	3.5
Egypt ..	21	29.0	30.0	30.9	5.6
Finland ..	..	..	..	..	..
France ..	55	55.0	60.0	59.5	9.6
Greece ..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary ..	26	46.0	48.0	..	..
INDIA† ..	**18**	**26.5**	**24.2**	**26** (*c*)	**7.1**
Italy ..	20	28.0	28.0	29.5	14.6
Netherlands ..	..	..	..	85.3	8.3
New Zealand ..	..	119.0	138.0	108.3	7.6
Norway ..	74	60.0	62.0	..	..
Poland ..	29	46.0	50.0	43.4	15.2
Spain ..	20	19.0	19.0	..	..
Switzerland ..	93	90.0	95.0	93.3	9.3
Turkey ..	..	..	..	15.7	17.4
Un. of S. Africa ..	61	99.0	95.0	101.9	3.6
U.K. ..	111	90.0	92.0	89.5	4.5
U.S.A. ..	95	115.0	106.0	103.6	7.8
U.S.S.R. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Java ..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan ..	24	8	9.0	13.9	11.0
Canada ..	101	101	112	100.3	9.0
Germany ..	59	44	54	71.4	9.4
Pakistan ..	..	..	24.3†	5.1	8.8
Austria ..	61	41	44	61.7	10.6
Holland ..	64	99	108	..	..
Mexico ..	33	56	57	54.0	3.9
Sweden ..	106	102	116	..	..
Russia ..	31.0	26.0	26.0	..	..
Portugal ..	20	26	26	..	..
Yugoslavia ..	13	14	17	17.0	32.7
Ireland ..	90	85	95	119.0	5.4

* *Vide* Indian Sugar Manual.

† This represents the figure for both gur and sugar.

(*a*) *Vide* Review of Sugar Industry of India from Agricultural Situation of India, May 1954.

(*b*) *Vide* Indian Sugar Manual, 1952.

(*c*) *Vide* Table No. 4 in this section.

TABLE No. 6

Sugar Consumption of Principal Countries

Countries	1951-52	± Against preceding year %	1950-51	± Against preceding year %	1949-50
Western Germany ..	1,365,365	—15.99	1,625,295	+21.87	1,333,588
Austria ..	210,444	+ 7.33	196,078	+15.38	169,944
France ..	1,121,327	—14.32	1,308,756	+22.51	1,068,319
Belgium ..	252,438	—11.64	285,676	— 5.24	301,461
Holland ..	522,627	— 7.11	562,620	+12.37	500,676
Denmark ..	256,087	+ 1.84	251,459	+22.62	205,077
Sweden ..	346,138	—10.72	387,680	+ 1.46	382,088
Norway ..	103,594	+ 0.91	104,557	+ 6.21	98,448
Italy ..	703,500	+13.47	620,000	+ 7.08	579,000
Spain ..	296,174	+43.42	206,509	—14.21	240,700
Portugal ..	108,967	+ 3.84	104.941	+ 5.70	99,278
Greece ..	80,276	—17.71	97,556	+10.35	88,409
Switzerland* ..	210,971	+ 6.75	197,634	— 1.20	200,032
Great Britain ..	2,092,357	+ 3.09	2,029,603	+ 2.36	1,982,905
Ireland ..	162,488	+ 6.54	152,517	+ 8.33	140,792
Finland ..	130,498	+ 5.45	123,757	+ 2.67	120,533
Turkey ..	167,601	+17.81	142,270	+ 6.48	133,606
U.S.A. ..	7,212,004	+ 3.83	6,946,281	— 6.53	7,431,514
Canada ..	679,836	+ 6.25	639,839	— 9.20	704,671
Mexico ..	650,858	+ 3.23	630,475	+ 7.92	584,191
Argentina ..	663,000	+ 7.98	614,000	+ 5.50	581,972
Brazil ..	1,781,000	+19.39	1,491,810	+11.87	1,333,495
Union of South Africa ..	498,397	—13.94	579,132	+ 6.14	545,614
Japan ..	634,387	+23.96	511,789	+84.75	277,051
Australia ..	556,794	+ 2.77	541,767	+ 3 70	522,445

TABLE No. 6a

Estimates of World Sugar Consumption †
(Million Metric Tons, Raw Value)

Continent	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
America—North and Central	9.50	8.90	9.30
America—South	2.70	2.90	3.30
Africa	1.60	1.70	1.70
Asia	3.50	4.50	4.90
Europe	11.70	13.00	12.96
Ocearus	0.64	0.65	0.67
Total World:	29.64	31.72	32 84

† *Vide* Estimates by F. O. Litch.

TABLE No. 7

Average and Maximum percentage of recovery of Sugar in Factories in India from 1932-33 to 1953-54

Year	*India* Average	*U.P.* Average	*Bihar* Average	*Bombay* Average	*India Maximum*
1932–33	8.66	8.55	8.60	10.00	10
1933–34	8.80	9.08	8.82	10.00	10
1934–35	8.66	8.56	8.79	10.37	11.10
1935–36	9.29	9.60	8.93	10.47	11.34
1936–37	9.50	9.65	9.20	10.68	11.43
1937–38	9.38	9.18	9.58	10.97	11.63
1938–39	9.29	6.14	9.00	11.29	12.25
1939–40	9.45	9.37	9.29	10.97	12.31
1940–41	9.70	9.87	9.86	9.94	11.15
1941–42	9.69	9.87	10.35	9.87	12.45
1942–43	10.28	10.16	10.93	10.64	13.35
1943–44	10.02	9.92	10.53	10.98	12.84
1944–45	10.21	10.20	10.69	10.79	11.84
1945–46	10.09	10.09	10.49	10.97	12.28
1946–47	9.88	10.03	10.08	10.30	13.46
1947–48	9.85	9.80	10.49	11.05	11.93
1948–49	9.97	9.93	10.34	10.83	12.53
1949–50	9.89	9.64	9.91	11.84	13.10
1950–51	9.99	9.81	10.26	11.61	13.34
1951–52	9.57	9.27	10.32	11.08	*12.45
1952–53	9.97	9.75	10.03	11.51	*12.97
1953–54†	10.03	9.84	10.06	11.62	....

† *Vide* letter No. 5003/Stat dated 12-7-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

* *Vide* letter No. 4094/Stat dated 24-6-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 8

Capacity of Factories and Duration of Crushing Season in India

Average Cane-crushing capacity of Factory (calculated on the basis of tons of cane crushed per day of actual working) in India		*Maximum* Cane-crushing capacity of Factories per day in India	
Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1934–35 ..	517	1934–35 ..	2,012
1935–36 ..	568	1935–36 ..	1,807
1936–37 ..	630	1936–37 ..	1,960
1937–38 ..	660	1937–38 ..	2 000
1938–39 ..	630	1938–39 ..	1,850
1939–40 ..	710	1939–40 ..	1,960
1940–41 ..	690	1940–41 ..	1,980
1941–42 ..	640	1941–42 ..	1,800
1942–43 ..	690	1942–43 ..	1,920
1943–44 ..	708	1943–44 ..	1,903
1944–45 ..	681	1944–45 ..	1,940
1945–46 ..	697	1945–46 ..	1,927
1946–47 ..	738	1946–47 ..	1,967
1947–48 ..	742	1947–48 ..	1,877
1948–49 ..	740	1948–49 ..	1,957
1949–50 ..	776	1949–50 ..	2,203
1950–51 ..	790	1950–51 ..	1,955
1951–52‡ ..	836	1951–52‡ ..	2,050
1952–53† ..	870	1952–53† ..	2,104

‡ *Vide* letter No. 218/Stat dated 9-4-53 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.
† *Vide* letter No. 4094/Stat dated 24-6-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

Duration of Cane-crushing Season (October-May)	Number of days of the Crushing Season													
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53‡	1953-54*
Mean duration of Cane-crushing season in *All-India* ..	113	85	101	117	98	94	94	110	101	91	101	133	113	85
Maximum duration of Cane-crushing season in *All-India* ..	264	313	278	255	232	185	169	198	341	162	330	249	196	156
Mean duration of Cane-crushing season in *U. P.* ..	100	78	112	131	98	96	97	114	98	90	101	148	118	90
Mean duration of Cane-crushing season in *Bihar* ..	100	54	96	93	78	79	70	76	84	98	97	99	118	63
Mean duration of Cane-crushing season in *Bombay* ..	..	..	..	..	..	120	131	142	..	..	117	143	118	108
Mean duration of Cane-crushing season in *"All-other States"* ..	144	117	89	110	111	95	95	123	116	89	98	124	93	84

* *Vide* letter No. 5003/Stat dated 12-7-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.
‡ *Vide* letter No. 4094/Stat dated 24-6-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 9

Acreage under Sugarcane, under Improved Varieties, Production of Cane per acre, Gross Production of Gur, and Calculated Production of Cane-crop * from 1931-32 to 1954-55 in INDIAN UNION

Year	Total Acreage under sugar-cane (in 1,000 acres)	Acreage under Improved Varieties (in 1,000 acres)	Average cane Production per acre (Tons)	Gross Production expressed as gur (in 1,000 tons)**	Calculated Production of sugarcane (in 1,000 tons)**
1931–32 ..	2971 (*a*)	1255	(*c*)	3975(*a*)	(*c*)
1932–33 ..	3317 (*a*)	1739	(*c*)	4676(*a*)	(*c*)
1933–34 ..	3481 (*a*)	2146	(*c*)	4896(*a*)	(*c*)
1934–35 ..	3481 (*a*)	2501	(*c*)	5140(*a*)	(*c*)
1935–36 ..	4024 (*b*)	3098	(*c*)	5931(*a*)	(*c*)
1936–37 .. 1937–38 .. 1938–39 ..	3276	2660	(*c*)	4455(*b*)	(*c*)
1939–40 ..	3117	2526	12.7	4006	39511
1940–41 ..	3985	3084	12.8	5055	51157
1941–42 ..	2944	2321	12.9	3709	37906
1942–43 ..	3062	2647	14.8	4439	45278
1943–44 ..	3602	3121	14.4	5074	51908
1944–45 ..	3531	3184	13.8	4740	48775
1945–46 ..	3201	2268	14.5	4552	46526
1946–47 ..	3528	(*g*)	14.1	4913	49769
1947–48 ..	4056	(*g*)	14.3	5817	58170
1948–49 ..	3752(*d*)	(*g*)	13.0	4869	48690(*d*)
1949–50 ..	3624(*d*)	(*g*)	13.5	4938	49380
1950–51 ..	4217(*d*)	(*g*)	13.3	5616	56160
1951–52 ..	4792(*d*)(*f*)	(*g*)	12.7††	6068	60680
1952–53 ..	4376(*i*)	(*g*)	12.0††	5260(*i*)	52600
1953–54 (*h*) ..	4101	(*g*)	12.43‡	5100	51000
1954–55 ..	3637	(*g*)	n. a.	....	....

* All figures revised *vide* letter No. F8-11/51-SG.ES., dated 1-4-1952, from the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Government of India.

** Raw gur production is one-tenth of actual production of cane (*vide* Note, Economic and Statistical Adviser, dated 10-8-50).

(*a*) Figures relate to undivided India, i.e. these include estimates for Pakistan also, and are, therefore, not comparable with those of the subsequent years which relate to the Indian Union alone.

(*b*) Average for triennium ending 1938-39.

(*c*) Data for Indian Union are not available.

(*d*) Figures are not strictly comparable with those for the years 1936-37 to 1947-48, due to increase in the coverage of the 'reporting-areas' and change in the method of enumeration in the State of Bihar.

(*f*) Partially revised estimates.

(*g*) The figures for the period subsequent to 1945-46 are not available, but it is *understood that almost the entire area under sugarcane cultivation in these years* consisted of improved varieties.

(*h*) Related to Second Estimate for 1953-54.

†† *Vide* Economic & Statistical Adviser, GOI letter No. 7-1/54-SM-ES of 27-5-54.

‡ *Vide* "Indian Sugar", March 1954 issue.

(*i*) *Vide* Final Estimate for 1952-53.

TABLE No. 9-A

Production of Cane and its Estimated Price (1949-50 to 1953-54)

Year	Rate of Cane		Production of Cane (Crore Tons)	Value (Rs. Crores) Approx.
	Per Md.	Per Ton (Approx.)		
1949–50 ..	1 10 0	48 0 0	5.0	235
1950–51 ..	1 12 0	50 0 0	5.6	250
1951–52 ..	1 12 0	50 0 0	6.0	230
1952–53 ..	1 5 0	35 0 0	5.3	185
1953–54 ..	1 7 0	39 8 6	5.1	201

TABLE No. 10

Percentage of Cane under different heads during the years 1935-36 to 1952-53 (November-October)

—	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	1939–40	1940–41	1941–42	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51†	1951–52†	1952–53†
Cane used in Factories..	16.0	17.6	17.8	16.2	32.3	20.95	20.3	22.5	23.0	18.9	19.57	18.31	18.8	21	20.2	19.6	25.5	25.1
Cane equivalent to gur used in refineries ..	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.97	0.3	0.3	0.25	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.25	0.08	..	..	..
Cane used for gur manufacture ..	63.8	64.9	62.0	64.0	46.7	54.22	57.58	52.44	55.3	59.4	59.42	62.1	60.0	56.6	55.9	58.0	53.4	54.7
Cane used for other purpose, including Khandsari, chewing, sets for planting, etc...	18.8	16.9	19.7	19.3	20.0	23.3	21.2	25.0	21.4	21.5	20.9	19.5	21.2	22.6	23.9	22.4	21.1	20.2
Total percentage ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

† *Vide* letter No. 7-1/54-SM-ES dated 27-5-54 from Economic & Statistical Adviser, Government of India.

TABLE No. 11

Percentage of Cane crushed in Factories to the total Cane-crop in various States from 1934-35 to 1952-53

Season		U.P.*	Bihar*	Bombay	Bengal	Madras	India
1934–35	..	13.6	30.9	8.0	2.7	5.0	12.3
1935–36	..	17.1	40.4	11.0	4.8	5.4	16.0
1936–37	..	17.1	49.3	13.0	5.2	6.0	17.6
1937–38	..	18.6	62.3	14.0	..	..	17.8
1938–39	..	14.5	44.5	..	..	..	19.5
1939–40	..	25.5	48.4	..	..	..	27.7
1940–41	..	13.9	29.3	..	..	..	19.1
1941–42	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	21.2
1942–43	..	21.9	..	..	..	..	25.0
1943–44	..	25.7	..	..	..	..	25.0
1944–45	..	21.2	43.0	..	..	..	19.49
1945–46	..	22.6	42.2	..	..	..	20.19
1946–47	..	21.7	37.4	..	..	..	18.55
1947–48	..	22.98	46.55	..	..	..	18.52
1948–49	..	22.31	69.8	..	..	..	20.78
1949–50	..	20.04	81.50	..	..	..	20.05
1950–51	..	20.8	70.99	..	..	..	19.63
1951–52†	..	28.40	89.65	..	..	..	25.54
1952–53†	..	27.11	..	26.18	7.42	..	25.09

* Figures are based on Cane Development Department (U.P.) statements showing disposal of cane crops in U.P. and on letters from the Cane Commissioner, U.P., to Chairman, Sugar Commission, U.P. and Bihar, and Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, for 1947 and earlier years.

† *Vide* letter No. 4094 dated 24-6-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 11-A

Quantity of Cane crushed (Statewise) during 1946-47 to 1953-54 ††

States		1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53†	1953–54‡
Punjab (I)	..	79	125	99	95	114	213	158	165
Uttar Pradesh	..	5,488	5,476	5,476	5,278	6,038	8,999	7,174	5,615
Bihar	..	1,470	1,606	1,787	2,241	2,194	2,170	2,721	1,454
Madras	..	596	686	587	648	972	1,147	860	650
Bombay	..	777	991	1,024	937	1,045	1,425	1,207	1,057
West Bengal	..	46	48	41	32	32	66	77	51
Orissa	..	22	35	33	21	26	29	29	33
Assam	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	37	53	58	53	45	41	..	41
Ajmer	..	..	..	4	3	..	13	..	..
Madhya Bharat	..	130	181	203	126	95	194	80	124
Mysore	..	158	189	318	176	25	320	246	113
Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..	17	22	43	67	53	31
P.E.P.S.U.	..	90	230	141	42	115	322	183	128
Rajasthan	..	34	54	93	35	19	88	6	58
Saurashtra	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	..	179	228	236	192	252	403	405	372
All-India	..	9,117	10,911	10,117	9,901	11,016	15,496	13,197	9,902

* The factory crushed only 219 tons. †† Figures in 1,000 tons.

‡ *Vide* Table No. 3a in this section based on the Final Note of the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

† *Vide* Table No. 3 in this section.

TABLE No. 12

Cost of Production of Cane per maund in India

(*a*) Definite figures are not available. Cost of production varies from Province to Province from annas 0-3-0 to annas 0-7-0 per maund. (*Vide* 1939 *Annual.*)

(*b*) Enquiry undertaken by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in 1934, was concluded in 1938. Reports of cost in various Provinces were published in 1938 and 1939, and also referred to in Tariff Board's Report of 1937.

(*c*) Cost considerably increased since 1942, due to inflation, and soaring up of general price level. Consequently, minimum price of cane increased to Rs. 2 per maund in U.P. and Bihar in 1947-48, reduced to Re. 1-10-0 in 1948-49 in U.P. and Re. 1-13-0 in Bihar, and fixed at Re. 1-10-0 in 1949-50 in U.P., and Re. 1-10-9 in Bihar.

(*d*) Summary enquiry undertaken by a Technical Committee on Sugarcane in 1949. Results not yet published.

(*e*) The average cost of cultivation of cane, according to the figures published in 1948-49 by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, can be taken to be roughly as follows in various sugarcane growing States.

State	Total Cost per acre in Rs.	Average yield per acre in Maunds	Average Cost of cultivation per maund of cane Rs.
United Provinces—			
1. Western	596 15 0	490	1 4 0
2. Central	562 9 0	470	1 3 2
3. Eastern	512 13 0	430	1 3 1
Bihar	566 12 0	380	1 7 10
Madras	1,130 7 7	1,053	1 1 2
Bombay	1,151 10 0	1,120	1 0 6
C.P.	503 8 0	300	1 10 10
Orissa	580 0 0	500	1 2 7
East Punjab	471 0 0	350	1 5 3
W. Bengal	861 0 0	528	1 10 1

N.B.—The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has lately appointed a small Sub-Committee with Shri S. Lal Singh, M.P., as Chairman and Messrs. N. L. Dutt and K. L. Khanna as members to examine critically the work in progress at various Sugarcane Breeding centres and to suggest ways and means to maximise acre yields of cane and minimise cost of production. The Committee has started working from 1st September 1954. It has under consideration a proposal to launch a Scheme for assessing the cost of sugarcane cultivation in India.

TABLE No. 13

Estimate of Total Amount of Money paid by Sugar Factories to Cane-cultivators and Workers since 1932-33 to 1953-54

Season	Estimated average price per maund of cane in U.P. and Bihar	Estimated amount paid for cane by factories to Cultivators	No. of unskilled workers employed (1)	Estimated amount of wages paid to unskilled workers (2)
		(Figures in 000's)		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1932-33	0 5 6	3,14,89	29	1,778
1933-34	0 5 6	4,83,98	67	4,032
1934-35	0 5 3	5,97,66	78	4,680
1935-36	0 5 3	8,81,03	82	4,932
1936-37	0 4 5	8,92,19	100	6,000
1937-38	0 5 1	1,57,53	100	6,000
1938-39	0 6 10	8,13,00	100	6,000
1939-40	0 8 5	18,81,09	100	7,000
1940-41	0 4 8	8,96,40	100	5,650
1941-42	0 7 0	6,15,00	100	4,000
1942-43	0 10 0	13,00,00	100	5,000
1943-44	0 12 0	18,00,00	100	5,500
1944-45	0 14 0	23,00,00	90	6,200
1945-46	0 15 0	24,56,00	100	6,600
1946-47	1 4 0	33,00,00	130	9,000
1947-48	2 0 0	61,00,00	130	11,000
1948-49	1 11 6	50,00,00	130	12,000
1949-50	1 11 0	45,36,98	130	13,000
1950-51	1 12 0	51,70,00	130	13,000
1951-52	1 12 0	51,48,00*	130	14,000
1952-53	1 5 0	34,65,00	130	14,000
1953-54	1 7 0	39,50,00	130	14,000

* *Vide* letter No. 5853-54 dated 27-6-1953 from the Cane Commissioner, U.P., and *vide* letter No. STIV-02-530 dated 3-7-1953 from the Cane Commissioner, Bihar.

Note.—The amount received by U.P. cane-growers from factories was about Rs. 25 crores in 1948-49 and by Bihar cane-growers Rs. 9 crores, and in 1949-50, it was Rs. 24 crores in U.P. and Rs. 10 crores in Bihar.

(1) Based on an assumption of an average factory employing about 600 workers.

(2) Based on an estimate of payment of 0-8-0 per day (upto 1941-42), and on the average working period of the season. After 1941-42, the estimate is on a 25 per cent higher basis.

(3) Dearness and allowances were increased by 50 per cent in 1942-43 and 1943-44 and have also been still more in 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, and 1949-50. Minimum wages increased considerably since 1946-47.

TABLE No. 14

Total Import Duty and Excise Duty on Sugar in India from 1950-51 to 1954-55

Year.	Total Import Duty on Imported Sugar.	Excise duty on indigenous factory Sugar.
1950–51 (From 1st April 1950 to 28th February 1951)	Total Import Duty = Rs. 12–9–7 per cwt. equivalent to Rs. 9–4–0 per maund. (This is including Revenue Duty Rs. 6–12–0 per cwt. equivalent to Protective duty plus 20% surcharge plus Excise duty, Rs. 3–12–1 per cwt. plus 20% surcharge on it.)	Rs. 3–12–0 per cwt. which is equivalent to Rs. 2–12–1 per maund.
1951–52 & 1952–53 (From 1st March 1951 onwards)	Total Import Duty = Rs. 13–2–0 per cwt. which is equivalent to Rs. 9–10–3 per maund. (This is including Revenue Duty Rs. 6–12–0 per cwt. plus †25% surcharge on it in addition to equivalent Excise duty Rs. 3–12–0 per cwt. plus 25% surcharge on it.)	Rs. 3–12–0 per cwt. which is equivalent to Rs. 2–12–1 per maund.
1952–53 (From 6th Nov. 1952 to 21st June 1953)	Total Import Duty = Rs. 14–13–6 per cwt. = Rs. 10–14–6 per cwt.	Rs. 3–12–0 per cwt. which is equivalent to Rs. 2–12–1 per maund plus an additional excise duty of Re. 1–6–0 per cwt. (or Re. 1 per maund) on sugar (except khandsari & palmyra) manufactured from 1952–53 sugarcane crop.
(From 22nd June 1953 to 31st October 1953)	Total Import Duty = Rs. 7 per cwt. or = Rs. 5–2–4 per maund.	Rs. 3–12–0 per cwt. and Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1–6–0 per cwt. till 31–10–1953.
1953–54 (From Nov. 1, 1953 to 5th Feb. 1954)	Total Import Duty = Rs. 7 per cwt. or = Rs. 5–2–4 per maund.	Rs. 3–12–0 per cwt. only. (The Additional Excise Duty imposed Re. 1–6–0 per cwt. was abolished by Government with effect from 1–11–1953).
1954–55 (From 6th Feb. 1954 onwards)	Total Import Duty = Rs. 11–0–0† per cwt. or = Rs. 8–1–4 per maund.	Rs. 3–12–0 per cwt. only.

† Under Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. 20 (Customs), dated 6-2-1954, sugar excluding confectionery falling under this item is exempt from duty leviable under the same schedule read with any other law for the time being in force for the imposition of additional duties of Customs in excess of Rs. 11 per cwt.

N.B.—A similar notification was issued when duty was fixed at Rs. 7 from 22nd June 1953.

TABLE No. 15

Protective and Revenue Import Duty on Factory Sugar, 1950-54

On Factory Sugar per cwt.	Import Duty: Protective duty per cwt.	Import Duty: Additional duty per cwt.	Total Import duty per cwt.
			Rs. a. p.
From 1-4-1932 to 31st March 1950 ..	Refer to our Sugar Annual 1951-52		
From 1st April 1950 to 28th February 1951 (Rs. 3-12-0 Excise duty)	REVENUE DUTY Protective Duty Converted into Revenue Duty of the same amount Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.	Revenue Surcharge of 20% on import duty and Equivalent Excise Duty of Rs. 3-12-0 with 20% Surcharge thereon.	12-9-7 (*a*)
From 1st March 1951 (Excise Duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt.)	Revenue Duty Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.	Revenue Surcharge of 25% on Revenue Duty plus Equivalent Excise Duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. with 25% surcharge on it (*b*).	13-2-0
From 6th November 1952 .. (Excise Duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. plus Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. which is equivalent to Re. 1 per md.)	Revenue Duty Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.	Revenue Surcharge of 25% on Revenue Duty plus Equivalent Excise Duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. with 25% surcharge plus Add. Excise duty Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. with 25% surcharge on it.	14-13-6 (*c*)
From 22nd June 1953 to 31st October 1953	do.	do.	7-0-0*
From Nov. 1, 1953 to 5th Feb. 1954 ..	do.	Revenue Surcharge of 25% on Revenue Duty plus equivalent Excise Duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. with 25% surcharge on it.	7-0-0*
From 6th Feb. 1954 onwards ..	do.	do.	11-0-0 (*d*)

(*a*) After 1st April 1950, the protective duty is Revenue Duty of the same amount —Rs. 12-9-9 per cwt. which is equivalent to Rs. 9-4-0 per maund. The Excise duty of Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. works out to Rs. 2-12-1 per maund.

(*b*) *Vide* the Budget 1951 for 1951-52, the surcharge on revenue duty was increased from 20% to 25%.

(*c*) The total import duty of Rs. 13-12 per cwt. works out to Rs. 9-10-3 per maund while the Excise Duty of Rs. 3-12 per cwt. works out to Rs. 2-12-1 per md.

(*d*) Under Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) Notification SRO 467 dated 6-2-54, Sugar excluding confectionery is exempt from the payment of so much of the Customs Duty leviable thereon as is in excess of Rs. 11 per cwt. and also from the payment of additional duty of customs leviable under Section 5 of the Finance Act, 1953.

* *Vide* Notification, dated 22-6-1953.

TABLE No. 16

Yield of Revenue from Import Duty on Sugar in India from 1931-32 to 1953-54

Year (April-March)	Yield of Revenue Rs.	Year (April-March)	Yield of Revenue Rs.
1931–32	8,10,07,000	1943–44	4,14,000
1932–33	6,84,79,000	1944–45	1,000
1933–34	4,72,04,000	1945–46	14,000
1934–35	3,81,35,040	1946–47	2,000
1935–36	3,24,16,000	1947–48	1,000
1936–37	50,52,000	1948–49	23,53,000
1937–38	25,33,000	1949–50	4,000
1938–39	45,22,000	1950–51	68,000
1939–40	3,96,08,000	1951–52	8,391,000 ††
1940–41	18,24,000	1952–53	3,000 ††
1941–42	1,94,000	1953–54	11,619,000 ††
1942–43	56,000		

†† *Vide* Customs & Excise Revenue Statistics published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics.

[Table No. 17 on Page No. xviii]

TABLE No. 18

Sugar—Average Annual Wholesale Prices in the Indian Union *

Year Nov. to Oct.	Kanpur	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1938–39	10 9 2	11 2 5	11 6 0	11 2 3
1945–46	....	17 12 0	....	27 0 3
1946–47	22 3 3	21 6 6	23 7 0	24 1 8
1947–48	35 12 8 (*a*)	37 11 5	37 10 9 (*b*)	38 2 5 (*c*)
1948–49	32 9 6	34 5 11	35 1 4	34 15 0
1949–50	31 8 0	32 1 0	32 14 6	33 8 4
1950–51	33 10 0	34 9 10	35 15 1	36 1 8
1951–52†	....	37 8 0	34 9 0	....
1952–53†	....	34 4 0	31 0 0	....
1953–54	31 12 0 ††	....	....	....

* *Vide* Indian Sugar Statistics, 1951.
(*a*) Average for 9 months. (*b*) Average for 11 months. (c) Average for 10 months.
† *Vide* Agricultural Situation in India, June 1953 issue.
†† *Vide* letter F-7-1/54-SM-ES dated 31-8-54 from the Economic & Statistical Adviser, Government of India.

TABLE No. 17

Excise Duty on all Sugar produced in India and Yield of Revenue therefrom from 1942-43 to 1953-54 Fiscal Year (April-March)

	Yield of Revenue from Excise duty in Thousand Rupees											
	1942–43	1943–44†	1944–45†	1945–46†	1946–47†	1947–48†	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51 **	1951–52 **	1952–53 *	1953–54 *
Khandsari	1,60	5,09	9,90	6,32	2,39	1,98	2,14	2,19	2,36	2,60	93††	nil
Factory Sugar	4,89,24	6,63,63	6,31,17	5,64,04	4,76,55	4,40,53	6,29,05	7,07,57	6,56,12	8,46,45	9,90,35 (a)	14,33,49 (b) (p)
Collections under Temporary Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Ordinance in 1943–44 to 1947–48	nil	54,53	1,38,07	10,05	1,55,60	43,20	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total ..	4,90,84	7,23,25	7,79,14	5,80,41	6,35,54	4,85,71	4,84,00	7,09,76	6,58,48	8,49,05	9,91,28	14,33,49

N.B.—Figures uptil 1947-48 are revised *vide* Indian Trade Journal, June 1, 1950.

N.B.—Figures from 1947-48 onwards are for the Indian Union.

** *Vide* letter No. 28/23/53-CX(ii), Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi, dated 8-7-53.

†† *N.B.*—Khandsari is exempted from Central Excise duty with effect from 19th July 1952, till then Rs. 93,000 were realised. This step was taken because the collection expense exceeded revenue from Khandsari.

* *Vide* letter ref. No. F.No. 28-6-54-CMX dated 27-8-54 from the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).

(a) Includes Rs. 50,52,000 additional duty.
(b) Includes Rs. 3,08,88 additional duty.
(p) Provisional.

TABLE No. 19

Approximate Average Price of Gur per maund from 1944-45 to 1952-53

Gur Market	1944–45 Rs. a.	1945–46 Rs. a.	1946–47 (Dec.) Rs. a.	1948 (May) Rs. a.	1949 Sept. Rs. a.	1950 Sept. Rs. a.	1951 Rs. a.	1951–52 Rs. a. p.	1952–53* Rs. a. p.
Madras ..	9 4	15 12	12 5	9 12	21 1	..	20 0	15 10 5	21 11 6
Ahmednagar ..	12 4	13 12	18 0	11 12	23 3	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarnagar	9 7	12 9	..	13 6	21 7	35 14	18 12	11 13 7	16 5 5
Meerut ..	8 12	10 11	15 9	..	19 14	..	..	11 12 4	16 1 5
Bhagalpur ..	8 3	12 14	17 2	12 0	14 6	29 14	..	..	..

* *Vide* letter No. 5003/Stat dated 12-7-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 20

Approximate Official Estimate of Total Carry-over of Stocks of Sugar in India at the beginning of November from 1931 to 1953

Year		Tons	Year		Tons
1931	..	32,000	1943	..	133,863
1932	..	19,000	1944	..	265,802
1933	..	9,000	1945	..	83,072
1934	..	30,000	1946	..	112,878
1935	..	23,000	1947	..	157,000
1936	..	159,000	1948	..	246,170
1937	..	211,000	1949	..	45,097†
1938	..	102,000	1950	..	87,891†
1939	..	105,000	1951	..	182,950†
1940	..	390,000	1952	..	504,000††
1941	..	295,000	1953	..	196,543††
1942	..	105,000			

† *Vide* letter No. 1098/Stat. from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, dated 7-5-52.

†† *Vide* letter No. 5003/Stat dated 12-7-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 21

Estimated Percentage of Gate-cane to the Total Quantity of Cane (i.e. Gate-cane and Rail-borne cane) crushed in Factories in the various Provinces *

Province	1939–40 %	1940–41 %	1941–42 %	1942–43 %	1943–44 %	1944–45 %	1945–46 %	1946–47 %	1947–48 %	1948–49 %	1949–50 %	1950–51 %	1951–52 % (Est.)	1952–53 % (Est.)
Bihar ..	53	65	63	70	70	75	75	70	70	74.4	60.3	60	60	60
U.P. ..	62	69	80	85	85	85	78	70	70	74	66.4	56	56	56
W. Bengal ..	33	32	52	60	60	60	54	50	50	89	86	45	50	50
E. Punjab ..	47	55	80	80	80	80	78	72	70	64	68	59	..	..
Bombay ..	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	90	86	98	99.5	99	99
Madras ..	75	67	60	65	65	65	71	66	66	76	100	98.5	98	98
All-India ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	70	68	70	70

* *Vide* Indian Sugar Manual.

TABLE No. 22

Statement showing Expenditure on Sugar Research by the Indian Council of Agriculture, and the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee * from 1935-36

Year	Amount spent Rs.	Remarks for Expenditure
1935–36 ..	4,79,088	According to the Chairman of the Central Sugarcane Committee, as per his statement in his speech on Jan. 10, 1951, the Central Sugarcane Committee since its inception in 1944 has spent more than Rs. 40 lakhs on research work.
1936–37 ..	3,88,627	
1937–38 ..	3,46,820	
1938–39 ..	3,24,928	
1939–40 ..	3,56,790	
1940–41 ..	3,19,304	Since 1945–46 the expenditure is shown in separate heads such as Agricultural research, Technological research and Development schemes.
1941–42 ..	3,74,580	
1942–43 ..	3,57,446	
1943–44 ..	4,26,828	
1944–45 ..	0,32,898	
1945–46 ..	11,03,091	"Thus in 1951–52, Rs. 7,51,753 were spent on Agriculture Schemes, Rs. 75,944 on Technological Research, Rs. 7,16,863 on maintenance of the I.I.S.T., Rs. 8,62,612 for the 5-Year Development Schemes, Rs. 4,38,094 for the establishment of the Institute and Rs. 1,89,812 for the administration of Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and miscellaneous."
1946–47 ..	11,52,779	
1947–48 ..	10,65,754	
1948–49 ..	31,25,318	
1949–50 ..	26,25,140	
1950–51 ..	29,42,937	
1951–52 ..	30,35,000	
1952–53 ..	32,42,000	In 1952–53, Rs. 8,49,000 were spent on Agricultural Research and Rs. 84,000 on Technological Research.
1953–54 ..	N.A.	
1954–55 ..	N.A.	

* Figures collected from official sources and furnished by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, New Delhi.

TABLE No. 23

Yield of Cane and Sugar per acre and Recoveries in different countries *

Country	Yields of Cane per acre		Recovery per cent cane	Yields of Sugar per acre	
	Tons	Mds.		Tons	Mds.
Cuba ..	17.12	465.9	12.25	2.095	57.03
Louisiana ..	19.84	539.8	8.06	1.602	43.58
Puerto Rico ..	24.16	657.7	12.23	2.956	80.44
Hawaii ..	62.05	1,689.0	10.46	6.489	176.6
Trinidad ..	..	..	10.69	..	..
Mexico ..	19.54	531.8	9.20	1.817	49.44
Martinique ..	17.93	487.8	8.13	1.458	39.68
Haiti ..	..	..	10.92	..	..
Argentine ..	13.05	355.1	9.89	1.290	35.13
Brazil ..	15.68	426.8	4.97	0.741	19.71
Peru ..	41.14	1,119.0	12.33	5.076	138.10
Egypt ..	30.42	827.9	9.97	3.032	82.50
Mauritius ..	19.63	534.3	12.08	2.370	64.51
S. Africa ..	22.36	608.4	10.90	2.439	66.36
Reunion ..	13.20	359.2	10.93	1.390	37.84
Java ..	56.20	1,530.0	11.49	6.440	175.39
INDIA ..	14.70	399.9	9.50	1.394	37.95
Philippines ..	27.08	737.0	8.45	2.287	62.23
Japan and Formosa ..	28.27	769.3	12.93	3.657	99.51
Australia ..	21.34	580.9	14.33	3.060	83.08

* *Vide* Report on Survey of Sugarcane, 1946. Also see Table No. 42.

TABLE No. 24

Java Sugar Statistics from 1935-36 to 1951-52

(In thousands of long tons)

Crop Year		Initial Stock on 1st April	Production*	Exports	Local Consumption	Final Stock on 31st March
1935–36	..	1,585	505	863	285	942
1936–37	..	942	583	975	309	241
1937–38	..	241	1,392	1,017	306	309
1938–39†	..	602	1,544	1,174	320	748
1939–40†	..	748	1,645	1,102	395	956
1940–41†	..	957	1,521	842	370	1,282
1941–42 }	..		1,330			
1942–43 }	..	705	83	1,517	..	1,500
1943–44 }	..		496			
1944–45	..	1,500	84	Nil	..	..
1945–46	..	..	20	,,	..	..
1946–47	..	..	28	,,	600‡	980
1947–48	..	980	54	,,	344‡	..
1948–49	..	..	223	,,	314‡	..
1949–50	..	..	330	,,	..	..
1950–51	..	..	350	,,	..	..
1951–52	..	..	400	,,	..	..

* *Vide* Australian Sugar Journal, January 15, 1951 issue, and our 1949 *Annual.*
† *Vide* Indian Sugar Manual.
‡ Also includes figures of exports.

TABLE No. 25

Total Production of Molasses in India * from 1935-36 to 1953-54

Year		Production of Molasses in India in 1,000 tons†			
		From Cane Factory	From Sugar refineries	From Khandsari	Total
1935–36	..	337	33	125	494
1936–37	..	406	10	100	516
1937–38	..	349	8	125	482
1938–39	..	242	6	100	348
1939–40	..	485	7	125	627
1940–41	..	424	32	100	556
1941–42	..	293	7	100	400
1942–43	..	369	2	214	585
1943–44	..	430	4	100	544
1944–45 (Union)	..	324	2	92	418
1945–46 (,,)	..	328	2	85	415
1946–47 (,,)	..	318	2	75	395
1947–48 (,,)	..	411	3	84	498
1948–49 (,,)	..	373	3	91	467
1949–50 (,,)	..	356	2	90	448
1950–51 (,,)	..	395	..	80	475
1951–52 (,,)	..	598†	..	..	598‡
1952–53 (,,)	..	509‡‡	..	..	509
1953–54 (,,)	..	344‡‡	..	..	344‡‡

* After 1936-37 statistics regarding Burma are excluded and from 1943-44, Pakistan excluded. Production of Molasses from cane factory in Pakistan was 8,600 tons in 1943-44; 4,500 tons in 1944-45; 10,100 in 1945-46 and 8,900 tons in 1946-47. From Khandsari was 18,709 in 1943-44; 12,700 tons in 1944-45; 18,300 tons in 1945-46; and 17,709 tons in 1946-47 (*vide* Indian Trade Journal, June 1950).

† *Vide* Official estimates and Indian Trade Journal, 1950.

‡ *Vide* Letter No. 218/Stat. from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, dated 9-4-53.

‡‡ *Vide* letter No. 5003/Stat dated 12-7-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 26

Sugar Machinery Imports into India since 1932-33 and its Value (Year: April-March)*

(Figures in Rs. 1,000)

Year	Value in Rs. 1,000	Year	Value in Rs. 1,000	Year	Value in Rs. 1,000
1932–33 ..	1,53,11	1939–40 ..	0,50,84	1946–47 ..	0,55,44
1933–34 ..	3,36,38	1940–41 ..	0,40,87	1947–48 ..	0,94,67§
1934–35 ..	1,05,45	1941–42 ..	0,20,41	1948–49 ..	1,51,79§
1935–36 ..	0,65,70	1942–43 ..	0,07,73	1949–50 ..	1,74,25§
1936–37 ..	0,95,16	1943–44 ..	0,08,20	1950–51 ..	0,99,93§
1937–38 ..	0,69,37	1944–45 ..	0,11,07	1951–52 ..	0,69,46§
1938–39 ..	0,61,36	1945–46 ..	0,30,43	1952–53 ..	0,64,24§
				1953–54 ..	0,69,14§

* *Vide* Sea-Borne Trade of India.

§ The figures exclude imports into Pakistan and refer to imports of sugar machinery in the Indian Union only.

TOTAL VALUE OF MACHINERY IMPORTS IN 22 YEARS

The total value of sugar machinery imports in India comes to Rs. 18.3 crores in 22 years.

TABLE No. 27

Calculated Net Production* of Gur in India for direct consumption, from 1931-32 to 1952-53

Year (November-October)	Calculated net Annual Production of *Gur* for direct consumption (in '000 tons)	Year (November-October)	Calculated net Annual Production of *Gur* for direct consumption (in '000 tons)
1931–32 ..	2,758	1941–42 (Union) ..	2,172
1932–33 ..	3,240	1942–43 („) ..	2,338
1933–34 ..	3,486	1943–44 („) ..	2,836
1934–35 ..	3,701	1944–45 („) ..	2,837
1935–36 ..	4,101	1945–46 („) ..	2,715
1936–37 ..	4,268	1946–47 („) ..	3,178
1937–38 ..	4,364	1947–48 („) ..	3,503
1938–39 ..	2,186	1948–49 („) ..	2,765
1939–40 (Union) ..	1,919	1949–50 („) ..	2,743
1940–41 („) ..	2,817	1950–51 („) ..	3,254
		1951–52 („) ..	3,240
		1952–53 („) ..	2,877

* Revised, *vide* letter No. 4094/Stat dated 24-6-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 28

Cane Factory Production of Sugar in U.P., Bihar and All-India (in Tons) from 1931-32 to 1953-54

Season		U.P.	Bihar	All-India	Total quantity of *Cane* Crushed by all Factories in tons
1931–32	..	66,312	75,091	1,59,580	17,83,000
1932–33	..	1,40,344	1,28,610	2,90,000	33,50,000
1933–34	..	2,73,774	1,39,957	4,54,000	51,57,000
1934–35	..	3,15,600	1,84,038	5,78,100	66,72,000
1935–36	..	5,30,000	2,50,200	9,32,100	98,01,000
1936–37	..	6,08,600	3,29,300	11,11,400	1,10,87,000
1937–38	..	5,31,300	2,25,300	9,14,600	99,16,400
1938–39	..	3,20,300	61,600	6,42,200	70,04,800
1939–40	..	6,59,500	3,22,100	12,07,800	1,31,31,700
1940–41	..	5,13,300	2,46,100	10,46,100	1,12,90,000
1941–42	..	3,82,900	1,17,300	7,51,400	80,26,300
1942–43	..	6,12,500	2,37,400	10,51,800	1,04,18,500
1943–44	..	7,27,100	2,12,400	12,00,700	1,21,37,800
1944–45	..	5,28,900	1,69,900	9,42,200	93,43,300
1945–46	..	5,25,600	1,78,600	9,22,900	93,59,500
1946–47	..	5,25,800	1,48,200	9,01,100	91,17,100
1947–48	..	5,09,900	1,68,500	10,74,800	1,09,10,700
1948–49	..	5,27,000	1,84,900	10,07,600	1,00,39,300
1949–50	..	5,08,600	2,22,100	9,78,600	99,01,300
1950–51	..	5,92,140	2,25,108	11,00,500	1,10,15,700
1951–52‡	..	8,34,000	2,24,000	14,83,100	1,54,96,200
1952–53†	..	6,99,800	2,72,800	13,16,300	1,31,97,100
1953–54†	..	5,53,300	1,46,300	9,93,100	99,02,100

Note.—After 1946-47 the figures are for Indian Union.

‡ *Vide* letter 218/Stat., of the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, dated 9-4-1953.

† *Vide* Table No. 3 in this section.

TABLE No. 28-A

Total Production of Sugar by Central Sugar Factories in Provinces and States of the Indian Union (1937-38 to 1953-54)

Year		United Provinces	Bihar	East Punjab	Madras	West Bengal	Bombay	Other States
1937–38	..	531,300	225,300	7,800	20,700	7,600	40,700	81,200
1938–39	..	320,300	161,600	4,300	23,000	4,500	52,200	79,200
1939–40	..	659,500	322,100	8,400	31,300	12,100	69,300	105,100
1940–41	..	513,300	246,100	9,300	44,100	15,200	84,800	133,300
1941–42	..	382,900	117,300	7,900	30,800	8,300	85,000	119,200
1942–43	..	612,500	237,400	5,600	27,500	3,800	77,900	87,100
1943–44	..	727,100	212,400	11,200	39,200	4,060	81,200	125,500
1944–45	..	528,200	169,900	8,200	46,500	4,800	74,900	100,000
1945–46	..	515,900	176,600	6,700	49,200	4,400	72,400	97,700
1946–47	..	525,800	148,200	8,000	48,700	4,400	65,400	100,600
1947–48	..	599,900	168,500	12,300	59,300	5,200	89,600	140,000
1948–49	..	543,500	148,900	9,700	55,000	4,400	112,700	....
1949–50	..	508,600	222,100	9,300	61,700	3,400	111,000	62,500
1950–51	..	592,140	225,108	11,146	90,864	3,597	121,399	56,300
1951–52*	..	834,000	224,000	20,100	98,900	7,200	157,800	141,100
1952–53†	..	699,800	272,800	16,100	80,600	8,000	138,800	100,200†
1953–54†	..	552,300	146,300	16,700	71,700	5,200	122,800	78,100

* *Vide* letter 218/Stat., dated 9-4-53 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

† *Vide* Table No. 3 in this section.

TABLE No. 29

* Minimum Sugarcane Prices and the Ex-Factory Prices of Crystal Sugar of E-27 grade for the 1950-51, 1951-52 & 1952-53 seasons in different States

Price fixed: Rs. 29-12-0 per maund of sugar, E-27 quality ** (1950-51)

The following is a comprehensive statement showing minimum sugarcane prices and ex-factory prices of crystal sugar of E-27 grade produced on or after 1-11-1950 for 1950-51 & 1951-52 seasons in various States:

Name of State	Price per maund of Sugar Ex-factory 1952-53§	Price per maund of Sugar Ex-factory 1951-52	Price per maund of Sugar Ex-factory 1950-51†	Minimum price of cane per md. of 82 2/7 lbs. in 1950-51 and 1951-52	Minimum price of cane per maund 1952-53¶
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bihar, North ..	27 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	1 12 0	
Bihar, South ..	27 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	1 12 0	
Bombay ..	28 0 0	29 12 0	29 12 0	1 12 0	
Punjab ..	27 0 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	1 12 0	
U. P., West ..	27 0 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	1 12 0	
U. P., East ..	27 0 0	31 8 0	32 0 0	1 12 0	
W. Bengal ..	27 0 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	1 12 0	
Hyderabad ..	28 0 0	29 12 0	29 12 0	1 12 0	
Madhya Bharat ..	27 0 0	32 0 0	31 8 0	1 11 0‡	
Mysore ..	28 0 0	29 12 0	33 0 0	1 12 0	
Rajasthan: ..	27 0 0	34 14 0	34 14 0		
Bhupalsagar ..			33 0 0	1 12 0‡	
Shriganganagar ..			34 14 0	1 13 0	
Pepsu: ..	27 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0		Gate-cane
Phagwara ..			34 0 0	1 13 0‡	1 5 0
Hamira ..			34 14 0	1 13 0	
Madras: ..	28 0 0				
Anakapale ..			33 0 0	1 12 0	Out-station
Etikopaka ..			33 0 0	1 12 0	cane:
Mailpatti ..			33 0 0	1 12 0	
Podannur ..			33 0 0	1 12 0	1 3 0
Madura ..			33 0 0	1 12 0	
Tanuku ..			33 0 0	1 12 0	
Bobbili ..			32 0 0	1 12 0	
Seethanagaram ..			32 0 0	1 12 0	
Pugalur ..			32 0 0	1 12 0	
Samalkot ..			32 0 0	1 12 0	
Krilampodi ..			32 0 0	1 12 0	
Vuyyuru ..			30 8 0	1 12 0	
Hospet ..			30 8 0	1 12 0	
Nellikuppam ..			30 8 0	1 12 0	
Orissa: ..	28 0 0				
Aska ..			33 0 0	1 12 0	
Rayagada ..			33 0 0	1 12 0	
Bhopal ..		32 12 0	32 12 0	1 11 0‡	
Travancore-Cochin ..	28 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	50 0 0 (per ton) or 1 13 5	

* *Vide* Letter No. D.O.SV-120(4)/51, Ministry of Agriculture (Sugar and Vanaspati Section), dated 3rd February 1951.

** For differentials in price for various grades, higher and lower than E-27, *vide* another Table in "Sugar Industry at a Glance".

† *Vide 'Agricultural Situation in India'*, November 1951 issue.

‡ In 1951-52, however, the prices were: Madhya Bharat (1-12-0); Pepsu (1-13-0); Rajasthan (1-13-0); Travancore-Cochin (1-13-0) as in 1950-51; Bhopal (1-12-0). *Vide 'Agricultural Situation in India'*, November 1951.

§ *Vide* Notification S.R.O. 1987 dated 28-11-1952 of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

¶ *Vide* S.R.O. 1672, 1673 and 1674 of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

TABLE No. 29-A

Sugar Price and Cane Price for 1953-54 & 1954-55

Vide the announcement of the Government of India on September 30, 1953, the Government of India decided to fix the minimum price of sugarcane for the seasons 1953-54 and 1954-55 at Re. 1-7-0 per maund for gate delivery and Re. 1-5-0 per maund per railway centres as against the cane price of Re. 1-5-0 and 1-3-0 per maund for gate and out-station delivery of cane. The sugar price was maintained at Rs. 27 and Rs. 28 per maund and to offset the loss to industry by increase in the cane price by Rs. 2 per maund Government discontinued Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1 per maund and the industry agreed to forego As. 4 per maund from its profits.

Sugar Price for 1953-54 (till 15-6-54) & from June 16, 1954

The Government of India decided to reduce the price of Sugar from Rs. 30 per maund to Rs. 29-8-0 per maund f.o.r. destination in respect of indigenous sugar and imported sugar with effect from June 16, 1954.

Sugar Price for 1952-53 Rs. 27 and Rs. 28 per maund

For Southern India specified in Table No. 29, the ex-factory price for 1952-53 season was Rs. 28 per maund, for Northern India, the ex-factory price was fixed at Rs. 27 per maund. The prices were exclusive of transport charges.

TABLE No. 29-B

Ex-Factory Price of Sugar as fixed in 1949-50 by Government of India (Rs. 28-8-0 per maund of sugar)

Authoritative Table showing break-up of the Price of Sugar for E-27 Quality fixed at Rs. 28-8-0 per maund for the year 1949-50 * on the U.P. basis

		Rs.	a.	p.
Estimated No. of working days		105 days		
Estimated Recovery		10.0%		
Cane Price Re. 1-10-0 per maund:				
1.	Price of cane per maund of sugar	16	4	0
2.	Cess at As. 3 per maund of cane	1	14	0
3.	Transport	0	5	3
4.	Co-operative Societies Commission	0	6	9
5.	Basic Manufacturing Expenses	1	15	0
6.	Extra Interest on working capital	0	6	0
7.	Additional Manufacturing Charges	3	9	10
8.	Excise duty	2	12	1
9.	Extra Insurance	0	1	3
10.	Award dated 26-6-47	0	3	0
11.	Profit	0	14	9
		28	11	11
12.	Reduction on account of molasses	0	1	6
13.	Deduction on account of high transport charges, high extra interest on working capital, award, etc. as in 1948-49 prices	0	6	0
		28	4	5
14.	Grade differences	0	4	0
		28	8	5
		or 28	8	0

Sugar price for 1950-51 and 1951-52 (Rs. 29-12-0 per maund, E-27 quality)

* The prices of sugar for 1950-51 had been fixed on an *ad hoc* basis for different regions after taking into consideration prevailing conditions in those areas. No authoritative break-up is thus available. However, it is to be noted that the price of cane was increased from Re. 1-10-0 per maund to Re. 1-12-0 per maund of cane, i.e. to Rs. 17-8-0 for cane per maund of sugar for 1950-51 season and consequently the price of sugar was increased from Rs. 28-8-0 in 1949-50 to Rs. 29-12-0 in 1950-51 season.

The prices of sugar and sugarcane remained the same in 1951-52.

Prices for different regions are shown in Table No. 29 for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

TABLE No. 30
Recovery of Sugar from Cane from 1941-42 to 1953-54

Provinces	Recovery of Sugar per cent Cane												
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50†	1950-51†	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 ††
U.P. ..	9.87	10.16	9.92	10.20	10.09	10.03	9.80	9.93	9.64	9.81	9.27	9.78	9.84
Bihar ..	10.35	10.93	10.53	10.69	19.49	10.08	10.49	10.34	9.91	10.26	10.32	10.10	10.06
Rest of India	9.22	9.95	9.94	9.92	9.56*	9.16*	9.14*	9.41	10.41	10.18	9.82	..	10.39
All-India ..	9.69	10.28	10.02	10.21	10.13*	9.88	9.85	9.96	9.88	9.99	9.57	10.01	10.03

* Includes figures for Rampur factories from 1945-46 (*vide* letter from the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, dated 19-9-1950).

† *Vide* letter No. 218/Stat., dated 9-4-1953 from the Director of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

†† *Vide* letter No. 5003/Stat dated 12-7-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

[*For Table 30-A, see next page.*

TABLE No. 31
Production of Sugar directly from Cane in Modern Factories in India from 1929-30 to 1953-54 and Recovery Percentage for Java upto 1938-39

Season	Number of Factories producing Sugar direct from cane	Cane crushed	Sugar produced	Percentage Recovery for India	Percentage Recovery for Java
		Tons	Tons		
1929-30 ..	27	989,776	49,768	9.07	11.76
1930-31 ..	29	1,317,248	119,859	9.00	10 92
1931-32 ..	32	1,783.499	159,580	8.89	11.56
1932-33 ..	57	3,350,231	290,000	8.66	12.84
1933-34 ..	112	5,157,373	454,000	9.80	12.55
1934-35 ..	130	6,572,000	578,100	8.66	13.23
1935-36 ..	137	6,801,748	932,100	9.29	12.77
1936-37 ..	137	11,687,200	1,111,400	9.50	11.87
1937-38 ..	131	9,916,400	914,600	9.38	11.77
1938-39 ..	132	7,001,800	642,200	9.29	12.23
1939-40 ..	138	13,131,700	1,207,800	9.45	(Not Available)
1940-41 ..	140	11,290,900	1,046,100	9.70	
1941-42 ..	141	8,026,300	751,400	9.69	
1942-43 ..	141	10,418,000	1,051,800	10.28	
1943-44 ..	145	12,137,800	1,200,700	10.02	
1944-45 ..	136	9,343,300	942,200	10 21	
1945-46 ..	138	9,359,500	922,900	10.09	
1946-47 ..	135	9,117,100	901,100	9.88	
1947-48 ..	134	10,910,700	1,074,800	9.85	
1948-49 ..	136	10,039,300	1,007,600	9 96	
1949-50 (Revd.) ..	139	9,901,300	978,600	9.88	
1950-51 ..	138	11,015,700	1,100,500	9.99	
1951-52† ..	139	15,496,200	1,483,100	9.57	
1952-53 ..	134	13,197,100	1,316,300	9.97	
1953-54* ..	134	9,902,097	993,130	10.03	

† *Vide* letter No. 218/Stat., dated 9-4-53 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology.

* *Vide* letter No. 5003/Stat dated 12-7-54 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 30-A

Recovery of Sugar (Statewise) in the Indian Union during 1944-45 to 1952-53

States	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51	7 years' Average Recovery	1951–52 †	1952–53 ‡
Uttar Pradesh	10.21	10.08	10.03	9.78	9.33	9.64	9.81	9.93	9.27	9.75
Bihar	10.69	10.49	10.08	10.49	10.34	9.91	10.26	10.32	10.32	10.03
Bombay	10.85	11.15	10.39	11.11	11.00	11.84	11.61	11.14	10.0[illegible]	11.50
Madras	9.11	9.86	8.17	8.65	9.37	9.51	9.35	9.15	8.02	9.44
West Bengal	10.33	10.41	9.64	10.88	10.69	10.55	11.25	10.54	10.87	10.33
Orissa	10.65	10.05	10.37	9.70	10.42	9.22	9.76	10.02	9.02	8.14
Punjab	10.52	10.12	10.22	9.80	9.77	9.73	9.77	9.99	9.41	10.21
Madhya Bharat	9.27	9.45	9.02	8.60	9.29	9.05	9.22	9.13	9.31	9.39
Mysore	9.74	10.85	10.18	9.18	8.57	9.54	8.18	9.46	11.61	11.37
Hyderabad	9.00	9.00	9.15	8.70	9.00	10.34	9.59	9.25	9.68	10.6[illegible]
PEPSU	8.78	8.36	7.28	8.45	8.32	5.92	8.16	7.90	8.68	8.22
Rajasthan	8.52	8.39	9.53	9.13	8.81	8.81	8.14	8.76	8.50	9.73
Kashmir	6.93	6.77	7.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore & Cochin	..	..	..	..	7.37	8.95	8.21	8.18	6.58	7.32
Bhopal	8.65	8.65	9.00	9.09	9.06	9.14	9.51	9.01	9.08	..
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	5.34	6.29	..	..	6.25	..
Saurashtra	..	..	..	6.37	..	..	..	..	..	..
All-India (Average)	10.22	10.13	9.88	9.85	9.96	9.88	9.99	9.99	9.57	9.98

† *Vide* letter No. 4094/Stat dated 24-6-1954 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.
‡ *Vide* letter No. 944/Stat dated 27-4-54, from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 32

An interesting Table showing variations in Per Capita Consumption of Gur and Sugar in certain Rural and Urban Areas * in pre-war period (1937-38)

Name of Province	Gur		Sugar	
	Urban areas	Total for the Province	Urban areas	Total for the Province
	(lb.)	(lb.)	(lb.)	(lb.)
United Provinces	13.2 (1)	33.9	58.1 (2)	8.3
Punjab	18.0 (3)	23.3	50.4 (4)	12.8
Bengal	15.4 (5)	22.8	85.5 (5)	6.3
Madras	8.9 (6)	12.1	51.2 (6)	4.4
Bombay	12.4 (7)	14.4	81.4 (7)	16.3
Sind	6.0 (8)	7.2	82.1 (8)	17.7

(1) 22 markets, (2) 29 markets, (3) 6 markets, (4) Delhi, (5) Calcutta, (6) Madras, (7) Bombay, (8) Karachi.

* Report on the Marketing of Sugar published by Central Agricultural Marketing Department (Government of India), 1943, p. 130.

TABLE No. 33

Value of Imports of Sugar,* Revenue from Imports, and Rate of Import Duty on Sugar in India from 1925-26 to 1954-55

Year April-March	Value of Foreign Sugar (Net) Imported in India in Lakhs of Rupees*	Revenue from Import Duty on Sugar in Lakhs of Rupees†	Rate of Import Duty
1925–26 ..	1,520	659	Rs. 4–8–0 per cwt.
1926–27 ..	1,534	744	" "
1927–28 ..	1,450	653	" "
1928–29 ..	1,586	782	" "
1929–30 ..	1,836	846	" "
1930–31 ..	1,047	1,081	Rs. 6–0–0 per cwt.
1931–32 ..	590	797	Rs. 9–1–0 " (Rs. 7–4–0 being protective and Re. 1–13–0 being revenue surcharge from 1st April 1932.)
1932–33 ..	422	685	" "
1933–34 ..	270	472	" "
1934–35 ..	210	381	Rs. 9–1–0 per cwt. (Rs. 7–12–0 being protective & Re. 1–5–0 being equivalent excise duty from 1st April 1934.)
1935–36 ..	190	324	" "
1936–37 ..	23	51	" "
1937–38 ..	18	25	Rs. 9–4–0 per cwt. (Rs. 7–4–0 being protective and Rs. 2–0–0 being equivalent excise duty from 28th Feb. 1937.)
1938–39 ..	45	45	" "
1939–40 ..	331	386	Rs. 8–12–0 per cwt. (Rs. 6–12–0 being protective & Rs. 2–0–0 being equivalent excise duty. With effect from 1st April 1939.)
1940–41 ..	36	18	Rs. 6–12–0 being protective & Rs. 3–0–0 being equivalent excise duty. (With effect from 1st March 1940.) Rs. 9–12–0 per cwt.
1941–42 ..	107	19	
1942–43 ..	....	.5	Rs. 11–11–2 per cwt. with effect from 1st April 1942 (i.e. including 20% surcharge on protective import duty of Rs. 6–12–0) and Rs. 3–0–0 being equivalent excise duty, and 20% surcharge thereon.
1943–44 ..	....	4.1	
1944–45 ..	....	0.01	
1945–46 ..	0.38 *	0.14	
1946–47 ..	Negligible*	0.02	
1947–48 ..	0.31	0.01	
1948–49 ..	65.89 *	23.5	Rs. 12–9–7 per cwt. with effect from 1st March 1949.
1949–50 ..	0.24 *	0.04	" "
1950–51 ..	615.0 *	0.68	Rs. 13–2–0 per cwt. with effect from 1st March 1951.
1951–52 ..	84.9 *	N.A.	Rs. 14–3–6 per cwt. with effect from 6th November 1952.
1952–53 ..	0.11 *	N.A.	Rs. 7–0–0 per cwt. with effect from 22nd June 1953.
1953–54 ..	157.4 *	N.A.	Rs. 7–0–0 per cwt. till 5th February 1954.
1954–55 ..	5300 ††	N.A.	Rs. 11–0–0 per cwt. from 6th February 1954 onwards.

* Annual statement of Sea-Borne Trade (Burma excluded from 1937-38), 1950 & 1954.
†† Figures are estimates.

TABLE No. 34

Final Forecast of Sugarcane Yield and Acreage for the years 1949-50 to 1953-54 of the Indian Union, and also of Pakistan

States	Area (1,000 acres)				Yield (1,000 tons) of raw Sugar (gur)			
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 ‡‡	1953-54 §	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 ‡‡	1953-54 §
Ajmer ..	2(c)	1	1	(e)	1(c)	1	1	(c)
Tripura ..	5	5	5	5	6	4	6	6
PEPSU ..	52	78	76	75	60	71	87	86
U.P. ..	2,279	2,965	2,639	2,581	2,689	3,169	2,646	2,872
Bihar (excluding merged territories) ..	478	336	361	294	331	242	246	174
East Punjab ..	313	388	371	373	373	456	414	379
Madras & Andhra ..	178	282	263	176	513	753	700	509
Bombay (including merged States) ..	185	213	186	186	550	615	461	486
West Bengal ..	52	46	52	46	74	82	104	83
C.P. & Berar (including merged States) M.P.	47	44	42	35	59	53	49	43
Assam ..	62	59	66	64	73	66	73	63
Orissa ..	57	60	60	60	104	112	112	100
Delhi ..	3	6	5	2	2	4	3	1
Kutch ..	1	2	11	..	1	1	1	..
Madhya Bharat ..	44	53	42	39	43	45	38	36
Saurashtra ..	12	20	13	12	40	33	24	27
Hyderabad ..	66	103	90	53	98	216	175	111
Mysore ..	37	50	45	46	57	92	71	79
Rampur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal ..	9	8	4	4	8	5	3	4
Baroda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junagadh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh ..	5	8	6	6	3	4	6	3
Himachal ..	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Rajputana (Rajasthan)	..	..	44	41	..	..	39	35
Indian Union ..	3,924	4,792	4,376	4,101 (g)	5,110	6,068	5,260	5,100 (g)
Pakistan(f) ..	700(b)	728(d)		864	874(b)	N.A.		N.A.

(a) According to the Final Sugarcane forecast on 30-9-50, the area under sugarcane was 3,451 thousand acres in 1949-50 and is estimated to be 3,614 thousand acres for 1950-51.

(b) According to the Final Forecast on 28-4-51 for the year 1950-51.

† Subject to revision. ‡‡ *Vide* Final Estimate of Sugarcane for 1952-53.

‡ Excludes Cooch Behar. § *Vide* Second Estimate for the year 1953-54.

(c) Figures refer to Ajmer, Bijapur and Coorg together.

(d) Agricultural Situation in India, May 1952.

* *Vide* Final All-India Sugarcane forecast for 1952-53 published in July 1953.

(e) Below 500 acres or tons.

(f) *Vide* Agricultural Situation of India, July 17, 1954, Second Forecast for 1953-54.

(g) The Final Estimate puts the area at 3,598,000 acres and production at 4,614,000 tons (*vide* "Agricultural Situation in India", Sept. 1954 issue).

N.B.—According to First Estimate of Sugarcane for 1954-55, the area under sugarcane is 3,637,000 acres (*vide* "Agricultural Situation in India", Sept. 1954).

TABLE No. 35

Rate of Excise and Import Duty and Yield—1949-50 to 1953-54 (In respect of Factory Sugar, Khandsari, Sugar Candy, Molasses, Confectionery, etc.)

—	1949-50		1950-51		1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
	Rate Per Maund	Yield Rs. Lakh	Rate Per Maund	Yield Rs. Lakh	Rate Per Maund	Rate per Maund	Rate Per Maund
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SUGAR (Factory)							
Excise Duty ..	2 12 1	707.6	2 12 1	654.7	2 12 1	2 12 1	2 12 1
Import Duty ..	9 4 1	†	9 4 1 Till Feb. 9 10 3 1st Mar.	n.a.	9 4 1	9 10 3	5 2 4‡
Additional Exc. Duty ..						1 0 0	nil (from 1-11-53)
KHANDSARI							
Excise Duty ..	0 5 10½	2.2	0 5 10½	2.4	0 5 10½*	nil	nil
SUGAR CANDY							
Import Duty ..	9 4 1	†	9 4 1	.68	9 4 1		
*Excise Duty ..	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		
CONFECTIONERY							
Import Duty ..	60% *ad. val.*	4.41	60% *ad. val.*	0.58	60% *ad. val.*		
MOLASSES							
Import Duty ..	37½ *ad. val.*	†	37½ *ad. val.*	†	37½ *ad. val.*		

† Negligible amount. *Vide* Indian Sugar Statistics, 1951.

* With effect from 18th July 1952, Government exempted khandsari sugar from the excise duty.

‡ With effect from 22-6-1953 it was reduced to Rs. 7 per cwt., and with effect from 6-2-1954 it was increased to Rs. 11 per cwt. (equal to Rs. 8-1-4 per maund).

TABLE No. 36

Statewise Per Capita Consumption of Sugar in lbs.

Name of the State	1938-39	1940-41	1941-42	1948-49	1949-50
West Bengal	5.8	6.6	4.5	..	..
Bombay	17.0	20.8	19.2	..	..
Madras	3.4	4.8	4.1	..	..
Bihar	2.8	3.9	3.6	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	7.1	9.0	6.4	..	..
Punjab (I)	11.8	15.3	13.1	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	4.2	6.3	4.9	..	..
Delhi	44.8	53.7	34.2	..	..
All-India ..	6.6	8.5	7.0	8.96	7.0

TABLE No. 37

Net Production of Gur in the Indian Union † (November-October)

States	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53	1953–54
Uttar Pradesh	1,503	1,322	1,381	1,607	1,571	1,303	
Punjab	304	264	228	274	336	321	
Bihar	136	23	..	34	..	..	
West Bengal	72	77	62	61	55	79	
Madras	500	349	319	453	469	460	
Bombay	458	250	312	323	334	248	
Assam	61	56	58	56	55	61	
Madhya Pradesh	62	60	50	45	44	41	
Orissa	48	93	88	83	85	87	
Delhi	2	4	2	2	3	2	
Hyderabad	191	118	98	28	133	104	
Mysore	47	42	43	61	44	34	
Bhopal	2	3	2	2	..	2	
Pepsu Union	..	34	46	44	24	} 139	
Rajasthan	..	17	19	12	33		
Saurashtra	38	13	12	38	26		
Madhya Bharat	27	28	13	19	17		
Vindhya Pradesh	..	3	2	4	3		
Tripura	5	5	5	5	6		
Others	16	3	3	3	2		
TOTAL	3,503	2,764	2,743	3.254	3,240	2,877	

† *Note*:—Revised, *vide* the Review of Sugar Industry of India, 1950-51 and 1951-52 supplement to the Agricultural Situation in India, May 1954.

TABLE No. 38

Wholesale Prices of Wheat, Rice, Sugar, Gur and Sugarcane in Bihar and the United Provinces from 1939 to 1954 along with Index Numbers of Prices

—	Wheat, Dara (Hapur) per md.	Rice (Coarse) (Patna) per md.	Sugar Marbowrah (Kanpur) per md.	Gur Eating (Muzaffar-nagar) per md.	Sugarcane (U.P. and Bihar) per md.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aug. 1939 (Base) Index price	100 2 9 9	100 3 0 0	100 9 13 0	100 8 4 0	100 0 7 0
Sept. 1940	3 3 6	4 5 0	9 4 0	4 8 0	0 5 6
Sept. 1941	4 0 9	5 6 0	9 12 0	3 10 0	0 5 0
Sept. 1942	5 0 0	7 4 0	12 4 0	10 0 0	0 8 0
Sept. 1943	13 10 0	20 0 0	14 9 0	11 0 0	0 10 0
Sept. 1944	9 12 0	11 12 0	15 6 0	7 11 0	0 12 0
Sept. 1945	10 4 0	10 0 0	16 12 0	11 2 0	0 14 6
Nov. 1946	10 4 0	10 9 0	21 6 6	13 13 6	1 3 10½
Sept. 1947	10 4 0	12 5 0	21 6 6	....	1 3 10½
Mar. 1948	21 0 0	17 0 0	36 4 0	11 2 0	1 15 9
Sept. 1949	15 3 2	22 0 0	29 12 0	22 0 0	1 13 0†
Nov. 1950	15 5 9	N.A.	30 11 0	17 8 0	1 12 0
Dec. 1951‡	15 5 9	28 0 0	30 11 0	19 0 0	1 12 0
Jan. 1952‡	15 5 9	28 0 0	30 11 0	12 12 0	1 12 0*
Mar. 1952	15 5 9	25 0 0	30 11 0	9 0 0	1 12 0
Aug. 1952	15 5 9†† 19 0 0**	28 0 0	30 11 0	12 12 0	1 12 0
Dec. 1952	17 1 0†† 20 8 0**	19 0 0	27 3 0	11 14 0	1 5 0
Feb. 1953	17 1 0†† 22 0 0	18 0 0	27 3 0	13 7 0	1 5 0
April 1953	....	....	....	....	1 5 0§
Dec. 1953	....	....	....	....	1 7 0§
Feb. 1954	....	....	....	....	1 7 0§
April 1954	....	....	....	....	1 7 0§

†† Govt. wholesale issue rates. ** Open rates prevailing on or about the last day of the month.

† Re. 1-10-0 in U.P., and Re. 1-13-0 in Bihar, during the 1948-49 season.

(a) and (b) Re. 1-10-0 in U.P. and Re. 1-10-9 in Bihar for 1949-50 season. (*Vide* letter, Economic Adviser, Government of India, dated 10-8-1950.)

* For the year 1950-51.

‡ *Vide* letter 1-fd(2)51-1658 Ec. Ad., dated 6-9-51 from Economic Adviser, Government of India.

§ *Vide* letter No. 7-I/54-SM-ES dated 9-10-1954 from the Director of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

TABLE No. 39

Statement showing the Technical Efficiency of Sugar Factories in India as compared to that in other countries †

Technical Data	INDIA				Mauritius	Br. Guiana	Hawaii	Queensland	Trinidad	Puerto Rico	Natal	Formosa
	1934 *	1940–41 *	1947–48 *	1950–51	1949	1951	1949	1951	1951	1949–50	1950	1948–49
Cane-sucrose per cent	11.21	12.18	12.48	12.35	14.33	10.61	12.86	15.55	11.11	13.31	14.19	13.17
Cane-fibre per cent ..	15.50	16.18	16.29	16.01	12.00	14.76	12.20	13.31	14.55	14.12	15.80	12.91
Mixed Juice Purity ..	79.21	80.45	....	82.18	86.90	80.35	85.25	....	81.79	....	86.40	84.11
Mill Extraction ..	90.65	91.22	91.51	91.66	94.70	91.40	95.97	95.22	92.36	94.29	93.33	96.62
Reduced Mill Extraction ..	92.72	93.43	93.66	93.75	94.45	92.90	95.89	95.55	93.59	95.92	94.92	96.74
Overall Extraction (Recovery) ..	77.05	79.58	80.40	80.73	85.10	80.82	87.47	85.21	84.77	87.07	83.65	89.11
Reduced overall Extraction (Technical Efficiency) ..	83.35	85.04	84.96	84.66††	83.24	84.54	87.20	....	87.49	....	83.88	88.18
Yield per cent as sugar	8.70	9.72	....	9.99	12.20	8.58	11.25	13.05	9.42	11.59	11.87	11.87
Average polarisation of all sugars ..	....	....	....	90.77	98.50	96.44	97.49	98.87	96.81	....	98.70	....
Yield per cent as sugar 96 pol. ..	9.00	10.1	9.57	....	7.83 (1947)	10.99 (1947)	9.21 (1947)	7.44 (1947)	....		8.60 (1948)	12.20 (1938)

† *Vide* Indian Sugar, May 1954. *Note*: While comparing the efficiency figures, it is to be noted that India is producing high polarisation or refined sugar as compared with other countries and thus the losses in Indian factories are comparatively more. Low polarisation in case of other countries is indicative of the fact that the figures relate to raw sugar.

* *Vide* Gandhi's Sugar Annual, 1952-53.

†† For the year 1951-52, the technical efficiency was 84.71.

TABLE No. 39a

† Statement showing the Acreage and Production of Sugarcane and the quantities of cane used for different purposes, in India during 1931-32 * to 1951-52

YEAR *	Acreage '000 acres	Calculated production of sugarcane ('000 tons)	Quantities used ('000 tons) for				Average yield of sugarcane per acre for Indian Union in (tons)
			Gur	Chewing & Planting	Sugar	*Khandsari*	
1931–32 ..	2971	43,316	29013	7520	1784	4999	14.1
1932–33 ..	3317	51,129	34083	8196	3349	5501	14.5
1933–34 ..	3481	52,455	36147	7149	5157	4002	15.2
1934–35 ..	3481	54,346	37972	6700	6674	3000	15.2
1935–36 ..	4024	61,202	41109	7791	9805	2497	15.1
1936–37 ..	4450	67,322	41443	12004	11876	1999	14.9
1937–38 ..	3346	46,450	27689	7116	9727	1918	14.3
1938–39 ..	2662	36,066	22036	5605	6889	1536	[illegible]
1939–40 ..	3117	39,511	18922	5930	12751	1908	12.8
1940–41 ..	3985	51,157	28910	8865	10718	3064	12.6
1941–42 ..	2944	37,906	22198	6493	7691	1524	12.5
1942–43 ..	3062	45,278	23889	7928	10196	3265	14.5
1943–44 ..	3602	51,908	28866	8809	11944	2289	14.1
1944–45 ..	3631	49,775	29099	8546	9218	1912	13.3
1945–46 ..	3201	46,526	27716	7918	9110	1782	14.2
1946–47 ..	3528	49,769	30976	8063	9117	1613	13.9
1947–48 ..	4056	58,170	34919	10587	10331	2333	14.3
1948–49 ..	3752	48,690	27661	9027	10118	1884	13.7
1949–50 ..	3624	49,380	27431	9130	9901	2918	13.6
1950–51 ..	4214	56,160	31320	11749	11013	2078	13.3
1951–52 ...	4727	58,950	31002	10959	15498	1491	12.5

*Note.**—Figures prior to 1937-38, refer to undivided India.

† *Vide* speech of S. Lal Singh, Vice-President of Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, at Jullundur Conference of Sugarcane Research Development Works, 1954.

TABLE No. 40

Sugar—Foreign Trade in India *

Year April-March	Imports	Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports Col. 3 & 4	Net Imports (+) or Net Exports (−) Col. (2) − Col. (5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNDIVIDED INDIA					
Average 1936–37 to 1938–39 ..	40,526	38,330 (a)	6,437	44,767 (a)	− 4,241 (a)
1945–46 ..	35	9,421 (a)	313	9,734 (a)	− 9,699 (a)
1946–47 ..	nil	7,913 (a)	280	8,193 (a)	− 8,193 (a)
1947–48† ..	19	5,872 (a)	..	5,872 (a)	− 5,852 (a)
INDIAN UNION					
1948–49† ..	10,576	14,427 (a)	..	14,427 (a)	− 3,851 (a)
1949–50† ..	23	4,565 (a)	..	4,565 (a)	− 4,542 (a)
1950–51† ..	60,050	..	..	..	N.A.
1951–52† ..	10,078	9,685	..	9,685	+ 393
1952–53† ..	7	88,473	..	88,473	−88,466
1953–54† ..	28,190	1,466	..	1,466	+26,726

(a) Excluding the undermentioned exports of unrefined sugar (and gur) :—

Undivided India		Indian Union	
Average 1936–37 to 1938–39	4,731 tons	1948–49	82,354 tons
1945–46	5,618 tons	1949–50	14,202 tons
1946–47	350 tons	1950–51	N.A.
1947–48	261 tons	1951–52	9,376 tons
		1952–53	73,945 tons

* *Vide* letter No. 58-S.E./53 dated 17-7-1953 from the Chief Controller of Exports and Imports, Government of India.

† *Vide* Sea-Borne Trade of India, 1950 and 1954.

TABLE No. 40-A

Value of Sugar Exports (including Molasses) from India †

(Rs. lakhs)

Quality of Sugar	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53
Sugar 23 Dutch Std. and above ..	nil	nil	89.01
Sugar below 23 D. Std. but not below 16 D. Std. ..	nil	2.9	3.7
Sugar 15 D. Std. & below ..	nil	negligible	nil
Molasses (including Palmyra & cane jaggery) ..	16.9	54.4	333.00

† *Vide* Sea, Air & Land Trade of India Accounts for March 1953.

TABLE No. 40-B

Imports * of Sugar in Indian Union & their Value (April-March)

Year	Tons	Rs. Thousands
1945–46	35	37.7
1946–47	nil	negligible
1947–48	19	30.6
1948–49	10,576	6,590
1949–50	23	23.5
1950–51	....	....
1951–52	10,078	8,494
1952–53	10	10.5
1953–54	28,190	15,740
1954–55	n.a.	n.a.

* *Vide* Sea, Air, Land Trade Account of India, 1950 & 1954.

TABLE No. 41

Average Percentage Recovery of Sugar, Gur, Khandsari, Cube Sugar, Molasses, Sugar Candy and Palm Gur

1. *Average Recovery of Sugar on Cane*: It was 10 per cent in 1950-51 as against 9.88 per cent in 1949-50, 9.97 per cent in 1948-49, 9.85 per cent in 1947-48 and 9.29 per cent in 1938-39.

2. *Average Recovery of Khandsari from Gur, Rab, etc.*: Recovery of Khandsari sugar on cane by Khanchi process is 4.4 per cent and by centrifugal process is 5.5 per cent. By the improved process, it has been possible to recover Khandsari sugar to the extent of 7.72 per cent on cane. Recovery of Khandsari on gur is 37½ per cent and it is 40 per cent when Khandsari is produced from palm juice.

3. *Recovery of Cube sugar from Sugar*: According to the latest figures available, the recovery of Cube sugar from sugar is 99.3 per cent in Bombay, 90.9 per cent in Bihar, 98.1 per cent in Punjab and 98.7 per cent to 99.6 per cent in U.P., there being only 8 factories in India, out of which five are in U.P.

4. *Recovery of Sugar Candy from Sugar*: The recovery is between 60 per cent to 95 per cent depending on the size of crystals of candy. It is comparatively low in case of candy with large size crystals.

5. *Recovery of Molasses from Cane*: The average recovery of molasses from cane from cane factories was 3.52 per cent in 1950-51, 3.61 per cent in 1949-50, 3.69 per cent in 1948-49, 3.77 per cent in 1947-48 and 3.49 per cent in 1946-47.

6. *Recovery of Bagasse from Cane crushed*: According to Tariff Board, 1938 and 1950, it is 35 per cent of cane crushed.

7. *Recovery of Press Mud from Cane crushed*: The recovery of Press Mud or press cake was 1.25 per cent to 1.75 per cent of the cane crushed.

8. *Recovery of Sugar from Palm Gur*: According to the report on the Marketing of Sugar in India and Burma, 1941, the average recovery of sugar from palm gur is from 61 per cent to 63 per cent.

(*Vide* Indian Sugar Statistics, December 1951. Ref. Tables Nos. 32, 59, 69, 75, 80, 93, 139, 161, etc.)

TABLE No. 41(a)

Sugarcane Crushers in India as per 1940 and 1945 Live Stock Census

State	No. as per 1940 census		No. as per 1945 census	
	Worked by Power	Worked by bullocks	Worked by Power	Worked by bullocks
Bombay	1,018	13,300	2,691	12,794
Bihar	2,968	40,089	1,083	30,825
U.P.	689	266.134	1,211	268,287
Punjab	101	113,411	148	122,687
West Bengal	132	17,712	576	16,866
Madras	559	23,509	1,789	25,524
Rest	..	..	..	..
Approximate Total	6,000	400,000	10,000	500,000

Vide Indian Sugar Statistics, December 1951.

TABLE No. 42

World Sugar Industry—A Comparative Study showing Yield per acre, Recovery per cent, Technical Efficiency, Production, Consumption, etc.

Country	Yield Per acre*				Recovery *Per cent	Technical Efficiency (1947)	Production (lakh tons) (1948–49)	Consumption			Retail Price per lb. in annas (March 1949)
	Cane		Sugar					*Per Capita* lbs. (1949–50)	1948–49 (lakh tons)	1949–50 (lakh tons)	
	Tons	Maunds	Tons	Maunds							
Mexico‡ ..	19.5	531.8	1.82	49.44	9.20	..	7.0	57	5.6	5.95	..
Cuba ..	17.1	565.9	2.1	57.0	12.25	..	54.2	140	2.1@	2.1@	4.23
Louisiana† ..	19.8	539.8	1.6	43.6	8.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico ..	24.2	657.7	2.95	80.44	12.23	..	11.4	..	0.86@	0.91@	..
Hawaii ..	62.1	168.9	6.5	176.6	10.46	87.59	8.5	..	0.3@	0.32@	4.97
Martinique ..	17.9	487.8	1.5	39.7	8.13	83.42	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina ..	13.1	355.1	1.29	35.5	9.89	..	5.6	77.0	6.1@	5.50	2.51
Brazil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.5	71.0	16.1	16.4	4.59
Peru ..	41.1	1119	5.1	138.1	12.33	..	4.7	..	1.7@	1.8@	1.77
Egypt ..	30.4	827.9	3.03	82.5	9.97	..	..	30.0	1.9@	2.0@	5.45
Mauritius ..	19.6	536.3	2.37	64.51	12.08	83.42	3.9	..	0.2@	0.21@	..
S. Africa ..	22.4	608.4	2.44	66.4	10.90	..	5.4	95.0	5.3	5.5	3.63
Java ..	56.2	1530	6.44	175.3	11.49	..	2.7	..	1.3	2.1	..
INDIA ..	14.7	399.9	1.39	37.95	9.5	84.96††	10.0	18.0	30.0	28.0	6.5
Japan & ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	5.5@	3.5@	11.55
Formosa ..	28.3	769.3	3.66	99.51	12.93	..	6.4‡‡	..	4.1	4.40	..
Australia§ ..	21.3	581.0	3.1	83.1	14.33	..	9.4	143	4.8	5.0	3.17
Philippines ..	27.1	737.0	2.3	62.2	8.45	..	6.5	..	1.9	1.96	5.37

* *Vide* Report on Survey of Sugarcane, 1946.

† In 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49 the yield of cane per acre was 17.6, 15.2 and 19.5 and sugar per acre was 1.5, 1.1 and 1.6 tons.

‡ Mexico was an importer of sugar in 1946 of more than £3.75 million but in 1948-49 it became an exporter of sugar worth £3 million.

§ Cane yield per acre in 1945, 1946 & 1947 was 19.0, 16.3 and 18.8 tons while that of sugar per acre during the same period was 2.7, 2.2, and 2.6 tons (*vide* Indian Sugar Manual, 1949).

†† While that for Natal was 84.09, Trinidad 87.33 and Br. Guiana 83.26 in 1947.

‡‡ This figure refers to Formosa only excluding Japan.

@ Figures are for previous year.

Note.—In 1948, the average annual yield of cane per acre was Cuba (15.2 tons), Puerto Rico (30.1 tons), U.S.A. (18.1 tons), Argentina (11.9 tons), Formosa (20.3 tons), India (13 tons), Pakistan (14.2 tons), Mauritius (22.1 tons), Australia (25.1 tons) and Hawaii (68.0 tons).

It is to be noted that the average cane yield per acre in Cuba is on the decrease in recent years and the yield was 17.1 tons in 1937-38, 13.1 tons in 1945, 16.9 tons in 1946, 16.5 tons in 1947 and 15.2 tons in 1948. (*Vide* Indian Sugar Statistics, 1951.)

TABLE No. 42(a)

World Sugar Statistics †—Twenty-two Year Record
(Thousands of Short Tons, Raw Value)

Crop Year	Stocks Beginning of Crop Year	Production	Consumption	Stocks at end of Crop Year	Average price of Sugar (b)	U.S.B.L.S. Index of Wholesale Prices (1947–49=100)	Sugar price Deflated by index (c)
1922–23 ..	5,312	19,716	20,405	4,623	4.899	65.4	7.49
1923–24 ..	4,623	21,304	20,476	5,451	4.000	63.8	6.27
1924–25 ..	5,461	26,034	24,028	7,457	2.508	67.3	3.73
1925–26 ..	7,457	26,244	25,431	8,270	2.528	65.0	3,89
1926–27 ..	8,270	25,669	25,788	8,151	2.942	62.0	4.75
1927–28 ..	8,151	27,982	27,411	8,723	2.388	62.9	3.80
1928–29 ..	8,723	29,453	28,305	9,871	1.813	61.9	2.93
1929–30 ..	9,871	29,373	27,595	11,649	1.257	56.1	2.24
1930–31 ..	11,649	30,836	28,388	14,097	1.152	47.4	2.43
1931–32 ..	14,097	27,523	27,691	13,929	0.776	42.1	1.84
1932–33 ..	13,929	25,422	26,564	12,787	0.840	42.8	1.96
1933–34 ..	12,787	26,421	26,822	12,386	0.897	48.7	1.84
1934–35 ..	12,386	26,804	28,067	11,123	0.858	52.0	1.65
1935–36 ..	11,123	29,551	30,164	10,510	0.886	52.5	1.69
1936–37 ..	10,510	31,694	31,907	10,297	1.159	56.7	2.07
1937–38 ..	10,297	31,988	30,677	11,609	1.035	52.5	1.97
1938–39 ..	11,609	31,143	31,163	11,589	1.196	49.8	2.40
1949–50 ..	7,900	32,469(a)	33,[illegible]07	7,796	4.523	99.4	4.55
1950–51 ..	7,796	36,512(b)	34,710	9,739	5.857	113.3	5.17
1951–52 ..	9,739	38,958(a)	36,167	12,486	4.551	112.6	4.04
1952–53 ..	12,486	36,955(a)	37,170	12,271	3.695	110.3 (e)	3.35 (e)
1953–54 ..	..	38,881	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Above figures include some non-centrifugal sugar, while those below exclude non-centrifugal sugars.

(a) Non-centrifugal sugar production was about 6,242,000 short tons raw value in 1949-50, 6,214,000 tons in 1950-51, 6,597,000 in 1951-52 and 6,658,000 estimated in 1952-53.

(b) F.O.B. Cuba prices by calendar years through 1936. 4 Exchange Spot prices on crop year basis starting 1937-38 in $ per 100 lbs.

(c) Cuban and 4 raw sugar price divided by United States Bureau of Labour Statistics Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices, in $ per 100 pounds.

(d) September 1, 1952 to April 30, 1953.

(e) September 1, 1952 to April 30, 1953, average partially estimated. Old index (1952 = 100). Adjusted to 1947-49 base prior to 1926.

† *Vide* Sugar Market Report by B. W. Dyer & Company, New York, April 30, 1953.

TABLE No. 43

Sugarcane Prices and Cess in U.P. & Bihar since 1943-44 *

Year	U.P. Cane Price	U.P. Cess	Bihar Cane Price	Bihar Cess
	Per maund Rs. a. p.	Per maund Rs. a. p.	Per maund Rs. a. p.	Per maund Rs. a. p.
1943–44 ..	0 10 0 0 8 0 (1944)	0 1 0	0 10 0	0 1 0
1944–45 ..	0 14 0		0 14 0	
1945–46 ..	0 14 6 (Gate) 0 15 0 (Rail)	0 1 0	0 15 0	0 1 0
1946–47 ..	1 4 0	0 1 0	1 4 0	0 1 0
1947–48 ..	2 0 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 3 0
1948–49 ..	1 10 0	0 3 0	1 13 0	0 2 0
1949–50 ..	1 10 0	0 3 0	1 10 9	0 3 0
1950–51 ..	1 12 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 3 0
1951–52 ..	1 12 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 3 0
1952–53 ..	1 5 0 (Gate) 1 3 0 (Rail)	0 3 0	1 5 0 (Gate) 1 3 0	0 3 0
1953–54 ..	1 7 0 (Gate) 1 5 0 (Rail)	0 3 0 0 3 0	1 7 0 (Out stn.) 1 5 0 (Gate)	0 3 3 0 3 3
1954–55 ..	1 7 0 (Gate) 1 5 0 (Rail)	0 3 0	1 7 0 (Gate) 1 5 0 (Rail)	0 3 3

* *Vide* Table No. 43 and detailed account thereof for earlier years in our 1951-52 Annual.

TABLE No. 43(a)

Sugarcane Prices in Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Punjab, Mysore, West Bengal, etc.†

Year	Cane Prices per maund					
	Madras	W. Bengal	Punjab	Mysore	Bombay	Madhya Bharat
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1943-44 ..		1 0 0	0 14 0	18 0 0 (per ton)	....	....
1944-45 ..	20 0 0 to 24 0 0 (per ton)			21 0 0 (per ton)	....	....
1945-46 ..	21 0 0 to 26 0 0 (per ton)	1 2 0	1 0 0		....	....
1946-47 ..	29 0 0 to 34 0 0 (per ton)	1 6 0		32 0 0	....	....
1947-48 ..	54 0 0* (per ton)	54 0 0* (per ton) 1 14 0 (Rail) 2 0 0 (Gate)		44 8 0	....	....
1948-49 ..	42 0 0 to 47 8 0‡ (per ton)	....		42 0 0	....	....
1949-50 ..	42 0 0 to 47 4 0 (per ton)	....	....	....	....	1 10 0
1950-51 ..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 11 0
1951-52 ..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
1952-53 ..	1 3 0 (Rail) 1 5 0 (Gate)	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0

† *Vide* Table 43 in "Sugar Industry at a Glance" in the 1951-52 Sugar Annual of ours.

‡ Based on cane crushing capacity of factories.

* Based on Recovery per cent basis.

TABLE No. 43(b)†

Cane Cess in Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Punjab, etc.

Year	Cane Cess per maund						
	Madras	W. Bengal	Punjab	Mysore	Bombay	Madhya Bharat	Hyderabad
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1946-47 ..	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	..
1947-48 ..	nil	nil	nil	6 0 0 (per ton)	0 3 0 (P.B.Md.)	nil	..
1948-49 ..	nil	nil	nil	6 0 0	0 3 0	nil	..
1949-50 ..	nil	nil	nil	6 0 0	0 3 0	nil	..
1950-51 ..	0 8 0 (per ton)	nil	nil	3 6 0 (per ton)	0 3 0 5 0 0 (per ton)*	nil	..
1951-52 ..		nil	nil	0 3 0	5 0 0 (per ton)		..
1952-53 ..		nil	0 2 0		5 0 0 (per ton)		2 0 0 (per ton)
1953-54 ..	..	nil	0 2 0		do		do

† *Vide* Table 43 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" in the 1951-52 Annual of ours.

* From 1st April 1951 it was increased to Rs. 5 per ton.

TABLE No. 44

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

TONS TO LBS.		ONE TON MEANS		TON TO TOLAS	
METRIC TON	equal to 2,004.6 lbs.	1 Long TON equal to	2,240 lbs.	One Ton	equal to 27.5 Maunds.
LONG TON	„ „ 2,240 lbs.	1 „ „ „ „	10 bags (India).	One Maund	„ „ $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.
SHORT TON	„ „ 2,000 lbs.	1 „ „ „ „	6.9 sacks (Cuba).	One Bag	„ „ 2[illegible] Maunds
SPANISH LONG TON	„ „ 2,271.6 lbs.	1 „ „ „ „	20 Cwt.	One Seer	„ „ 2 lbs.
		1 „ „ „ „	27.5 Maunds.	One lb.	„ „ 40 Tolas
		1 „ „ „ „	1,016 Kg.	One lb.	„ „ 0.45 Kg. (Approx.)
		1 „ „ „ „	2,208.8 Sp. Lbs.	One Sp. lb.	„ „ 0.46 lb. (Approx.)

For Eastern Weights		Weight of one sack of Raw Sugar	
1 Maund (India)	equal to 82.284 lbs. (37.324 Kg.)	Cuba	325 and 250 Spanish lbs.
1 Picul (China & Malaya)	„ „ $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. (60.48 Kg.)	Brazil	60 Kg.
1 Picul (=100 Kin) (Japan)	„ „ 132.28 lbs. (60 Kg.)	Colombia	50 Kg.
1 Picul (Java)	„ „ 136.16 lbs. (61.76 Kg.)	Dominican Republic	250/260 lbs.
1 Picul (Philippines)	„ „ 139.44 lbs. (63.25 Kg.)	Philippines	140 lbs.
		India	224 lbs.

SUGAR POLICY FOR 1952-53 SEASON

Cane Price Re. 1-5 per maund in 1952-53

The Government of India decided to fix the minimum price payable for sugarcane by vacuum pan factories in the 1952-53 season at Re. 1-5 per maund for gate deliveries and Re. 1-3 per maund for deliveries at Railway centres. This decision was taken after reviewing the trend of sugar production during the last two or three years and the anticipated production in 1952-53 besides other factors such as the prices of gur and alternate crops. This decision was also in conformity with the world trend of sugar prices which were declining for the last one year or more.

Carry-over 5 lakh tons in 1952-53

With regard to the 1952-53 year's carry-over of nearly 500,000 tons of controlled sugar, the Government stand committed to ensure delivery of it from factories at the present controlled prices. The season's sugar produced at lower cost was released for internal consumption only after this season's carry-over was nearly exhausted.

The Government decided to make special financial arrangements to enable factories to start the season's production in time.

No statutory price for sugar was fixed for the season's production, but releases of stocks were so regulated that a reserve of approximately 300,000 tons was always available with the industry. No control was exercised on the distribution of such sugar released from factories but if the market-prices were to rise to unreasonably high levels, the Government was to release sugar from the reserve stocks at prices which they were to fix statutorily corresponding to the minimum price for cane and were also to direct it to be sold through such agencies as they might appoint in this behalf.

No Price or Movement Control on Khandsari in 1952-53

The Government also decided not to fix any ceiling price for gur or khandsari in the 1952-53 season nor to exercise any control on the movement of these two commodities.

Export of Sugar and Gur in 1952-53

The Government further decided to allow 200,000 tons of sugar to be exported outside India from the new season's production or from the current year's carry-over on a replacement basis. Of this quantity the Government was to permit export upto 50,000 tons in the form of raw sugar. Finally, the Government also decided to export upto 50,000 tons of gur and 10,000 tons of khandsari.

Sugar Prices for 1952-53 Season

Copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 1987, dated 28th November 1952, issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Agriculture), New Delhi.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 6 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government hereby directs that the ex-factory price of sugar fixed by notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Nos. S.R.O. 1598 and 1599, dated the 18th October, 1st December 1952 respectively, as specified in column 2 of the Schedule annexed hereto, for Indian Sugar Standard E-27 grade of crystal sugar produced during 1951-52 season by the vacuum pan sugar factories in the States specified in the corresponding entry in column 1 of the said Schedule :

Provided that proviso (i) to (iv) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. S.R.O. 1598 dated the 18th October 1951 regarding price differentials for other grades of crystal sugar and for various grades of refined and crushed sugar and additional transport charges to be charged by a factory situated at a distance exceeding three miles from the nearest railway station shall apply to this notification :

Provided further that the explanations 1 and 2 given in the said notification shall apply to this notification.

THE SCHEDULE

Name of State	Ex-factory price per maund of 82.2/7 lbs.
NORTHERN INDIA :	
1. Bihar (North and South)	Rs. 27 0 0
2. Punjab	
3. U.P. (West and East)	
4. West Bengal	
5. Bhopal	
6. Ajmer	
7. Madhya Bharat	
8. Rajasthan	
9. PEPSU	
SOUTHERN INDIA :	
1. Bombay	Rs. 28 0 0
2. Madras	
3. Orissa	
4. Hyderabad	
5. Mysore	
6. Travancore-Cochin	

Khandsari exempted from Duty from 19-7-52

S.R.O. 1226 dated 19-7-1952.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of Rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Central Government hereby directs that Khandsari Sugar shall be exempted from the whole of the duty leviable thereon under Section 3 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944).

SUGAR POLICY FOR 1953-54 SEASON

Cane Price Re. 1-7 per maund in 1953-54

The Government of India decided to fix the minimum price payable for sugarcane by vacuum pan factories in the ensuing season at Re. 1-7 per maund for gate deliveries and Re. 1-5 per maund for deliveries at rail centres as against Re. 1-5 and Re. 1-3 per maund respectively in 1952-53. This decision was taken after taking all relevant factors into consideration such as the trend of sugar production, prevailing prices of sugar, gur and khandsari and the returns to the cane-grower from alternate crops.

As a result the increase in minimum price of cane by As. 2 per maund, should normally be an increase of Re. 1-4 per maund in the price of sugar. In order to prevent this increase in the price of sugar, the Government have decided to discontinue the special additional excise duty of Re. 1 per maund of sugar which they imposed last year for the specific purpose of meeting the loss involved in reducing the price of the previous year's carry-over controlled stocks. The sugar mills agreed to forego the remaining As. 4 per maund from their margin of profit. There will, therefore, be no increase in the price of sugar to the consumer.

Cane Price for 1954-55 Season Re. 1-7 per maund

It was further decided by the Government that the minimum price for cane in the 1954-55 season would be the same as in 1953-54, viz. Re. 1-7 per maund for gate cane and Re. 1-5 per maund for rail deliveries. This practice of fixing minimum price for cane one year in advance has been adopted by the Government for the first time in order to meet the longstanding demand of cane-growers and facilitate planning of cane production with previous knowledge of the minimum price that will be received when the crop becomes ready for the factories.

It was hoped that this new policy would help to some extent to stabilise the availability of cane to sugar factories, thus avoiding fluctuations in sugar production from year to year.

No statutory control was stipulated on the price or distribution of sugar but releases of stocks from factories were controlled by Government in the ensuing season in the same manner as was done in the

previous year 1952-53. Approximately 25 per cent of the year's production would however be treated as reserve stock from which Government was to make releases at controlled prices if and when necessary if the market price of sugar rises unduly high. The possibility of reducing this controlled price below Rs. 27 per maund was being examined. The factories were to be free to sell the rest of their production at prices and to buyers of their own choice as in 1952-53.

No control was stipulated by Government on the movement or prices of gur and khandsari.

Cane Price Re. 1-7 per maund in 1953-54

S.R.O. 1793 dated 25-9-53.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 3 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government hereby fixes Re. 1-7 per maund as the minimum price to be paid by a producer of sugar by vacuum pan process or his agent for sugarcane delivered at the gate of his factory and Re. 1-5 per maund for sugarcane delivered at railway centres, during 1953-54 crushing season :

Provided that—

(1) a rebate of 3 pies per maund per mile, subject to a maximum of 3 annas per maund, may be deducted out of the minimum sugarcane price of Re. 1-7 per maund, by a producer of sugar by vacuum pan process in case of sugarcane transported by such producer by road in his own transport from a purchasing centre to the factory gate. The rebate so deducted shall be subject to a certificate issued by an authority nominated by the State Government in this behalf as regards the actual distance of the purchasing centre concerned from the factory on a basis of which the rebate is charged. For purposes of this concession, a distance of less than half a mile will be ignored, while a distance from half a mile to one mile will be counted as a full mile ;

(2) the Central Government may allow suitable rebate in the prescribed sugarcane price for any reason other than that mentioned in proviso (1) above, in the interest of sugarcane growers ;

(3) where sugarcane is brought bound in bundles and weighed in bundles, the Central Government may, as and where considered necessary, allow a suitable deduction to be made on account of the weight of the binding material from the total weight.

Sugar Price for 1953-54 Season's Production—Rs. 29/28-8 per maund for U.P. & Bihar

S.R.O. 1368.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 6 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, and in partial modification of

the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. S.R.O. 816, dated the *9th March 1954*, the Central Government is pleased to fix with effect from the date of this Notification the ex-factory price specified in column 2 of the Schedule annexed hereto for Indian Sugar Standard E-27 grade of such crystal sugar produced in 1953-54 crushing season by vacuum pan sugar factories in areas specified in the corresponding entry in column 1 of the said Schedule, as the Central Government may by order direct any producer to supply to a State Government, any other authority or party :

Provided that proviso (i) to (iv) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Notification No. S.R.O. 1598, dated the 18th October 1951, regarding price differentials for other grades of crystal sugar and for various grades of refined and crushed sugar shall apply to this Notification :

Provided also that the explanations 1 and 2 given in the said Notification shall apply to this Notification :

Provided also that the factories included in each of the specified areas of East Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar shall be as specified in the explanation 3 given in the said Notification.

THE SCHEDULE

Sugar Price for 1953-54 Season

Area (1)	Ex-factory price per maund of 82.2/7 lbs. (2)
East Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 29
North Bihar	Rs. 28-8

Sugar Prices for 1953-54 Season's Production in other States

S.R.O. 2322 dated 13-7-54.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 6 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, and in partial modification of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. S.R.O. 1028 and No. S.R.O. 1368 dated the 29th March and 26th April 1954 respectively, the Central Government is pleased to fix with effect from the date of this Notification the ex-factory price specified in Column 2 of the Schedule annexed hereto for Indian Sugar Standard E-27 grade of such crystal sugar produced in 1953-54 crushing season by the vacuum pan sugar factories specified in the corresponding entry in Column 1 of the said Schedule, as the Central Government may by order direct any producer to supply to a State Government, any other authority or party :

Provided that Clauses (i) to (iv) of the proviso to the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. S.R.O. 1598 dated the 18th October 1951 regarding price differentials for other grades of crystal sugar and for various grades of refined and crushed sugar shall apply to this Notification:

Provided further that the explanations I and II given in the said Notification shall also apply to this Notification.

THE SCHEDULE

Sugar Prices for 1953-54 Season

Area and Name of Sugar Factory (1)	Ex-factory price per maund of 82.2/7 lbs. (2) Rs.	a.	p.
WEST UTTAR PRADESH:			
1. Aira	29	0	0
2. Hardoi	29	0	0
3. Doiwala	29	0	0
4. Raza	29	0	0
5. Buland	29	0	0
6. Baheri	28	0	0
7. Neoli	28	0	0
8. Kashipur	28	0	0
SOUTH BIHAR:			
1. Oaya	29	0	0
2. Bihta	29	0	0
3. Dalmianagar	29	0	0
4. Warsaliganj	29	0	0
NORTH BIHAR:			
1. Lauriya	29	0	0
2. Sugauli	29	0	0
3. Sitalpore	29	0	0
4. New Savan	29	0	0
5. Hathua	29	0	0
6. Gopalganj	29	0	0
7. Pachrukhi	29	0	0
8. Samastipur	29	0	0
MADRAS:			
1. Pugalur	29	0	0
2. Madura	29	0	0
ANDHRA:			
1. Anakapalle	29	0	0
2. Kirlampudi	28	0	0
ORISSA:			
1. Rayagada	27	8	0

Area and Name of Sugar Factory (1)		Ex-factory price per maund of 82.2/7 lbs. (2)
RAJASTHAN :		
1. Sri Ganganagar	..	29 0 0
PEPSU :		
1. HAMIRA ..	..	29 0 0
2. Phagwara ..	..	28 0 0
MADHYA BHARAT :		
1. Mehidpur ..	..	29 0 0
MYSORE :		
1. Mandya ..	..	29 0 0
HYDERABAD :		
1. Munirabad ..	..	28 0 0
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN :		
1. Tiruvalla ..	..	29 0 0

Sugar Price Rs. 27-2 for 1953-54 Season in U.P. & Bihar

S.R.O. 816 dated 9-3-54.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 6 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government is pleased to fix Rs. 27-2 per maund of 82.2/7 lbs. as the ex-factory price for Indian Sugar Standard E-27 Grade of such crystal sugar, produced in 1953-54 season by vacuum pan sugar factories in the areas of *East Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and West Bengal*, as the Central Government may by order direct any producer to supply to a State Government, any other authority or party :

Provided that Clauses (i) to (iv) of the proviso to the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. S.R.O. 1598 dated the 18th October 1951 regarding price differentials for other grades of crystal sugar and for various grades of refined and crushed sugar shall apply to this Notification :

Provided further that the explanations 1 and 2 given in the said Notification shall also apply to this Notification :

Provided also that the factories included in each of the specified areas of East Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar, shall be as specified in the explanation 2 given in the said Notification.

Sugar Price Rs. 27-2 for 1953-54 Season in other States

S.R.O. 1028 dated 29-3-54.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 6 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government is pleased to fix Rs. 27-2 per maund of 82.2/7 lbs. as the ex-

factory price for Indian Sugar Standard E-27 Grade of such crystal sugar produced in 1953-54 season by vacuum pan sugar factories in the areas of *West Uttar Pradesh, South Bihar, Punjab, PEPSU, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Bombay, Madras, Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Travancore-Cochin,* as the Central Government may by order direct any producer to supply to a State Government, any other authority or party :

Provided that Clauses (i) to (iv) of the proviso to the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. S.R.O. 1598 dated the 18th October 1951 regarding price differentials for other grades of crystal sugar and for various grades of refined and crushed sugar shall apply to this Notification :

Provided further that the explanations 1 and 2 given in the said Notification shall also apply to this Notification :

Provided also that the factories included in each of the specified areas of West Uttar Pradesh and South Bihar, shall be as specified in the explanation 3 given in the said Notification.

Price of Requisitioned Sugar

In response to a representation made by the industry that because of short duration and low crush by mills particularly in Bihar and East U.P. the price of Rs. 27-2 per maund for sugar requisitioned by the Government would be uneconomic for the factories, the Government of India announced an increase in the price of requisitioned sugar for North Bihar and East U.P. The new price fixed for sugar for North Bihar and East U.P. according to the Government Notification issued on April 26, was Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 29 respectively. Because of extremely short crush duration, factories in South Bihar were exempted from the requisition order. Similarly, factories in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat were also reported to have been exempted.

Supply of Sugar from Reserve Stocks in 1954

The Government of India decided to supply sugar throughout the country out of the reserve of 25 per cent of the current year's production and from quantities imported from abroad at a uniform rate of Rs. 31 per maund for destination stations (inclusive of railway freight). This price was reduced to Rs. 29-8 per maund in the case of tenders made for supply after June 1954 for both impure and candy forms. It was proposed to continue this arrangement at least upto the end of September 1954.

Prospective buyers submitted tenders with earnest money at the rate of Rs. 5 per maund and the balance price was to be payable against railway receipt. The tenders were to be for a minimum of 200 bags on the broad gauge and 100 bags on the metre gauge railways.

Addressing a press conference in Bombay just after Government decided to supply sugar at the rate of Rs. 31 per maund, the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the then Union Food Minister, stated that the Government's decision would benefit consumers and make hoarding unprofitable. He stated Government would consider after May 31, 1954, whether the price could be further reduced. The Minister further added that taking into consideration the last year's carry-over and the current season's production of about 11 lakh tons, the shortage,—estimating the internal demand at 17 lakh tons—would come to about 4 lakh tons. This would be more than made up by importing 5 lakh tons as earlier decided by the Government.

SUGAR POLICY FOR 1954-55 SEASON

Sugar Price Rs. 29-8 per maund from 16-6-54

"The Government of India have decided to reduce the present selling price of Rs. 30 per maund to Rs. 29-8 per maund F.O.R. destination station in respect of both indigenous and imported sugar with effect from June 16, 1954, the Food and Agriculture Ministry announced on 16-6-1954.

The tenders received for the supply of sugar after June 15, 1954, will be allotted sugar at the reduced rate. In case of imported sugar, the reduced price will apply to consignments arriving at the ports concerned after June 1954. As hitherto the selling prices in case of British refined, Cuban refined, Formosan and Czech sugars will be annas 8 per maund higher than for other qualities. In case of indigenous sugar the price of differentials will remain unchanged.

The Government of India have also decided to reduce the rate of earnest money from Rs. 5 per maund to Rs. 2-8 per maund for tenders made for supply of sugar after June 15, 1954."

Cane Price for 1954-55 Season Re. 1-7 per maund

S.R.O. 3160 dated 29-9-54.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 3 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government hereby fixes Re. 1-7 per maund as the minimum price to be paid by a producer of sugar by vacuum pan process or his agent for sugarcane delivered at the gate of his factory and Re. 1-5 per maund for sugarcane delivered at railway centres, during 1954-55 crushing season:

Provided that—

(1) a rebate of 3 pies per maund per mile, subject to a maximum of 3 annas per maund may be deducted out of the minimum sugarcane price of Re. 1-7 per maund, by a producer of sugar by vacuum pan process in case of sugarcane transported by such producer by road in his own transport from a purchasing centre to the factory gate. The rebate so deducted shall be

subject to a certificate issued by an authority nominated by the State Government in this behalf as regards the actual distance of the purchasing centre concerned from the factory on the basis of which rebate is charged. For purposes of this concession, a distance of less than half a mile will be ignored, while a distance from half a mile to one mile will be counted as a full mile ;

(2) the Central Government may allow suitable rebate in the prescribed sugarcane price for any reason other than that mentioned in proviso (1) above, in the interest of sugarcane growers ;

(3) where sugarcane is brought bound in bundles and weighed in bundles, the Central Government may, as and where considered necessary, allow a suitable deduction to be made on account of the weight of the binding material from the total weight.

CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE AND ITS FUNCTIONS

New Draft Resolutions

FUNCTIONS

1. The responsibility for guiding sugarcane research in India and advising the Central and State Governments on matters, relating to the improvement and development of the industry connected with sugarcane and its products has hitherto rested mainly with the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee constituted by the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F. 41-24/43-A, dated the 6th June 1944. Consequent upon the decision of the Government of India to form a Development Council for Sugar under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has been divested of a part of its functions relating to the technological research and development of sugar and its bye-products which would henceforth be performed by the Development Council for Sugar. The rest of the functions relating to research and development of sugarcane and Gur and Khandsari industry will continue to be performed by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. The Committee will, however, remain a body corporate registered as a Society under the Registration of Societies Act (XXI of 1860), with headquarters at Delhi or such other place as the Committee may decide.

2. The functions of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee will, henceforth, be to undertake the improvement and development of the growing, breeding and marketing of sugarcane and development of Gur and Khandsari industry in India and all matters incidental thereto. This includes functions such as the agricultural research of sugarcane,

the production, distribution, testing and propagation of improved varieties of cane, collection of relevant statistics, recommendations relating to credit and transport facilities and transport routes, effecting improvements in methods of production and storage of Gur and Khandsari and other allied matters. The Committee will also advise the Central and State Governments concerned on any points which may be referred to it by them, provided the subject-matter of the reference falls within the prescribed functions of the Committee.

3. The Committee will, henceforth, be constituted as follows:

(1) President, nominated by the Central Government.

(2) Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.

(3) Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

(4) Director, Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.

(5) to (9) Directors of Agriculture, U.P., Bihar, Punjab, Madras and Bombay or their nominees.

(10) to (12) Cane Commissioners in U.P., Bihar and Punjab.

(13) to (25) Thirteen representatives of growers to be nominated by the following Governments:—

Bihar	.. 1	Bombay	.. 1
Madras	.. 1	Punjab	.. 1
U.P.	.. 1	Assam	.. 1
Andhra	.. 1	Orissa	.. 1
West Bengal ..	.. 1	Hyderabad ..	.. 1
Madhya Bharat ..	.. 1	Mysore	.. 1
PEPSU	.. 1		

(26) to (28) Three representatives of gur and khandsari interests to be nominated by the Central Government.

(29) to (31) Three Members of Parliament—two from the House of the People and one from the Council of States.

(32) to (34) One representative each of the Ministries of Finance and Railway and the Sugar Development Council.

(35) to (37) And such other members as the Central Government may appoint from time to time subject to a maximum of three.

TENURE OF OFFICE

4. The tenure of appointment of the members of the Committee other than those who are appointed by reason of the office or appointment they hold, will be three years with effect from the 1st April of the year in which they are appointed or such lesser period as may be specified in the notification/letter of appointment. Provided that in the event of total representation granted to any interest or institution being reduced by reason of any amendment made in the Memorandum of Association and Rules, the entire number of

the representatives representing such interest on institution shall vacate office and fresh nomination according to the number fixed by the amended Memorandum or Rules shall be made.

5. The Secretary of the Committee who will not be a member of the Committee, will be appointed by the Central Government but he will be paid from the funds of the Committee.

GRANT OF Rs. 8 LAKHS TO COMMITTEE

6. The Government of India will finance the Committee by placing at its disposal a grant of Rs. eight lakhs per annum. The Committee will have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for research and other purposes subject to any restriction that may be imposed by the Central Government in the Rules and Bye-laws of the Committee in this behalf.

7. A meeting of the existing members of the Committee will be convened as soon as possible, to alter the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Bye-laws of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee in the light of the above provisions, as may be required by the Registration of Societies Act (XXI of 1860). Such alterations and modifications in the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Bye-laws of the Committee will be subject to the approval of the Central Government.

Revised Memorandum of Association of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee

I. The name of the Society is the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

II. The objects for which the Society is established are :—

(*a*) To undertake the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacturing of sugarcane and *Gur* and *Khandsari* in India and of all matters incidental thereto.

(*b*) To undertake, assist or make in connection with sugarcane and Gur and Khandsari :—

(i) Agricultural, technological and economic research and propaganda,

(ii) improvements in crop forecasting and statistics,

(iii) the production, testing and distribution of improved varieties,

(iv) the adoption of improved cultural practices,

(v) enquiries and recommendations relating to banking, storage, transport facilities and transport routes,

(vi) other similar activities.

(*c*) To advise the Central or a State Government on any point referred to it by them, provided the subject-matter of the reference falls within the prescribed functions of the Society.

(*d*) To collect and distribute such information and statistics relating to sugarcane and *Gur* and *Khandsari*, that may assist the various interests concerned.

(*e*) For the purposes of the Society to draw and accept and make and endorse, discount and negotiate, Government of India and other promissory notes, bills of exchange, cheques or other negotiable instruments.

(*f*) To invest the funds or money entrusted to the Society upon such securities or in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the Governing Body and from time to time to sell or transpose such investments and to permit its funds to be held by the Government of India.

(*g*) To purchase, take on lease, accept as a gift or otherwise acquire any land or building or works wherever situated in India, which may be necessary or convenient for the Society and to construct or alter and maintain any such building or works.

(*h*) To issue appeals for funds in furtherance of the objects of the Society, to receive gifts and undertake the management of any endowment, trust, fund or donation not inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

(*i*) To sell, lease, mortgage or exchange and otherwise transfer all or any portion of the properties of the Society.

(*j*) To establish and maintain research and reference libraries and reading rooms.

(*k*) To offer prizes and grant scholarships in furtherance of the objects of the Society and to finance the examiners and researchers.

(*l*) To establish a Provident Fund for the benefit of employees.

(*m*) To give grants to further the objects of the Society.

(*n*) To maintain grade standards of sugar.

(*o*) To do all other such things either alone or in conjunction with others as the Society may consider necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

III. The Governing Body of the Society shall, until the 1st April 1955, be the persons who sign this Memorandum of Association and thereafter shall be the body constituted to be the Governing Body under the Rules and Regulations of the said Society.

IV. The income and property of the Society, however derived, shall be applied towards the promotion of the objects thereof as set forth in this Memorandum of Association, subject to such limitation as the Government of India may from time to time impose. No portion of

the income and property of the Society shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividends, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit, to the persons who at any time are or have been members of the Society or to any of them, or to any persons claiming through them or any of them, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any member thereof or other person in return for any service rendered to the Society, or for travelling allowance, halting and other similar charges.

If, on the winding up or dissolution of the Society, there will remain, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to, or distributed among, the members of the Society or any of them but shall be dealt with in such manner, as the Government of India may determine.

List of the Members of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for the year 1954-55

1. President: Shri K. R. Damle, Addl. Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.
2. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.
3. Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
4. Director, Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.
5. Director of Agriculture, U.P., Lucknow.
6. Director of Agriculture, Bihar, Patna.
7. Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Simla.
8. Director of Agriculture, Madras, Fort Street, George Town, Madras.
9. The Director of Agriculture, Bombay, Poona.

(5 to 9: or their nominees.)

10. Cane Commissioner, U.P., Lucknow.
11. Cane Commissioner, Bihar, Patna.
12. Cane Commissioner, Punjab, Jullundur Cantt.
13. Shri Jhulan Sinha, M.P., Village Kajiapur, P.O. Gopalganj, Dist. Saran (Bihar).
14. Shri R. Venkatasubba Reddiar, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Tindivanam, South Arcot Dist.
15. Shri Chegi Reddy Bali Reddy, Kurnool Dist., Andhra State.
16. Shri Virendra Verma, M.L.A., Muzaffarnagar, U.P.
17. Shri Nrisingha Kumar Mukherjee, Proprietor, Farm of Scientific Agricultural Products, P.O. Debagram, Dist. Nadia.
18. Shri Devindra Singh, B.Sc., Cane Grower, Harsi (Gwalior), Madhya Bharat.
19. Shri Sampuran Singh, Retired Deputy Collector, Village Kot Puran Singh, Phagwara, PEPSU.
20. Shri S. V. Yadav, B.Ag., Baramati, Dist. Poona (Bombay).
21. S. Lal Singh, M.P. (Ex-Director of Agriculture, Punjab), Nandpur (Dist. Ludhiana).
22. Uma Prasad Chakravarty, P.O. Purananda Road, Dibrugarh, Dist. Likhimpur (Assam).
23. Vacant.
24. Vacant.
25. Shri K. V. Sankara Gowda, Mandya (Mysore State).
26. *Shri Harhar Singh, M.L.A., Mohalla Chitratoli, Arrah, Dist. Shahabad (Bihar).
27. *Vacant.
28. *Vacant.
29. † S. Jogindra Singh, M.P., 1, Electric Lane, New Delhi.
30. † Shri P. R. Kanavada Patil, M.P., 16-A, South Avenue, New Delhi.
31. † Shri Rama Bahadur Sinha, M.P., 144-A, South Avenue-2, New Delhi.

From 13 to 25—Representative of Cane Growers.

32. Shri K. S. Krishna Swami, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Food & Agriculture Division), New Delhi.

33. Vacant.

34. Shri Gulabchand Hirachand, C/o M/s. Walchandnagar Industries, Construction House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

35. ‡ Director of Agriculture & Fisheries, Andhra Government, Post Box No. 5252, Madras 2.

36. ‡ Shri M. P. Gandhi, Editor, Indian Sugar Industry Annual, Jan Mansion, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

37. ‡ Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.

* Representatives of Gur & Khandsari.
† Parliament Members.
‡ Under reserve power of Government of India.

Government Grants to Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, 1950-51 to 1952-53

The following amounts were received as grants by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee from the Government of India :—

	Year	*Annual Normal Grant*	*Dev. Grant*
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	1950-51	4,68,750	10,56,088
2.	1951-52	....	10,09,114
3.	1952-53	16,00,000	8,20,509

Upto the year 1950-51 the annual grant was paid to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee at Anna 1 per cent on the production of white sugar, though for 1950-51, the grant was paid only for one quarter of the year and then it was stopped. No grant was paid during 1951-52 and in the year 1952-53 the grant was paid only on *ad hoc* basis.

Madras Sugarcane Committee reconstituted

The Madras Government have reconstituted the Sugarcane Advisory Committee with the following official and non-official members.

Official Members: The Sugarcane Commissioner, the Sugarcane Specialist, or an officer of the Agricultural Department, not lower in rank than that of a Deputy Director of Agriculture, nominated by the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, and the State Marketing Officer, Madras.

Non-official Members: Mr. C. K. N. S. Nagaraja Aiyar (South Arcot district) and Mr. V. C. Palaniswami Gounder, Coimbatore (representatives of sugarcane growers and jaggery manufacturers);

Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras (representative of sugar manufacturers); and Mr. R. V. Sundara Reddiar, Cuddalore, N.T. (representative of sugar consumers).

Sugarcane Research—Expert Committee set up

The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has set up an expert Sub-Committee consisting of S. Lal Singh, M.P., Chairman, and Messrs. N. L. Dutt, Director of the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, and K. L. Khanna, Director of Sugarcane Research and Development, Bihar, members, to tour round all the important sugarcane research stations and development centres in India.

The main functions of this body will be to critically review the work in progress and to reorient, if and where necessary, the present pattern and the future programmes of these centres, in order to maximise sugarcane production in general and its acre-yields in particular.

The Sub-Committee started touring from July 24, 1954, and is likely to conclude it by the third week of February 1955.

Conference on Cane Development in U.P. in 1954

Following the Tripartite Conference on linking sugar and cane prices, the U.P. Government held another Tripartite Conference on June 29, 1954, to consider ways and means to intensify cane development programme in the State.

The Conference was attended by the representatives of the industry, the growers and by the U.P. Government officials. Opening the proceedings of the Conference, the Chief Minister Pandit Gobind Vallabh Pant observed that in the matter of development of cane there could be no difference of opinion between the factory owners and the cane-growers. This was a matter of common interest and ways and means had to be devised to increase both the yield per acre and the quality of cane. Referring to the competition from South India, the Chief Minister impressed that the problem required a practical approach and urgent attention.

Joint Cane Board for U.P. and Bihar

A Joint Cane Board for the U.P. and Bihar, consisting of 19 members has been constituted for a period of two years. The following have been nominated as members of the Board which replaces the Sugar Control Board as sugar has become a Central subject:—

Minister for Agriculture, U.P.; Minister for Development, Bihar; Secretary, Industries Department, U.P.; Secretary, Development, Bihar; Cane Commissioner, U.P.; Cane Commissioner, Bihar; Mr. Virendra Varma, M.L.A., U.P.; Mr. Genda Singh, M.L.A., U.P.; Mr. Nand Kishore Narsin, M.L.A., Bihar; Mr. Nawal Kishore Sinha,

M.L.A., Bihar; Mr. N. R. Kidwai; Mr. Des Raj Narang; Mr. R. P. Nevatia; Mr. Charat Ram; Mr. R. L. Nopani; Mr. K. K. Birla; Mr. Kashinath Pandey and Mr. Kedar Pandey.

In U.P. the State's Minister for Industries will be the Chairman, and the Secretary, Industries Department, will act as the Secretary of the Board. For Bihar, that State's Industries Minister will be the Chairman, and the Secretary, Development Department, will be the Secretary.

THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR

The work of the Institute is organised under two broad heads, (*a*) office work including general administration and (*b*) research and teaching. The former includes the technical, the statistical and general sections; the latter consists of three main sections—Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Sugar Chemistry, the last comprising Sugar Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry. The laboratories are well equipped with instruments required for research on sugar and allied products. Attached to the Institute are the Experimental Sugar Factory, Workshop, Bureau of Sugar Standards and the section for research on problems of the Gur and Khandsari industries.

Important problems on which research is at present being carried out, are:—

(1) Large-scale trial in outside factories of the new technique of cane juice clarification as applied to mixed juice, invented by Prof. J. M. Saha (Prof. of Sugar Technology & Director).

(2) Cleaning the evaporator tubes on the steam chest side.

(3) Pre-treatment of cane setts prior to planting with different carbo-hydrate solutions and its effect on germination, yield and juice quality.

(4) Effect of spraying different fertilizers on cane leaves at different stages of growth on the yield and quality of the harvest.

(5) Investigations on the methods of determination of micro quantities of sugars by paper chromatographic and colorimetric methods with the ultimate object of applying to sugarcane products.

(6) Study of polysaccharides (plant gums).

(7) Physico-chemical studies of surface active substances.

(8) Physico-chemical aspects of exhaustibility of molasses.

(9) Study on the production of citric acid by the action of Asp. Niger on saccharine raw materials.

(10) An examination of waste molasses for its reducing matter and nitrogenous bodies by paper chromatography.

Besides the above, there are two other schemes functioning at the Institute: (1) Scheme the survey of excessive fuel consumption in Indian Sugar Factories and (2) Scheme for extension lectures. The object of the former scheme is to carry out a survey of the causes of excessive fuel consumption in sugar factories and to make them self-sufficient on bagasse fuel only, while under the latter scheme, eminent persons are invited each year for delivering a series of two to four lectures on subjects relating to sugar and allied industries.

Technical Assistance

Apart from work relating to collection, compilation and publication of technical data relating to working of sugar factories, technical assistance and advice on various aspects of the sugar industry are given by the Institute to sugar factories, private parties, Central and State Governments. The more important types of work which the Institute undertakes for rendering technical assistance to sugar factories, are, advice

(*a*) to promoters of new factories,

(*b*) in respect of extensions and alteration of existing factories,

(*c*) relating to improvements in working of plant and machinery,

(*d*) regarding improvement in and control of manufacturing operations,

(*e*) regarding working expenses and cost of production,

(*f*) regarding investigations of special problems, and

(*g*) regarding analytical work.

Description and results of various experimental and research work carried out in the Institute, are being published annually in the publication entitled Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology.

The Institute provides facilities for imparting training in sugar technology with a view to meeting the needs of the industry in respect of trained technical personnel. There are three courses of training, namely: (1) Associateship in Sugar Technology, (2) Pan Boiling and (3) Sugar Engineering Certificate Course. The syllabus of these courses is exhaustive. Facilities for research are also provided and guidance is given in respect of even advanced research leading to Ph.D. degree.

In order to afford adequate facilities to the sugar factories in India for selecting properly qualified staff and at the same time to reduce unemployment among the educated technical workers in the Sugar Industry, the Institute maintains an Employment Bureau which collects authentic information about the qualifications and experience of persons seeking employment in the Sugar Industry and makes it available free of charge to factories on receipt of enquiries.

Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow

Due to the formaion of the Development Council for the Sugar Industry and consequent abridgement of the functions of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee towards the close of 1953, the administrative control of this Institute was also taken over by the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with effect from the 1st January 1954.

A big farm composing of nearly 557 acres is attached to this Institute and the main building providing laboratory facilities for the different sections is nearing completion. Requisite funds have also been provided for sanitary, gas and other laboratory fittings and it is expected that full-fledged working of the Institute will commence from the next sugarcane planting season.

For the present, there are four sections, viz. Agronomy, Entomology, Mycology, and Agricultural Engineering and the technical programmes as approved by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee is being followed with certain limitations. Apart from conducting the fundamental and applied researches on the various aspects of cane cultivation, this Institute will hereafter co-ordinate the work in progress in the different States.

THE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR SUGAR, 1954-55

S.R.O. 892 dated 12-3-54.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (LXV of 1951), the Central Government hereby establishes for the scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture and production of sugar, a Development Council, which shall consist of the following members, namely :—

MEMBERS

1. Shri Des Raj Narang, 2, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.
2. Shri K. Birla, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
3. Shri Gulabchand Hirachand, C/o Messrs. Walchandnagar Industries, Construction House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
4. Shri G. N. Noel Tod, C/o Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 12, Madras.
5. Shri S. P. Jain of Messrs. Sahir & Jain Ltd., 11, Clive Road, Calcutta.
6. Mr. A. Caws, Director, Messrs. Begg Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 21, Kanpur.
7. Shri P. A. Gopala Krishnan, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture.
8. Shri R. H. Chishti, I.A.S., Sugar Commissioner, U.P., Lucknow.
9. Shri Jhunuk Prasad, Cane Commissioner, Bihar, Patna.
10. Shri D. G. Malherkar, Director of Industries, Bombay, Old Custom Yard, Fort, Bombay.
11. Shri E. P. Boyappa, I.A.S., Director of Commerce, Industries & Fisheries, Madras.
12. Shri S. N. Gundu Rav, Chief Chemist & Factory Manager, Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd., Ravalgaon, Dist. Nasik.
13. Shri J. N. Saha, Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.
14. Shri Matta Din Khetan, Bengal Sugar Merchants' Association, Calcutta.

15. Shri Ganga Shankar Pandey, Cawnpore Sugar Merchants' Association, Kanpur.
16. Seth Maneklal Ujamshi, Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay.
—. Sardar Lal Singh, M.P., Vice-President, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, Nandpura, Ludhiana.
18. Shri Indra Bhusan Beed, M.P., 14/1/B, Shri Nathdas Lane, Calcutta 12 .
19. Shri Udai Shankar Dube, M.P., Gandhinagar, Dist. Basti, Uttar Pradesh.
20. Shri Kashinath Pandey, General Secretary, Indian National Trade Union Congress, U.P. Branch, Shahnashah Manzil, Baroodkhana, Golaganj.
21. Shri Khandubhai Desai, M.P., Gandhi Majur Savalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Shri P. A. Gopala Krishnan, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture shall be the Chairman of the said Development Council.

FUNCTIONS

The Central Government hereby assigns the following functions to the said Development Council, namely : —

1. Recommending targets for production, co-ordinating production programmes and reviewing progress from time to time ;
2. Suggesting norms of efficiency with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining maximum production, improving quality and reducing costs ;
3. Recommending measures for securing the fuller utilisation of the installed capacity and for improving the working of the industry, particularly of the less efficient units ;
4. Promoting arrangements for better marketing and helping in the devising of a system of distribution and sale of the produce of the industry which would be satisfactory to the consumer ;
5. Promoting standardisation of products ;
6. Promoting or undertaking inquiry as to materials and equipment and as to methods of production, management and labour utilisation, including the discovery and development of new materials, equipment and old methods and of improvements in those already in use, the assessment of the advantages of different alternatives and the conduct of experimental establishments and of tests on a commercial scale ;
7. Promoting the training of persons engaged or proposing engagement in the sugar industry and their education in technical or artistic subjects relevant thereto ;
8. Promoting the retraining in alternative occupations of personnel engaged in or retrenched from the industry ;
9. Promoting or undertaking scientific and industrial research. Research into matters affecting industrial psychology and research into matters relating to production and to the consumption or use of goods and services supplied by the industry ;
10. Promoting improvements and standardisation of accounting and costing methods and practice ;
11. Promoting the adoption of measures for increasing the productivity of labour, including measures for securing safer and better working conditions and the provision and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers ;
12. Undertaking arrangements for making available to the industry information obtained and for advising on matters with which the Development Council is concerned in the exercise of any of its functions ;
13. Such other functions as the Central Government may from time to time assign to the said Development Council.

Development Council for Sugar Industry—Its First Meeting

The Development Council for Sugar Industry held its first meeting in Delhi on the 9th August 1954. The meeting was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Food & Agriculture, the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Mr. A. Zamman, Joint Secretary, presided. Among the subjects discussed at the meeting were (i) revision of the target of production and the establishment of new factories, (ii) shifting of unsuitably located sugar factories, (iii) investigation into the factories lying idle, (iv) payment for sugarcane on the basis of quality, (v) revision of Indian Sugar standards, (vi) revision of price differentials, etc.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, in his address to the conference referred to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and said that the membership of that Committee had become unwieldy and it was thought desirable to abridge its functions so that it could devote its full attention to sugarcane. The Development Council was therefore set up essentially to deal with the development of the sugar industry. He expressed the hope that this division of functions between the two organisations would lead to greater efficiency. Referring to the resort to imports, Dr. Deshmukh said that Government would make every effort to minimise imports and make the country self-sufficient in sugar as in the case of cereals. He urged the industrialists and growers to co-operate with the Government in this behalf.

Revision of Production Target

In the First Five-Year Plan the target of sugar production to be achieved by 1955-56 was fixed at 15 lakh tons. After the substantial increase in the consumption of sugar following complete decontrol in 1952-53 it was felt necessary to revise this target. *It is estimated that the total demand in 1956 would be for 51 lakh tons of sugar and gur. Deducting the estimated production of 31 lakh tons of gur and 1.25 lakh tons of khandsari sugar, the demand for crystal sugar works out to between 18 and 19 lakh tons.* Though the existing installed capacity of the sugar industry is capable of producing 15.5 lakh tons in a season of 120 days, the entire capacity according to Government is not utilised for a number of reasons. Government, therefore, feel that the present installed capacity would be capable of producing only about 13 lakh tons in a normal season. This leaves a gap of 5 lakh tons between estimated production and demand. Licences for increasing production by about 50,000 tons have already been granted and the additional capacity needed for bridging the gap is estimated to be 4.5 lakh tons, to be achieved by the end of 1955-56. Government have, in this connection, invited applications for expansion in existing factories, establishment of new factories and, if necessary, for setting up of a few sugar refineries. 53 applications for a capacity of 4,80,000 tons have

been received by the Government in this connection. Of these, 24 are for effecting substantial expansion in existing plant, 27 for establishment of new units and two for setting up of sugar refineries. While these applications are being considered by an expert Sub-Committee of the Licensing Committee, it is felt that with the growing population and as a result of improvement in the standard of living envisaged in the Five-Year Plan, the demand for sugar is expected to increase further from year to year. The Development Council had, therefore, to decide whether there is need for further expanding the capacity of the industry during the Second Five-Year Plan, ending 1961.

According to reports, several members representing cane-growers, millowners, trade, labour and consumers took part in the discussion on the question of revision of the target of production. Mr. E. P. Menon, Adviser to the Planning Commission, stated that the Commission looked to the Council for drawing up an outline of programme of further expansion of the capacity of the sugar industry during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan. This programme was to be fixed by May 1955.

The establishment of sugar refineries did not receive much support from the members as it was felt that such refineries would merely serve *as laundries for refining imported raw sugar and would cut at the root of the Government's fundamental policy on sugar development.* It was suggested that the present factories might be asked to utilise their plants for refining sugar when they remained idle during the off-season. *As the cost of setting up a refinery was expected to be about Rs. 1 crore it was suggested that Government should proceed cautiously in this matter.* Some members criticised the present import policy and suggested that the real remedy was in increasing cane production in the country.

Other points made out during the course of discussion were: (1) the sugar shortage in the country was not only due to increased consumption but also to reduced production; (2) the import policy was against national interests, and if production in the country was less, people should be asked to consume less; (3) price of sugarcane should be fixed on a long-term basis; (4) cane supply to factories should be encouraged and per-acre yield should be improved; (5) idle factories should be brought back to production and the existing ones made to work to full capacity; (6) Government should ensure that new factories to be set up did not hamper the development of the existing ones; (7) a scientific examination should be conducted to find out why the crushing capacity of the present factories could not be increased; (8) as the cost of machinery was very high, the present factories should be made to work to full capacity.

Committee appointed to examine Plans for shifting and working of Idle Factories

The Council was informed that as sugar consumption in the country was likely to go up further, the Government felt that besides setting up new factories there was urgent need for utilising the existing capacity of the industry to the fullest extent. With the present gap between consumption and production, the country could ill afford to let any factories remain idle. It was therefore felt that immediate steps should be taken to rehabilitate them either at their present locations or shift them to more suitable sites. The Council agreed to the setting up of a Committee to (1) prepare a plan for shifting unsuitably located sugar factories to suitable sites, and (2) investigate into the affairs of 16 factories at present lying idle for the past several years, with a view to bringing them back into operation, and make definite recommendations for the Council to consider at its next meeting.

Payment for Cane on quality basis

An important decision taken by the Development Council was to set up a committee of growers and millowners, for a detailed examination of the proposal for the introduction of a system of payment of price for sugarcane on the basis of its quality. It was stated on behalf of the Government of India that the present system of paying for sugarcane on the basis of its weight provides no incentive to the cultivator for growing improved varieties of sugarcane or for improving the agricultural practices and harvesting the crop when it is fully mature, or for delivery of fresh sugarcane to the factories. Although in several other countries of the world the price of cane is paid for on the basis of its sucrose content, the introduction of such a system in India would seem to present a number of difficulties. In this country sugarcane is brought to factories by small cultivators in carts carrying 15 to 25 maunds of cane. The quality of cane brought by different cultivators varies appreciably. Besides this, a considerable quantity of cane is purchased by factories at out-station centres, some of which are quite far away. Further, the system of paying the price of cane on the basis of quality while providing incentive to cultivators to supply better quality cane to the factories, is likely to lead to reduction in the length of the crushing season and consequent higher cost of production. This difficulty can, however, be overcome to a certain extent by introducing early and late ripening varieties. The Government felt that in spite of these difficulties, there was great advantage in introducing a system of payment on the basis of quality. A pilot scheme on the subject as prepared by the Technical Section of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture envisages to make a start with the cane supplies at the gates of factories in Western and Central U.P. In this area more than 90 per cent of the cane is supplied by cultivators through cane co-operative societies. The Government's proposal is that

from every cart coming to a factory a few, say 10 sticks, of cane will be drawn at random. The sticks collected during every two hours' period will be crushed in a power-driven mill under standard conditions. The juice will be analysed by Government chemists posted at the factory. On the basis of the analytical results obtained, the percentage of recoverable sugar will be calculated by using the prescribed norms of efficiency, which will be worked out on the basis of average efficiency of the factories in the region. A schedule of premia and discounts on the minimum price will be prepared for different recoveries. The cultivator will be paid according to such a schedule on the basis of expected recovery of sugar from sugarcane delivered by him. This system will serve as an incentive to the cane cultivators, as well as to those sugar factories whose efficiencies are low as they will be required to pay on the basis of standard recovery. The Government suggested that the pilot scheme for Western U.P. may be discussed by the Council.

In the course of the discussion some members suggested that it would be desirable to pay to the growers according to the variety of crop cultivated and not on the basis of the actual sugar recovery which would mainly depend on the efficiency of the factories. They felt that there was considerable scope for corruption in the scheme. As stated earlier, it was however decided that the whole subject should be examined in detail by a committee of growers and millowners.

Sugar Standards

Standards for grading sugar have been modified from time to time to suit the requirements of trade and industry. The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee decided in December last to adopt 15 new combined standards for colour and grain for crystal sugar as recommended by the Indian Standards Institution, from November next. The Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, has prepared a standard set for the 1954-55 season. In view of the differences between the sugar mills and the growers about the correct interpretation and impartial application of the standards, the Government proposed that a system of inspection for enforcing correct grading of sugar may be adopted.

The members emphasized that whatever the standards prescribed, it must be maintained in the interest of the country's prestige; and when the specifications had been once laid down, there must be strictness in enforcing a check on quality. It was, therefore, decided to set up a committee of millowners and trade to examine the question of sugar standards and advise on the system of inspection which should be adopted.

Revision of Standard Contract

The same Committee was also asked to go into the question of standard contract for sale and purchase of sugar and draw a contract fair to both the sugar mills and the trade.

With the imposition of control over sugar in 1942. the need for having a standard contract relegated to the background. But since decontrol of sugar last year sales have been conducted through normal trade channels between factories or their agents and the merchants. The question of adopting a standard contract form has, therefore, come to the forefront again.

Standardisation of Packing

There was general agreement on the question of standardisation of packing of sugar in order to secure uniformity in packing for purposes of fixation of prices and checking the weight of the contents of the bags. The Council expressed itself in favour of a test of the two different types of bags, "L" twill and "A" twill, being held at the I.I.S.T. in order to settle standard packing.

Price Differentials

The Council was informed that representations had been received by the Government from the trade that due to variations in the volume of production of different qualities of sugar and changes in the consumer preferences, the price differentials prescribed for various quality grades of sugar produced in vacuum pan factories had become out-of-date and required revision. It was stated on behalf of the Government that it would be desirable to have uniform rates of differentials for various grades. It was also necessary for the disposal of such stocks of a factory as were reserved by the Government for sale at controlled prices. The Council agreed to the formation of a committee to advise on differentials.

Technical Extension Services

A scheme for establishing a technical extension service for effecting improvements in the milling clarification, boiling and curing operations and consumption of fuel in sugar factories was presented to the Council for consideration. Under this scheme it is proposed to appoint at the Institute of Sugar Technology an engineer with some staff for studying the existing lay-out, condition of machinery, operational data, methods of chemical control used and fuel economy of individual factories with a view to suggesting measures for improving the technical efficiency of the industry. The Council was of the opinion that it might be referred to a committee for detailed examination.

Central Control over Molasses

Considering that the existing State controls over molasses were an impediment to the planned development of the power alcohol and sugar industries which were centrally administered, the Council recommended institution of central control over molasses.

The other proposals accepted by the Council included one for sending representatives of sugar interests to Australia, Java and Cuba for studying the development of the industry in those countries. The question of a uniform wage-scale, dearfood allowance and other amenities to workers in the sugar industry was referred to the Labour Ministry for necessary action.

Linking of Cane and Sugar Prices

Pursuant to the decision of the Nainital Conference, the sugar industry as well as the growers have submitted their views to the Government on the question of linking cane price with that of sugar. The Indian Sugar Mills' Association in their memorandum to the Government has stated that any formula which might be adopted should be such that it could be adjusted to the conditions of individual units in different parts of the country. As regards the Sisma Formula which was considered more suitable for application to the industry as a whole, the Association has suggested that the formula requires modifications in many respects before it could be extended to the whole of India. The Sisma Formula is based on an economic duration which is considered to be 120 days and there is no provision for adjustment with lower duration. As the cost of production goes up considerably when the crushing period goes down, it is necessary that appropriate allowance is made before working out the grower's share to provide for the increased cost of production. Another important factor which has a bearing on the cost of production is the sugar recovery percentage. In the Sisma Formula the advantage is almost entirely passed on to the growers. This is not fair, as, in cane the factory is able to obtain higher recovery by growing better quality of cane in its own farms or by reducing losses by increasing efficiency or by addition of better equipment, the benefit should accrue primarily to the factories. Another drawback in the Sisma Formula is that it does not make any allowance in respect of quality of sugar produced by the factories. The growers have no hand in the quality of sugar produced and it is, therefore, fair that any advantage accruing to the factories due to superior quality of their production should be retained by them. The Sisma Formula also does not make adequate provision for uneconomic units. Some consideration is necessary for exempting such units from the application of the formula. The Association also feels that for encouraging renovation and modernisation of plants, factories should be allowed a suitable return on the new block added, which may be 10 per cent. To this extent allowance will have to be made before arriving at the grower's share. It is also felt that the special circumstances of factories which produce most of their cane requirements in their own farms should be taken into account and they should be exempted from the application of the formula.

As for the growers, the U.P. Co-operative Unions Federation, the semi-official body representing the cane-growers in the State, has sug-

gested that the "excess profits" made by the industry over the reserved price of Rs. 27-2 per maund should be distributed between the growers and the employers on the basis of their respective shares in the reserved price. In a 17-page memorandum submitted to Government, the Federation has reiterated the demand for a share in the "excess profits" for the 1952-53 season also. It will be recalled that at the Nainital Conference it was made clear that the proposed formula will be *applicable only to* 1953-54 *season and the future seasons*. Shri Kidwai also said that there is no question of share in the 1952-53 "excess profit", as the profit had already been distributed and could not be reclaimed.

The Federation has rejected the Sisma and the Hamira formulae. According to the Federation the *ad hoc* price of cane as determined at the beginning of each season should be the minimum and should not be refundable in any case. They desire that the "excess profits" for the 1952-53 and 1953-54 seasons should be distributed between factory owners and growers in the ratio of 1 : 16. The reasoning is that in the last season, in the reserved price of Rs. 27-2 the employers had a share of 3½ per cent and the growers of roughly 54 per cent, which gives a ratio of 1 : 16. The Federation is, however, prepared to accept 1 : 10 ratio if factories are prepared to invest their share in improving their plants. About the future, the Federation has urged that in case the reserved price of sugar is Rs. 28-8, the cane price should be Re. 1-10-3.

Subsequently, deputations on behalf of the industry as well as the growers met the Minister of Food & Agriculture, the late Shri Kidwai separately, and further expressed their views on the subject.

The views of the industry and the growers are now being considered by the Government of India and it is expected that Government will circulate their proposals for the opinion of the interests concerned. Only when the Government's proposals come out will it be possible to consider the subject fully.

TAXES ON SUGAR INDUSTRY

The Indian Sugar Mills' Association's Reply to the Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1954

GENERAL

Tax Structure does not provide Incentive :

"(1) The taxation policy of a country is not an end in itself but a means of increasing the prosperity of the community at large. Therefore, the taxation policy in a country like ours with low *per capita* income, low production and consumption rates should fundamentally aim to raise the level of incomes, rate of consumption and production

by encouraging rapid industrialisation and an all-round economic development. It should aim at augmenting the national heap so that it could be redistributed bigger in order that the total consumable resources may be as large as possible. There should be enough to save and invest and to consume goods produced in order to maintain an expanding economy with an increasing rate of employment. The tax policy should, therefore, give sufficient scope to such incentives as generate larger national wealth and greater prosperity to the community as a whole.

(2) The tax structure, as it stands today, does not provide suitable incentives for increased economic activity. On the contrary, the present high rates of taxation on personal incomes and companies' profits have adversely affected savings and investments.

No Provision for Replacement and Modernisation :

(3) Industries in this country in general and the sugar industry in particular have suffered for want of sufficient funds required for replacements, re-equipment and modernisation. It is about 20 years that the present plants were put up and they are now due for large-scale replacements and modernisation. During the war and the period following it, even normal replacements could not be carried out as the machinery parts were not easily available. Even now the prices are ruling high and factories need considerable funds to carry out the back-log of replacements. Funds are also needed for adding new devices for improving the efficiency of production. Factories can undertake fuel economy schemes. They can also organise better transport of cane by laying down of tramway lines which would cost about Rs. 20 lakhs in each case. Factories also need building up of large-scale farms where conditions permit, or help development of cane through sinking of tube wells, organising experimental farms, etc. It will thus be seen that considerable funds are required by the industry for replacements, re-equipment and modernisation and for other development schemes like laying down of tramway lines, fuel economy schemes, etc.

(4) The initial investment required by the industry for putting the existing assets in efficient condition is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 8 crores. The additional investment required for modernisation of plants and for the introduction of schemes like fuel economy, etc. is estimated to be about Rs. 10 crores. Further, the capital expenditure required for organising better transport of cane by laying down tramway line would amount to about Rs. 10 crores. The total investment, therefore, involved is of the order of Rs. 28 crores. Assuming that this investment is spread over a period of 7 years, the annual investment required would be of the order of Rs. 4 crores.

No Adequate Reserve :

(5) Unhappily, the industry has not been able to build up adequate reserve to provide for the capital expenditure of the size indicated above. The sugar prices have been under control since the year 1942 and the control rates are worked out according to the cost schedule known as Srivastava Scale. Even when there was no control as in 1947-48 and 1948-49, or as is the case now, Government specify a price worked according to the Srivastava's Scale and the market price actually rules round about that price. In effect, therefore, the control price continues to be the effective price even during decontrol.

Meagre Gross & Net Profits :

(6) Under this scale, the gross profit allowed to an average factory is only 10 per cent on the block which is taken to be 18 lakhs. Therefore, the gross profit allowed is only Rs. 1,80,000. The 1937 Tariff Board had also recommended that the profit to sugar factories should be allowed on the above basis. While there could be some justification for allowing this profit margin during the pre-war years when taxation accounted for only 20 per cent of the gross profit and the balance was available to factories for reserves and dividends to shareholders, there can be no justification for continuing the same basis in spite of sharp increase in taxation. Now taxation alone absorbs about 40 per cent of the gross profit. Further, about 20 to 25 per cent of profits are absorbed in payment of bonus to labour which was not paid in pre-war years. What is actually left is not sufficient to even pay a small return to the shareholders. Moreover, much of the earnings of the factories in recent years have been utilised for providing the additional working capital required due to increase in the controlled price of sugar from Rs. 28-8 per maund in 1948-49 and 1949-50 to Rs. 31 in 1950-51 and 1951-52 and increased production. As a result, factories have not been able to build up reserves to undertake renovation and modernisation of plants and other development schemes.

Inadequate Depreciation Allowance :

(7) Closely related to this question is the question of depreciation allowances. The industries do not have adequate reserves to finance purchases of new plant and machinery at prices which have increased by more than three to four times, while the depreciation allowances are now allowed on the basis of original cost and do not bear any relationship to the current market prices. If sufficient funds are not available to the industry to execute its plans of rehabilitation, its efficiency will be considerably impaired. It would be realised that if all the back-log of repairs and replacement has to be carried out in a thorough manner, and the industry put on an efficient basis, large expenditure would become necessary. Apparently, the industry is not in a position to find requisite funds from its own savings as the existing

rate of depreciation allowances do not permit such a building of reserves. It is, therefore, imperative that in the larger interests of the country, depreciation allowances should be so liberalised that industry is able to plough back sufficient funds for purposes of replacement and repairs."

Multiplicity of Taxes

(1) Besides the high rate of direct taxation, the industry is required to pay a large number of other taxes to different authorities, Central, State, and Local. There is the Central Excise Duty which is payable by factories in all the States at a uniform rate. In addition, most of the State Governments are now charging cess at different rates on cane crushed by the factories. In the U.P. and Bihar, factories further pay *co-operative societies* commission at the rate of 9 pies per maund of cane supplied through societies. Bihar factories also pay *sales tax on cane* wherever the turnover exceeds Rs. 10,000. In the season 1952-53 the Bihar Government also introduced a *cess on molasses* sold to parties other than distilleries at the high of As. 8 per maund. In Bombay, factories are required to pay *heavy licence fees for molasses* under the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949. Factories there also pay *duty to the State Government on electricity* generated by them by using bagasse and utilised for running the factories. Besides the State Governments, the Local Bodies, such as District Boards, Panchayat Raj, Municipal Committees, etc. also realise a number of taxes, such as *property tax, licence fee, octroi duty, Panchayat Raj tax,* etc.

(2) The sugar industry is now a Central subject, and all important matters connected with the industry, such as cane and sugar prices, release of sugar quotas, regulation of sugar despatches are dealt with by the Government of India. Still, in the matter of taxation, *the State Governments and the Local Bodies continue to follow independent and divergent policies and there appears to be an endless race for new and more taxation.* It is apprehended that all the advantages expected to accrue due to the centralisation of the industry would be lost if the State Governments and Local Bodies continue to follow independent policies with regard to this important matter. The Taxation Enquiry Commission which is presently studying the taxation structure of the country should lay down definite principles for the guidance of the Central and State Governments in the matter of taxation of an industry like this which is a Central subject.

Heavy Incidence of Taxation

(1) *The foregoing would show that the sugar factories are paying a large number of taxes, Central, State and Local. These also go to push up the cost of production disproportionately.* Out of the 1951-52 season's controlled price of Rs. 30-8 fixed for the West U.P. factories, which produce the bulk of the country's sugar, 17 per cent of the cost

was due to Central and State taxes. The incidence of Central Excise Duty, cane cess and co-operative societies commission amounted to Rs. 5-2 per maund of sugar—Central Excise Duty Rs. 2-12-1, cane cess Re. 1-15-2 and co-operative societies commission Re. 0-6-9. Besides, the rise in the incidence of taxes between 1946-47 and 1951-52 has been the highest when compared to the incidence in the rise of other items of cost; it was 73 per cent as against 20 per cent in manufacturing charges and an actual decrease of 21 per cent in the incidence of overhead charges and profits.

(2) During the season 1952-53, there had been further increase in these taxes. The Central Excise Duty was raised by Re. 1 to Rs. 3-12-1. This, however, was done only for the season 1952-53 to realise the difference between the controlled rate of about Rs. 31 per maund and the reduced rate of Rs. 27 per maund effected from 1st December 1952 on the 1951-52 season's stocks. The cane cess in Bihar was raised further from As. 3 to As. 3¼ per maund of cane. In addition, a new tax in the form of cess on molasses was introduced. In the U.P. the State Government has now taken powers under the U.P. Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953, to raise cane cess to the maximum limit of As. 4 per maund of cane against the maximum limit of As. 3 provided previously. Already the U.P. Government are charging cane cess at the maximum rate of As. 3 per maund provided under the previous Act. Some more States like Hyderabad have introduced cane cess. The industry cannot but view with serious concern this tendency on the part of the State Governments.

Rigidity of Cost Structure

(1) The break-up details of the cost of production referred to above would clearly show that the factories have to operate under an extremely rigid cost structure. Sugarcane accounts for 61 per cent of the total cost. The various taxes by the Central and the State Governments further account for 17 per cent of the cost. Salaries and wages and packing represent another 11.4 per cent. These three items together make up 89.4 per cent of the cost over which the industry has hardly any control. The cane price, the taxes and the wages are all at present controlled by the Government. Factories have to incur these expenses under Government's direction or as per statutes. Out of the remaining 10.6 per cent, 5 per cent is due to manufacturing expenses. Factories are required to pay much higher prices for their stores, repair materials, etc., in view of the general rise in the prices. Therefore, the figure of Re. 1-9-2 per maund of sugar on this account is only reasonable. The balance 5.6 per cent is due to overhead charges and gross profit allowed to the industry. Industry's scope to effect reductions in the cost of production is thus very much limited. Actually the overhead charges including gross profit have declined from Rs. 2-4-1 in 1946-47 to Re. 1-11-10 in 1951-52. This is the only item of cost which has shown a decline as compared with the 1946-47 season.

(2) Government have since also reduced the cane price from Re. 1-12 per maund to Re. 1-7 per maund. But the Government taxes are still at a high level. The Government should see their way to bring down the various taxes to the 1946-47 season's level, specially when the cane price has been reduced more or less to that level to bring down the price of sugar.

Some of the taxes referred to above are dealt with in detail below.

Central Excise Duty

Amongst the indirect taxes which the industry has to pay, Central Excise Duty is the most important tax payable by all the factories at a uniform rate. It will, however, be realised that the major portion of the duty is contributed by middle class people and adds to the burden of taxation on them and has a restrictive effect on consumption. Having regard to the fact that sugar is an item of food with high calorific value, its consumption has to be popularised. The rate of excise duty on sugar should, therefore, be kept at the lowest level.

The excise duty on sugar was first levied in 1934 at the rate of Re. 1-5 per cwt. In 1937 it was raised to Rs. 2 per cwt. On 1st March 1940, the duty was increased to Rs. 3 per cwt. Again, from 1st March 1949, the duty was raised further to Rs. 3-12 per cwt. at which level it now stands.

The following points are worth consideration in this connection.

(a) *Contribution for Research :*

Out of the excise fund the Government are at present contributing for research on cane and sugar technology at the rate of one anna per cwt. This is not adequate, and sufficient funds are not available for research work. The Industry has been persistently representing to the Government of India that the rate should be raised to As. 4 per cwt. The 1947 Tariff Board also recommended that the rate contribution should be raised to As. 4 per cwt. of sugar and this recommendation was actually given effect to by the Government for a short period. Subsequently, however, for reasons unknown to the industry, they again reduced the rate of contribution to one anna as before. In 1950, the Tariff Board again recommended that the rate of As. 4 should be restored but so far the Government of India have not given effect to it. The industry attaches great significance to this recommendation which should be given effect to it at the earliest.

(b) *Refund of Duty on Sugar used for Industrial Purposes :*

At present there is no provision for refund of excise duty on sugar used for industrial purposes. This has obstructed the development of subsidiary industries like sugar confectionery, fruit preserves, etc. Remission of local taxes on sugar used for industrial purposes is per-

missible in other countries. This has also helped increased consumption of sugar. In the U.K., for instance, out of the annual consumption of 104 lbs. per head, only 55 lbs. are used for direct consumption and the remaining 49 lbs. is through industrial consumption. The annual *per capita* consumption of sugar in India is only about 7 lbs. almost the whole of it being for direct consumption. Even if we include gur, the *per capita* consumption of which is only 21 lbs. a year, the same does not compare favourably with other countries where consumption per head varies from 47 lbs. in South Africa to 104 lbs. in the U.K.

Studies made by nutrition experts suggest that well-balanced nutritive diet for an adult person in India should include at least 45 lbs. of sugar annually. There is little scope for increasing the *per capita* consumption through direct consumption. But increased consumption is possible through larger consumption of sugar products like confectionery, etc. It is, therefore, essential to encourage the development of confectionery industry as also the consumption of confectionery products by helping production of cheaper confectionery through the rebate of excise duty on sugar used for industrial purposes.

Also rebate of the other local taxes like cane cess, co-operative societies commission, etc. should also be allowed as in other countries.

(c) *Procedure for Refund of Excise Duty :*

Refund of excise duty on sugar content of confectionery is at present permissible on exports. But the conditions under which a manufacturer may claim refund are so onerous as to be impracticable. In brief, they amount to the provision of a separate bonded factory for the exclusive production of confectionery intended for export, which would by its cost defeat the object. The procedure for refund should be simplified so as to enable the confectionery producers to take advantage thereof.

Cane Cess

Next to excise duty cane cess is the most common levy payable by the sugar factories in the country. The States now charging cane cess are as follows :—

States	Rate of cess
U.P.	0-3-0 per md. of cane
Bihar	0-3-3 ,,
Bombay	0-3-0 ,,
Madras	0-0-3.5 ,,
Mysore	0-3-6 ,,
Hyderabad	0-1-2 ,,

No doubt, U.P. and Bihar were first to introduce this tax in 1938-39 at the rate of half anna per md. of cane under the Sugar Factories Control Act and Rules. Its main objective was to raise funds for cane development work. In fact, the industry was then assured by these two State Governments that its proceeds would be utilised exclusively for cane development.

In 1943-44 the rate of cess in the two States was increased to one anna per md. of cane. Again from the season 1947-48 the rate of cess was raised further to As. 3 per maund in the U.P. and As. 2 per maund in Bihar. In Bihar too the rate was raised to As. 3 per maund of cane in 1949-50. In 1952-53 the Bihar Government raised it further to As. 3¼. Further, the U.P. Government in their latest Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953, have taken powers to charge cess upto the maximum rate of As. 4 per maund of cane.

The two State Governments have between themselves collected about Rs. 31 crores from cane cess. But what actually they have spent on cane development work is only a negligible portion of the total collections and the balance amount has been transferred to general revenues. The maximum expenditure on cane development out of the total collection in a year between 1944-45 to 1951-52 incurred by the U.P. Government has been 10 per cent and the minimum has been as low as 1.3 per cent.

The expenditure on cane development work is only a very small fraction of the total collections with the result that the cane development work has suffered. This has not only affected cane supplies to sugar factories but also the fortunes of millions of cane-growers in the two States where sugarcane is the only cash crop.

In other States too, the cess collections have been transferred to general revenues and the expenses on cane development work have been only a negligible portion of the total collections. In Bombay, for instance, in 1948-49 out of total collection of about Rs. 42 lakhs nothing was spent on cane development, and the maximum expenditure incurred was in 1951-52 when about 29 per cent of the total collection was spent on cane development.

Cane cess is perhaps not being levied in any other sugar producing country. Therefore, its imposition in India can be justified only on the ground that its proceeds are utilised on development work exclusively, which, in its turn, would help production of cheaper sugar. It is also an accepted principle of public finance that the recipients of the benefit of any special cess should be the same on whom its burden falls. But in this case, while the cess is paid by the industry, it does not receive its full benefit.

The rate of cess should be reduced to the minimum and its proceeds should be utilised on cane development work exclusively. The 1950 Tariff Board too had recommended that the rate of cess should

be reduced to As. 1½ per maund of cane and that its proceeds should be utilised only for cane development work. The State Governments have not yet given effect to this recommendation of the Board. It is only necessary that they do so at the earliest.

Co-operative Societies Commission

Besides cane cess, factories in U.P. and Bihar are also required to pay commission to the co-operative societies at the rate of 9 pies per maund of cane supplied through the societies. The proportion of cane supplied through co-operative societies has steadily gone up and now more than 90 per cent of the cane crushed by the factories is supplied by these societies.

It is against the principle of co-operatives that the cane societies in U.P. and Bihar should charge commission at such a high rate. It is also not understood why the expenses are so high, as factories, wherever they are making direct purchases, are able to do so at a considerably lower expense.

In view of the fact that the State Governments are already charging cane cess, there is no justification for charging societies commission separately. The 1950 Tariff Board had also recommended that along with the reduction in the rate of cess, the co-operative societies commission should be discontinued altogether. It is, however, a matter profound regret to the industry that the State Governments have so far not given effect to this recommendation.

Sales Tax on Sugarcane

As stated above, the Bihar factories have also to pay sales tax on cane wherever the turnover exceeds Rs. 10,000. Apparently, this is an additional tax on the factories who have their own farms, as such a turn-over can be reached only in case of farms attached to factories. Moreover, it should also be realised that sales tax being essentially a consumer's tax, it should be levied on the end product and the diverse means of taxing raw materials should be eliminated. Already, the Government of India have enacted the Essential Goods (Declaration and Regulation of Tax on Sale or Purchase) Act, 1951, by which the State Governments are precluded from levying sales tax on certain essential commodities including sugarcane. Sales tax on sugarcane in Bihar is, however, outside the scope of the above Act, as it was levied before the enactment of this Act. It, therefore, follows that while other State Governments are now not able to charge sales tax on sugarcane, Bihar factories are liable to this tax and are thus under a permanent handicap, as compared with factories in other States. This is hardly fair that as the Bihar Government has levied this tax before the enactment of the above Act, they should be allowed to continue the tax even when it is realised that it is not in the general interest of the country. In the interest of uniformity and the larger interests of the country, it is desirable that the Act is given effect to retrospectively.

Sales Tax Administration

Factories are now experiencing great hardships in connection with the administration of sales tax laws. According to the judgment of the Supreme Court, Article 286 (1) (*a*) of the Constitution read with the explanation "prohibits taxation of sales or purchases involving inter-State elements by all States except the State in which the goods are delivered for the purpose of consumption therein. The latter State is left free to tax such sales or purchases. . . ." As a result, all such States are now collecting the sales tax. For example, sugar delivered in Bombay, Assam and Orissa for consumption therein, by a factory in U.P., is subject to the tax in those States and the factory is required to register itself in all these different States. Moreover, the sales tax authorities in all these States require the factory in the U.P. to submit before them its books of accounts, documents and other relevant papers. At times, such requisitions may even be received simultaneously from the different States, which it would not be possible to comply with. The cumulative effect of all these will be that apart from the uneven distribution of the burden of the tax in different States, the sales tax assessees would be put to unnecessary and avoidable difficulties. The Taxation Enquiry Commission should, therefore, consider the desirability of the Central Government administering the sales tax law on behalf of the State Governments on the basis of a model sales tax law and rules applicable uniformly throughout India.

Local Taxes

Apart from the taxes which the sugar factories are required to pay to the Central and the State Governments, details of which have been indicated above, they are also required to pay considerable amount by way of taxes to the local bodies.

The factories in U.P. are required to pay to the district boards the Circumstances and Property Tax amounting to Rs. 2,000 per year. Besides, they are to take out a licence for crushing cane by paying a licence fee of Rs. 500 per year. This licence fee was ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 per factory sometime back in the different districts in U.P., but on repeated representations made on behalf of the industry, the same has now been reduced to Rs. 500 per year. Apart from these two main taxes to the district boards, the factories are also required to pay to the municipal boards, the town area tax, the tax on the annual value of the factory, residential buildings and the land appurtenant thereto, octroi duty, etc. Out of these three taxes, it is reported that the octroi duty amounts to large sums particularly in the case of factories owning a number of lorries for transport of cane, sugar and other stores. It is understood that a sugar factory in West U.P. had to pay as much as Rs. 25,000 to the local municipality on account of octroi duty and the incidence of the same per maund of sugar worked out to 2 annas 8 pies.

In Bombay, the sugar factories are required to pay a tax ranging from two or three annas per rupee of the land revenue and the irrigation dues, to the district boards. It is reported that this amounts to nearly Rs. 60,000 per mill in the case of some of the factories. It might also be stated, in this connection, that in recent years, some of the State Governments have also increased the irrigation charges considerably.

In Madras, the factories are required to pay property tax and profession tax to the municipal boards ranging from Rs. 4,000 to 16,000 per year. In some cases, the factories have to pay to the local panchayat boards house tax on buildings, licence fee for the manufacture of sugar and profession tax amounting to more than Rs. 5,000 per factory.

In view of the fact that sugar factories are already required to pay a number of taxes to both the Central and the State Governments, they should not be subjected to any taxes by the local bodies.

LINKING OF CANE PRICE WITH THE SUGAR PRICE

Memorandum of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association to the Government of India

The following are salient points from the Memorandum dated 2nd August 1954, addressed by the Indian Sugar Mills' Association to the Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, on the subject of linking of cane price with sugar price and the criticism on the Sisma Formula :—

(1) In pursuance of the decision reached at the Tripartite Conference at Nainital during June 1954 to link the cane price with the sugar price, the Committee have been considering various suggestions including the Sisma Formula with a view to evolve a workable basis for the same. The Sisma Formula has been applied, neither on a uniform basis nor to all the factories in South India. It is being modified from year to year in the light of experience gained. In the extension, therefore, of this Formula to other parts of India, care will have to be taken that suitable modifications are made for each area and State not only to start with, but from year to year as experience is gained. The Committee consider that any formula which might be adopted for the purpose should be such that it could be adjusted to the conditions of individual units in different parts of the country.

(2) *Duration :* The Sisma Formula is based on an economic duration which is considered to be 120 days and there is no provision for adjustment for lower duration. As the cost of production goes up considerably as the crushing period goes down, it is necessary that appropriate allowance is made before working out the grower's share to provide for the increased cost of production. The duration of the season should be computed by dividing the actual crush figure by the

standard daily capacity of the factory concerned, and the standard capacity of any factory for this purpose should be the figure of each factory's best crush in any fortnight during the last 10 years to be revised every year.

(3) *Capacity*: Even the Sisma Formula as modified has not made adequate provision for uneconomic units. Some consideration need to be made for such units even to the extent of exempting them from the application of the Formula which might be evolved.

(4) *Sugar Recovery*: Another important factor which has a bearing on the cost of production of factories is the sugar recovery percentage. In the Sisma Formula, the advantage of higher recovery is almost entirely passed on to the growers, which, as the Government will appreciate, is not quite fair. If factories are able to obtain higher recoveries by growing better quality of cane in their own farms or by reducing losses by increasing efficiency or by adding better equipment, the benefit thereof should accrue primarily to the factories. The Committee consider that due allowance should be made for this factor before working out the grower's share.

(5) *Transport Charges*: No doubt, certain deductions from the cane price are now allowed to factories in lieu of transport charges incurred by them in transporting cane from out-centres to factory's gate by rail or trucks or tramways, etc. However, the deductions allowed are not adequate to cover the charges fully. It is, therefore, suggested that factories should be allowed to deduct the extra charges incurred by them in this behalf before determining the growers' share. These charges include various railway charges, loading and unloading, driage, etc. In the case of cane carried by trucks or tramways, besides these expenses, normal depreciation should also be taken into account. The figures of transport charges will be furnished by the factories duly certified by the auditors which should be accepted for the purpose.

(6) *Labour Charges*: The labour costs per maund of sugar produced varies from State to State and adjustment should be made therefor.

(7) *Quality of Sugar*: Another drawback in the Sisma Formula is that it does not make any allowance in respect of the quality of sugar produced by the factories. As will be readily agreed, the growers have no hand in the quality of sugar produced which depends entirely on the factory's own efforts, enterprise and investment. It is, therefore, only fair that any advantage accruing to the factories due to superior quality of their production should be retained by them. With this object the Committee suggest that before applying the formula for apportioning the respective shares in the price realised, the price should first be reduced to the standard E-27 quality on the basis of the revised differentials submitted by the Association. It is known that the production of superior quality, e.g. carbonation sugars is

achieved as a result of increased costs by way of installation of plant and machinery and use of certain stores like sulphur, lime, etc. It will, therefore, be unfair to the industry if it is required to share the excess realisation due to higher quality with the growers. Incidentally, the growers connected with the factories producing sugar being E-27 quality would stand to gain as their share will be computed on the basis of E-27. This will also provide the much needed incentive to factories to produce better quality sugar.

(8) *Disproportionately Higher Share of Growers*: In the Sisma Formula the Committee find that the percentage share of growers rises progressively with the increase in price, with the result that a disproportionately higher share of the increased price goes to them. At higher levels as much as 90 per cent of the increased price is passed on to the growers, which, as will be realised, is hardly equitable. It is, therefore, necessary to modify the percentages so as to provide for the industry at least an equitable share in the increased price.

(9) *Carry-forward of Losses*: There is also no provision now for carrying-forward the losses. It is not unlikely that a factory might suffer losses in any particular season or for a few seasons due to bad working results, breakdowns, labour troubles, etc. During the subsequent seasons, when there is improvement in its working and it is able to make profits, the past losses should be fully adjusted first, before any allocation is made to the farmers.

(10) *Return on New Block*: In the present form of the Sisma Formula no allowance is made for the new block added by the factories. The Committee consider it to be essential that if the factories have to be encouraged to undertake renovation and modernisation of their plants and also expand production, suitable return should be allowed on the new block added. The Committee are of the considered opinion that a return of 10 per cent should be permissible for 10 years on the new block added and this should be an item of deduction from the gross price realised by the factories.

(11) *Re-examination when Prices fall to Rs. 25 per maund*: Another modification which the Committee consider necessary is that any Formula which is accepted now should not apply in case sugar price falls below Rs. 25 when the whole question should be considered *de novo*. As the Government will realise, to ensure that at lower price level the industry is not put to losses the Formula should be re-examined.

(12) *Sale Price*: The Committee also desire to state, in this connection, that for the purpose of the Formula the ex-factory price as shown in the company's books and certified by the auditors should be accepted. Further, the additional share of growers should be computed only after the entire stock was sold out but not later than 31st January in the following season.

(13) *Exemptions*: The Committee feel that the special circumstances of factories who produce most of their cane requirements in their own farms such as situated in States of Bombay, Bengal and Hyderabad should be taken into account and they should be exempted from the application of the Formula. The Committee understand that outside cane to which the formula would apply is available to those factories only in small quantities when gur prices are uneconomic. In case they are required to pay for this cane according to the Formula, it might not be possible for them to crush it. By taking outside cane factories also lose in recovery from their own farm cane. Thus, the application of the Formula to Bombay, Bengal and Hyderabad would adversely affect the working of the factories in these States and their production would also suffer. The Committee, therefore, suggest that any State where factories on an average produce 60% of their cane requirements in their farms as in Bombay, Bengal and Hyderabad should be exempted from the application of the Formula.

(14) *Deductions*: Finally, the Committee would detail below the deductions to be made from the gross price after it has been reduced to E-27 quality as per new chart of price differentials submitted by the Association: —

(i) Excise Duty.

(ii) Selling agents' commission upto a maximum of 1%.

(iii) Local taxes such as "Panchayat Raj, Licence fees, toll tax, circumstances and property taxes, etc.

(iv) Return on new block at the rate of 10% for 10 years.

The grower's share should be determined after providing for cane cess, co-operative societies commission, additional transport charges—assuming that the present deduction in regard to rail cane and cane drawn by factories in their own transport continue,—sales tax on cane and adjustment due to lower duration.

LAW AND LEGISLATION

Bihar Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Bill, 1954

According to its Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Bihar Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Bill was introduced with two main objects in view. First, the parent Act which under the existing provision shall remain in force until 30th June 1955, is being given a permanent lease of life. Secondly, under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, the Sugar Industry has become a Central subject, and certain clauses of the Bihar Sugar Factories Control Act which relate to the factory side of the Sugar Industry have become redundant. It is proposed to omit the said clauses now.

According to the objects and reasons of the Bill, Government do not doubt the usefulness of the Act in bringing about stabilisation in

the Sugar Industry in the State, and in doing so, they have taken upon themselves the powers to entrench the co-operative societies on the grower's life, whether the latter like it or not. This drastic change is proposed to be made in the Act by adding a proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Act under which, where the State Government by a notification so directs, the factory shall not purchase cane grown in the reserved area of a factory except through a cane-growers' co-operative society. The existing provision requires membership of 66% of the growers in the reserved area for making the supplies compulsory through the societies. Though this provision is retained in the amended Bill, the addition of another provision empowering the State Government to direct all the growers in a village to compulsorily supply cane through the society, no matter what proportion of growers is in the membership of the society, practically nullifies the existing proviso. The proposed amendment seeks to introduce compulsion no matter whether the co-operative society commands membership of the majority of the growers or not.

After a prolonged discussion, the Bihar Assembly has referred the Bihar Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Bill to a Select Committee which was to submit its report on the 31st August 1954.

Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950

(As Amended till 7-10-1954)

S.R.O. 735.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Order may be called the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Order unless the context otherwise requires—

(*a*) "Dealer" means a person carrying on the business of purchasing, selling or distributing sugar or gur or both.

(*b*) "Ex-factory price" means the price of sugar inclusive of excise duty, packed in accordance with the usual market practice and loaded at the buyer's option on buyer's carts, lorries or other means of transport or into railway wagons at the railway station or siding generally used by the producer, and includes all incidental charges which are on account of the ex-factory seller.

(*c*) "Gur" means the article commonly known as Gur, Gul, Jaggery, Palmyra Jaggery, shakkar and rab, and includes raw sugar and uncrystallised sugar in any other form comprising

of original and convertible molasses and other impurities, inherent or foreign prepared by boiling cane or palmyra juice.

(*d*) "Producer" means a person carrying on the business of manufacturing sugar or gur or both.

(*e*) "Sugar" means—

(i) any form of sugar containing more than 90% of sucrose including khandsari sugar, sugarcandy and Bura sugar; and

(ii) any sugar or crystalline structure; and

(iii) sugar in process in vacuum pan sugar factory or raw sugar produced therein.

3. *Power to fix minimum price of sugarcane and direct payment thereof by instalments.*—(1) The Central Government may, after consultation with such authorities, bodies, or associations as it may deem fit, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time—

(*a*) fix in respect of any area the minimum price to be paid by a producer or his agent for sugarcane purchased by him in that area and

(*b*) also direct that the minimum price so fixed may be paid in such number of instalments as it may specify in the notification.

(2) No person shall sell or agree to sell sugarcane to a producer and no producer shall purchase or agree to purchase sugarcane at a price lower than that notified under this clause.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the transport of sugar not exceeding five seers as part of the personal luggage of a *bona fide* traveller.

4. *Power to regulate movement of sugarcane and production and movement of Gur and Sugar.*—The Central Government may by order published in the official Gazette—

(*a*) prohibit or restrict the export of sugarcane from any area,

(*b*) direct that no gur or sugar shall be manufactured from sugarcane except under and in accordance with the conditions specified in a licence issued in this behalf,

(*c*) prohibit or restrict the despatch of gur or sugar from any State or any area therein.

5. The Central Government may by general or special order direct that a person shall transport or offer or accept for transport, whether by rail, road, water, all or any specified type or grade of sugar except under—

(*a*) a general or special permit issued in this behalf,

(*b*) a Military Credit Note.

6. *Power to fix sugar and gur prices.*—(1) The Central Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette fix

the price or the maximum price at which any sugar or gur may be sold or delivered, and different prices may be fixed for different areas or different types or grades of sugar or gur.

(2) Where the price or the maximum price has been so fixed, no person shall sell or purchase or agree to sell or purchase any sugar or gur at a price in excess of that fixed under sub-clause (1):

Provided that the price at which sugar may be sold for delivery otherwise than at ex-factory price shall not exceed the price or the maximum price, as the case may be, fixed under sub-clause (1) for sale at ex-factory price plus such charges, in respect of transport to or in specified areas and other incidental charges as are approved by the Central Government.

7. *Power to allot quotas of sugar and gur.*—The Central Government may, from time to time, by order,

(i) allot quotas of sugar or gur to any specified State or area,

(ii) issue directions to any producer or dealer to supply sugar or gur of such type or grade, in such quantities to such areas or markets or to such persons or organisations and at such prices as may be specified in the Order:

Provided that where the price or maximum price of any sugar or gur has been fixed under sub-clause (1) of Clause 6 the Central Government shall in respect of such sugar or gur specify in the order the price or the maximum price, as fixed.

8. *Power to issue directions to producers and dealers.*—The Central Government may, from time to time, by general or special order issue to any producer or dealer or any class of producers or dealers such directions regarding the production, maintenance of stocks, sale, price, grading, packing, marking, weighment, disposal, delivery and distribution of sugar or gur as it may deem fit.

9. Any officer empowered in this behalf by the Central Government may:

(*a*) direct any producer or dealer to maintain such records as he may specify;

(*b*) direct any producer or dealer to furnish such information as he may require;

(*c*) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents belonging to or under the control of a producer or a dealer;

(*d*) enter and search or authorise any person to enter and search any premises of a producer or a dealer;

(*e*) seize stocks of sugar or gur or authorise any person to seize such stocks in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of this order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

10. Every producer, dealer or other person to whom any order or direction is issued under any powers conferred by or under this order shall comply with such order or direction.

11. The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that all or any powers conferred upon it by this order shall, subject to such restrictions, exceptions and conditions, if any, as may be specified in the direction, be exercised also by:

(*a*) any officer or authority of the Central Government,

(*b*) a State Government or any officer or authority of a State Government.

12. *Repeal.*—The Sugar Stocks (Control) Order, 1949, and any order made by a State Government or other authority regulating or prohibiting the production, supply and distribution of sugar or gur and trade or commerce therein are hereby repealed, except as respect things done or omitted to be done under any such order before the commencement of this order:

Provided that any such order, in so far as it empowers any authority to grant a licence to a producer to manufacture sugar by vacuum pan process, shall continue in force and any such licence issued under any such order shall be deemed to have been issued under this order.

Ban on Forward Trading in Gur lifted in 1954

The Government of India cancelled the ban on forward trading in gur. Following is the text of the press note issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, in this connection:—

"The Government of India have cancelled the ban on forward trading in gur, according to a notification in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 7th January 1954.

The question of bringing this commodity within the purview of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, is under the consideration of the Forward Contracts Commission.

Ban on Forward Trading in Sugar, 1953-54

The ban on forward trading in sugar in the existing form continues. Sales of sugar are now effected on specific orders issued by the Government of India. Forward trading remains banned as widespread speculation by speculators in U.P., Bihar and other places was reported to the Government of India.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for 1954-55

Under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, the Government of India have made a further provision of Rs. 13 crores in the year 1954-55 for grant of loans and subsidies to State Governments, em-

ployers, co-operatives of industrial workers and aid for slum clearance and housing for non-industrial workers' co-operatives and co-operatives of low-income groups.

Under the scheme the Central Government grants loans to the extent of 50% of the actual cost of construction for the schemes undertaken by the State Governments and co-operative societies of industrial workers and 37½% for the schemes undertaken by the employers. The Central Government also grants a subsidy of 50% of the actual cost of construction to State Governments and 25% to employers and co-operative societies of industrial workers.

The maximum standard cost of a house under the Scheme would be Rs. 2,700 including cost of land. The loans will be recoverable with easy rate of interest in 25 annual equated instalments from State Governments and co-operative societies of industrial workers and in 15 such instalments from industrialists.

Minimum Wages to Farm Labour in U.P.

The U.P. Government have announced extension of the Minimum Wages Act in respect of agriculture to all districts excepting the hilly regions in the State.

According to the press note issued by the Government, during the year 1954-55 the Minimum Wages Act will be applied to all the farms in these districts and to the farms of 50 acres or over in the rest of the State, except the four hill districts of Almora, Garhwal, Naini Tal and Tehri-Garhwal. Next year, the Act will be applied to all the farms throughout the State, excluding the hill districts.

The rates of wages has been fixed by the State Government at one rupee per day or Rs. 26 per month for adults and annas ten per day or Rs. 16-4 per month for children. The payment may be in kind or partly in kind or cash, but the value of the kind wage shall not be less than the minimum wages prescribed by the Government.

For the enforcement of the Act, an Agriculture Minimum Wage Branch has been opened in the office of the Labour Commissioner. The Government have appointed inspectors under the Act. Sub-divisional magistrates and city magistrates have been appointed as authorities to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages.

Compulsory Leave for Sugar Factory Labour

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the U.P. Government have issued a Notification dated the March 17, 1954, empowering sugar factories to send their labour on compulsory leave. The order issued by the Government is reproduced below :

"Every vacuum pan sugar factory in Uttar Pradesh shall, with effect from the date of the actual closing of crushing operations for 1953-54 crushing season, be entitled to send its permanent workmen on compulsory leave for a period not exceeding two months, if the crushing season in the factory was of less than ninety days' duration."

Minimum Wages for Factory and Farm Labour in the Deccan—Labour Appellate Tribunal's Decision

The Labour Appellate Tribunal of India has held that no distinction should be made in the matter of basic wages between a factory and a farm worker and between a male and a female worker.

The Tribunal dismissed seven appeals filed by sugar factories and six appeals filed by employees of sugar factories against the award of the Industrial Court of Bombay in April last year fixing the wages of an unskilled workman. The Industrial Court had fixed the wages at Rs. 23-2-6 for a month of 26 working days or Re. 0-14-3 per day on the pre-war level of prices.

The Tribunal stated that the sugar industry was a major national industry being the second largest in the country. The Tribunal further observed :

"Having regard to all the circumstances we see no good reason to make any distinction in the matter of basic wages beween a factory and a farm worker. From the mere fact that they are engaged in agricultural operations, it does not follow that their minimum needs are less than those of factory workers."

"We hold that no distinction should be made in the matter of minimum basic wages between male and female workers of these seven factories."

LICENSING OF NEW FACTORIES

A Licensing Committee established under the Regulation and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules has set up a committee sometime to examine the applications received by the Government for licences to establish new sugar factories or to expand the existing ones. The Sub-Committee is at present touring the different regions with a view to examining among other things the availability of the required quantity of sugarcane and the type of machinery proposed to be installed by the new applicants. The Committee held discussions with Government officials in Andhra and also toured Mysore State visiting important places suitable for setting up of sugar factories.

Powers and Functions of the Sub-Committee

Copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 2460-A dated 27th July 1954, issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi

(1) The Licensing Committee established under the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952, hereby appoints a Sub-Committee to examine the applications received by the Government of India for licence to establish new sugar factories or expansion of existing sugar factories. The Committee consists of :—

(*a*) Shri B. B. Saksena, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(*b*) Shri T. Prasad, O.S.D. (Sugar), Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

(*c*) Shri G. P. Bhargava, Assistant Professor of Sugar Engineering, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

(*d*) Shri Nand Lal Dutt, Director, Sugarcane Research Station, Coimbatore.

(*e*) Shri K. P. Jain, Deputy Director (Sugar), Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

The Secretary of the Licensing Committee, Shri B. B. Saksena, will be the convener of the Sub-Committee.

(2) The Committee will co-opt one or two representatives of each State Government when dealing with the applications from that State.

(3) The Committee will also co-opt a representative from the Railway Administration in whose jurisdiction the sugar factory is located or proposed to be located.

The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows :—

(*a*) In dealing with applications for substantial expansion, the Committee should consider :

(i) Whether the condition and lay-out of the existing equipment permit the proposed expansion in full or part, from a technical point of view.

(ii) The extent to which new machinery would increase the production capacity and improve the efficiency of the existing units.

(iii) Whether sufficient sugarcane is already available to meet the proposed extended capacity. Even if available, whether facilities exist for transportation of such sugarcane to the factory.

(iv) The possible effects of utilising the sugarcane on production of gur and on the rural economy of the area.

(v) The financial resources of the sugar factory for undertaking the proposed expansion.

(b) In dealing with applications for establishing new sugar mills, the Committee should consider:

(i) The suitability of the proposed site having regard to—

(*a*) availability of sugarcane and the facilities of transporting the crop to the factory;

(*b*) possibility of developing sugarcane cultivation in the area having regard to available irrigation facilities, the weather conditions and other relevant factors;

(*c*) whether land is available for the mill to have its own plantation so that high yielding crop can be grown and cost of manufacture proportionately lowered;

(*d*) whether new mill will intensify concentration of the industry in a particular area; and

(*e*) the extent of facilities available for the mill, such as supply of water, lime and lime-stone, power and communications.

(ii) The financial resources of the undertaking and the experience and standing of the entrepreneur;

(iii) Whether the machinery proposed to be installed is adequate for the permitted capacity and whether the equipment is balanced and of modern design to secure maximum efficiency.

(5) After the Committee has completed the examination of an application, or a group of applications, it will transmit its recommendations to the Licensing Committee in the form of a summary, which will *inter alia* include recommendations as to whether:

(i) a licence should be issued to the applicant; and

(ii) whether the grant of licence should be conditional on the applicant modifying any part of the scheme, and if so, the modifications which are necessary.

The Committee has co-opted one or two representatives of each State Government when dealing with the applications from that State. A representative from the Railway Administration in whose jurisdiction the sugar factory is located or proposed to be located will also be co-opted. This Committee has started functioning before 1954 and is expected to submit its report before March 1955.

NEW SUGAR FACTORIES

New Sugar Factory in Madras

There is a proposal to establish a sugar factory at Tiruvarur, Tanjore District in Madras.

It is learnt that the proposal is to incorporate a public company named Third Arooran Sugars Ltd., with Rs. 2 crores capital of which

Rs. 1 crore will be issued in the form of 4,00,000 preference and 6,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. The factory will have capacity to crush 1,000 tons of cane. Sri Thyagaraja Mudaliar has agreed to sell to the company 3,250 acres of canal-irrigated wet land in three blocks and the factory will be situated in the midst of the land. A Sugarcane Expert has testified to the land being eminently suitable for cane cultivation, and the yield is expected to be 40 tons of cane per acre. It is proposed to purchase a second-hand factory in North India, and erect it at Tiruvarur at a cost of Rs. 50,00,000. Sugar yield is estimated at 17,000 tons giving a profit of Rs. 150 per ton.

Sugar Factory for PEPSU

Following the shifting of the Mahaluxmi Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., from PEPSU to the U.P., it has been decided to instal a new sugar factory in the State. The new factory will be smaller in size and is expected to be ready by October 1955.

16 Co-operative Factories in the Deccan

Following a press note issued by the Government of Bombay in June 1954 regarding the formation of sugar factories in Bombay State on co-operative basis, considerable interest is shown in the scheme by the farmers and co-operative societies in various districts. Proposals are said to have been submitted for setting up about 16 co-operative factories in the Deccan canal areas and Kolhapur districts. A meeting under the chairmanship of the President of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute was held in Bombay to discuss the various questions involved in the formation of co-operatives for the establishment of sugar factories. It was agreed at the meeting that the promoters required considerable technical and organisational guidance before the proposal could be brought to the final stage. It was also thought that collective effort for mobilising the technical and organisational resources was desirable. A promotional committee with Prof. D. R. Gadgil was appointed to make immediate arrangements for investigating the proposals in consultation with the technical and Irrigation and Revenue officials. This Committee, it is reported, has appointed a special officer to carry out detailed investigations into the merits of each proposal.

The various proposals received by the Institute relate, among others, to installation of five co-operative sugar factories in the Kolhapur district as planned by the Kolhapur District Central Committee. This Committee which was appointed by the State Government decided that the 5 factories should be established in Bhagavati Valley, Kasali Valley, Varna Valley, Bidri and Inchalkaranji. According to this plan, Government should invest Rs. 15 lakhs in each of the first three factories with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons each. The other two factories will crush 500 to 600 tons daily. It is reported that the cultivators of the district have agreed to raise Rs. 7.5 lakhs as initial capital

for each of the first three factories and Rs. 5 lakhs each for the remaining two factories.

Another proposal to establish a co-operative factory has come from sugarcane cultivators of Karad and Walwa Talukas who propose to instal a factory at Julewadi in the border of North Satara and South Satara. The District Development Board, Sangli, has also decided to instal a factory at Digraj, five miles from Sangli.

Central Aid to Bombay Government

According to Shri N. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Bombay's Minister for Public Works, the Government of India have offered Rs. 1,20,00,000 to the Government of Bombay for aid to sugar factories to be started on co-operative basis. Shri Nimbalkar was addressing the sugarcane growers at Malegaon village in Poona. He said if a co-operative society could raise Rs. 10 lakhs, the Government would contribute Rs. 50 lakhs for starting a factory.

Proposal to run Co-operative Factory in Andhra

The Andhra Government have taken steps to set up a sugar factory on co-operative lines in Chittoor district which has an extensive area under sugarcane cultivation. The Government of India authorities who feel that conditions for starting sugar factories are more favourable in South as sugarcane there is available for longer periods. This factory would be run on a co-operative basis with a capital of Rs. 40 lakhs, half of which would be obtained as loan from the Finance Corporation. The ryots were expected to subscribe shares to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs and the balance would be provided by the State Government.

A Co-operative Sugar Factory

What is regarded as a unique enterprise in co-operative organisation in India, the co-operative sugar factory at Pravaranagar in Ahmednagar district in Bombay State has functioned successfully during the last five years. It has constituted itself as a centre of community service to 41 villages in its locality.

The co-operative sugar factory was founded on December 31, 1948, and named "The Pravara Co-operative Sugar Factory Limited" at Loni in Shrirampur Taluka of Ahmednagar district. The agriculturists of Loni and about 41 surrounding villages with a total population of about 25,000 became members of this co-operative institution. An executive committee of 17 members has been formed out of whom 13 represent the villages, 2 the Government of Bombay and 2 the Industrial Finance Corporation of Delhi.

It took naturally some time before the factory could go into production. But it played a memorable role in its contribution to making up the national shortage of sugar during 1950. Every season, it absorbs

70,000 tons of cane grown in an area of over 1,500 acres and produces about 70,000 bags of refined sugar.

The Society earned a net profit of Rs. 3,58,000 in 1950-51, Rs. 4,11,000 in 1951-52 and Rs. 2,63,000 in 1952-53.

The Society's authorised share capital amounts to Rs. 31,00,000, out of which shares of the value of Rs. 26,00,000 have been offered for sale and shares worth Rs. 15,85,000 have been subscribed for. Out of this amount, the State Government's share amounts to Rs. 6,00,000 and the agriculturists have purchased shares worth Rs. 9,79,000. Each share is of the face value of Rs. 500 and, out of the total of 537 holders of the shares, as many as 401 members hold between one and three shares. This would show that the majority of members are small men and agriculturists.

Loans of 20,00,000 from the Industrial Finance Corporation and of Rs. 19,00,000 from the Bombay State Co-operative Bank were obtained by the Society. Rs. 34,62,000 have been invested in machinery alone, while Rs. 9,65,000 have been invested in lands and buildings. The factory has a capacity of daily production during the season of 600 bags of sugar and this rate has been maintained during each season.

SHIFTING OF SUGAR FACTORIES

In a press conference in Lucknow on the 16th July 1954 the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the then Minister for Food and Agriculture, referred to the reported desire of some mills to shift their plants to the southern part of the country and said that the Government were prepared to share half of the expenses, in that connection.

This arrangement had, however, been opposed by the State Government. Shri Kidwai referred to the recent proposal to shift a Bihar mill, which was not approved by the Bihar Government. The Government of India had received nearly 40 applications from millowners for shifting their plants to the South and also for establishing new enterprises. Most of them desired to settle down in Mysore where cane was grown for nearly 11 months in the year.

The proposal to shift sugar factories from the North to the South is opposed by Shri Charan Singh, Agriculture Minister, U.P. According to him the move would adversely affect the interests of agriculturists in the U.P. He asserts that production of sugarcane was on the increase in U.P. and under the circumstances it would be against the interest of the State to allow mills to shift to the South.

NEW SUGAR REFINERIES FOR INDIA

The Government of India are reported to be considering the question of permitting the putting up of a refinery in Bombay for the purpose of refining raw sugar imported by Government. The Sugar

[*contd. on p. xcviii.*

LIST OF SUGAR FACTORIES LYING IDLE IN THE INDIAN UNION

Name of the Factory with location.	Name of the Managing Agents.	Crushing capacity per day (tons).	Reasons for not working.
	WEST BENGAL		
1. Shri Radha Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., Beldanga, Murshidabad.	Bengal Pioneer Agricultural Farm Ltd., 138, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	750	Disputes between partners.
2. Raj Luxmi Sugar Mills, Maitra Bagan, Basirhat, 24 Parganas.	M/s. Kartik Bros. & Sons, 45, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	75	Small uneconomic unit unfavourably situated.
	NORTH BIHAR		
3. Indian Sugar Works, Siwan, Saran.	Shri Khoda Baksh, P.O. Siwan, Dist. Saran.	700	Evacuee property in charge of Custodian.
	SOUTH BIHAR		
4. Ganga Deshi Sugar Factory, Buxar, Shahabad.	Mg. Director Shri Biharilal, Buxar, Shahabad.	100	Small uneconomic unit.
	EASTERN U.P.		
5. Noori Sugar Works, Bhatni, Deoria.	Noori Mian & Co., Bhatni, Deoria.	725	Evacuee property in charge of Custodian.
6. Deoria Baitalpur Sindhi Sugar Mills Ltd., Deoria.	M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	350	Small plant unfavourably situated.
7. Sardar Sugar Mills Co., Ramchandri, Gorakhpur.	M/s. Champa Lal Dhanipat Singh, 11, Armenian Street, Calcutta 4.	80	Small uneconomic unit.
8. Shri Krishna Deshi Sugar Works, Jhusi, Allahabad.	M/s. Jainarain Pershad & Co., Jhusi, Allahabad.	600	Inadequate supply of cane and disputes between partners.

9.	Tribeni Deshi Sugar Works, Naini, Allahabad.	L. Jai Narain Pershad Agarwal, Naini, Allahabad.	300	Inadequate supply of cane and disputes between partners.
		MADHYA BHARAT		
10.	Shri Vikram Sugar Mills Ltd., Alote, Dewas State.	M/s. Hira Lal & Co., 25, Tukoganj Road, Indore.	500	Reasons not known.
11.	Maharani Parvati Sugar Mills Ltd., Sarangpur.	Seth Onkarjee Kastur Chand, Indore.	100	Small uneconomic unit unfavourably situated.
		SAURASHTRA		
12.	Bhavnagar Sugar Mills Ltd., Dhola Jn. (Bhavnagar State).	M/s. M. P. Deliwala & Sons Ltd., Opp. General Post Office, Bhavnagar.	300/400	Small unit with inadequate supply of sugarcane. Financial difficulties.
		VINDHYA PRADESH		
13.	Shri Lakshmi Narayan Sugar Works Ltd., Harpalpore (Alipur).	M/s. M. D. Singh & Co., 20, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	100	Small uneconomic unit unfavourably situated.
		ORISSA		
14.	Orissa Sugar Distillery & Timber Mills, Aska, Ganjam.	Shri Bhagaban Sahu, Aska, Ganjam.	100/120	Small uneconomic plant with obsolete machinery.
		ANDHRA STATE		
15.	M/s. Godavari Sugar Refineries Ltd., Taluka (W. Godavari).	M/s. Aid Co. Ltd., 35, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.	200	Disputes between partners. Under liquidation.
		MADRAS STATE		
16.	The Coimbatore Agro Industries Ltd., Podanur (Coimbatore).	M/s. V. C. Velingiri Gounder & Co., Podanur (Coimbatore).	50	Small uneconomic unit.

contd. from p. xcv.]

Industry, however, has not favoured the proposal and considers that it will not be in the larger interests of the industry. The import of raw sugar now to supplement the internal production is only a temporary phase and both the Industry and Government are anxious that production in the country is increased so as to meet the demand fully from internal production. Even with the existing capacity, if fully utilised, production can be increased considerably. Therefore, all the efforts should be concentrated towards increasing the production of sugar in the country so that at the earliest opportunity imports can be stopped. But if permission is granted to put up a refinery, import of raw sugar will become a permanent feature. This will sap the initiative to increase the production in the country. Moreover, for refining raw sugar, existing sugar factories have already expressed their willingness to refine it. The Government can, therefore, if need be, import raw sugar and get it refined even without putting up any refinery.

It is understood that Government have permitted the installation of two refineries, one in Bhavnagar (Saurashtra), and the other in Bombay.

QUALITY OF SUGAR MANUFACTURED IN INDIA DURING 1952-53

A review of the quality of sugar manufactured by sugar factories and refineries in India during the season 1952-53 as prepared by the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, shows that the percentage production under the highest two colour grades 29 and 28 has increased as compared with that in the preceding season. For colour 29, the increase is found to be from 20.46 per cent in 1951-52 to 22.57 per cent, while for the colour 28, it is more marked, i.e. from 15.08 to 60.15 per cent. A corresponding decrease in the production under the lower colour grades 27 and 26 is noticeable. The percentage production under these two colours decreased from 23.64 per cent and 3.26 per cent respectively, in 1951-52, to 14.42 and 1.85 per cent in the season 1952-53. The total production below I.S.S. colour 26 during 1951-52 is 0.8 per cent of the total production.

On the whole, the production during 1952-53 shows a steady improvement towards better colour of sugar as compared to preceding season. Colour 28 continues to account for the highest production and in a more marked degree.

The trend of production with regard to the grain size does not show any marked deviation from that in 1951-52 except that the percentage production under I.S.S./E reveals a drop from 31.9 per cent in 1951-52 to 25.03 per cent in 1952-53. Besides, the percentage production under I.S.S., 'AA', 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'F' registers a small increase and that under A and G a similar decrease, during 1952-53. As compared to 1951-52, I.S.S. 'D' grain accounts for the highest percentage produc-

tion, i.e. 49.19 per cent as in the past seven years. The bulk of production is represented by the three grain sizes C, D and E only which together account for more than 90 per cent of the total production.

The position regarding production of number of grades shows a slight improvement over the preceding year inasmuch as a much larger percentage of factories, i.e. 56.5 per cent have produced upto 4 grades in 1952-53 as against only 45.3 per cent in 1951-52. In 1952-53, however, 3 factories have reported production in more than 15 different grades as against only 1 factory in 1951-52 producing upto 15 grades.

TAXES ON SUGAR & SUGARCANE, ETC.

Levy of Taxes on Sugar Factories by Local Bodies in U.P.

It was however brought to the notice of the Committee of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association by some members that some of the District Boards in U.P. had increased the licence fee payable by the factories for running their mills from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 and that some of the mills were being prosecuted for non-payment of the increased licence fee, in 1952-53.

Levy of Toll Tax on Sugarcane imported by Sugar Factories

The Government of U.P., Municipal Department, issued a circular letter on the 17th December 1952 to all the Commissioners of Divisions in the State stating that in view of representations made to them by the cane-growers and sugar factories against the levy of toll tax on sugarcane which was imported for crushing in factories situated within the limits of Municipal Boards and Notified Areas in the State, they had decided that the levy of toll tax on sugarcane imported for crushing in factories should not be at rates higher than the following :—

Nature of vehicle	Approximate load	Rate of tax Rs. a. p.
1. Loaded animal	8 maunds	0 1 6
2. „ cart (1 animal)	12 „	0 2 3
3. „ „ (2 animals)	20 „	0 4 0
4. „ „ (3 „)	30 „	0 6 0
5. „ „ (4 „)	40 „	0 8 0
6. „ tractor	60 „	0 12 0
7. „ truck	80 „	1 2 0
8. „ „	100 „	1 6 0
9. „ „	120 „	1 10 0
10. „ „	140–160 „	2 0 0

The Government also clarified that the rates of toll where they were lower than the above rates should not be increased merely because of the Government fixing the maximum limit and that any Board or Committee desirous of increasing the low rates in force at present should refer its case to the Government for orders with full justification for the increase.

Measures to improve Cane Yield

Dr. Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, stated in Bombay that concentrated attention would be paid for increasing the yield and quality of sugarcane in U.P. and Bihar. He said the Government have decided to use liquid ammonia instead of ammonium sulphate for manuring purposes. Liquid ammonia was also cheaper than ammonium sulphate. Government expected to cover 2 lakh acres of land during the season which would effect in the increased yield of about 15 to 25 per cent. At present the yield per acre in U.P. and Bihar is about 8 tons as against 60 tons in the South.

Standard Grading for Vacuum Pan Sugar

Indian sugar till now sorted into 34 grades will henceforth be distinguished into 16 grades only. The Indian Standards Institution states that reduced grades for sugar have been prescribed in an Indian standard. This Indian standard grading for vacuum pan sugar provides 15 grades for crystal sugar instead of the previous 32 and one for crushed sugar instead of two as before.

These grades are to be enforced from the 1954-55 season. The 15 grades of crystal sugar prescribed by this standard comprise three shades in colour and five sizes in grain.

This Indian standard will form the basis of material samples for sugar grades which as before will continue to be made available to the trade by the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

Cane Price and Profit-sharing

In the latter half of January 1954, though in view of general trend of falling agricultural prices, the Government were initially not in favour of increasing the cane price, they later agreed to increase it to Re. 1-7 from the last year's price of Re. 1-5 per maund. The U.P. Cane Unions' Federation then demanded that as the price of sugar rules higher than the Government specified price of Rs. 27 per maund, the cane price should be increased from Re. 1-7 to Re. 1-12 per maund.

Their plea is that the cane price fixed is only the minimum price corresponding to the fair sugar price of Rs. 27 per maund and when the sugar price is ruling higher, the cane price should also be raised. This argument may seem to be appealing but is not based on facts. Neither the price of cane fixed is the minimum price nor the sugar price of Rs. 27 specified by the Government is a fair price. Actually, when there is no control on sugar price, a rigid correlation between the two, as during the control period, cannot be maintained. Minor fluctuations, either way, in the price are a normal feature and cannot be entirely eliminated.

Government of India's attention was invited to the resolution passed by the Uttar Pradesh Cane Unions' Federation demanding an increase

in the cane price from Re. 1-7 per maund to Re. 1-12 per maund. The Government of India had fixed, only a minimum price for sugarcane and it was announced they have no intention of raising this minimum rate of Re. 1-7 per maund.

The Government were till 25th January 1954, however, considering the question of introducing a scheme by which a legitimate share of the additional profit made by sugar factories during this season can be passed on the cane-growers. A formula is being evolved to this effect.

Import Duty on Sugar Rs. 11 per cwt. from 6-2-1954

Prior to the import of sugar in 1953-54, import duty on sugar was Rs. 14-14 per cwt. Since 22-6-1953, however, it was reduced to Rs. 7 per cwt. With effect from 6-2-1954 it has again been raised to Rs. 11 per cwt

Landed Cost and Sale Price of Sugar in 1953-54

The landed cost for sugar imported in 1953-54 works out to Rs. 27-12 per maund against which the Government fixed a selling price of Rs. 29-8 per maund.

Cost of Sugarcane Cultivation

The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has under consideration a proposal to launch a scheme for assessing the cost of sugarcane cultivation in India, it is learnt.

In the first instance, the scheme will be launched in six of the important sugarcane-growing States, namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, the Punjab, Bombay, Andhra and Madras. Forty-five villages in Bihar with 540 holdings will be taken up first under the scheme. The object, it is stated, is to estimate the average cost of sugarcane cultivation based on observations taken over a period of three years.

Levy on Sugar Mills in PEPSU

It is reported that the PEPSU Government have decided to levy a 'society commission' on the sugar factories to finance the proposed cane-growers' co-operative societies. The Sugar Industry in the State has opposed this levy as according to it the industry could ill afford any financial burden in view of the already low returns.

Revised Prices of Refined Sugar in 1954-55

According to an official announcement in June 1954 the Government of India have revised the price of British refined sugar to Rs. 30-8 per Bengal maund. The price of Polish and East German sugar which arrived during July was re-fixed at Rs. 29-8 per Bengal maund.

PRESS NOTE ON SUGAR POLICY FOR 1954-55 AND 1955-56

The Government of India have fixed a minimum price of Re. 1-7-0 per maund for gate deliveries and Re. 1-5-0 per maund for deliveries at rail-centres for sugarcane which will be purchased by vacuum pan factories during the season 1955-56. These prices are the same as for 1954-55 announced by the Government of India in September 1953. Although the trend of agricultural prices has been downward, Government have decided not to reduce the minimum cane price for 1955-56 in order to provide greater incentive for increased production of sugarcane and sugar.

2. As in the past two years, Government have further decided not to exercise any statutory control on the price or distribution of sugar, gur and khandsari during the 1954-55 season. But 25 per cent of the sugar produced will be kept in reserve with factories from which, if need arises, Government would requisition sugar at fair ex-factory prices to be fixed for controlled distribution. Releases of sugar from factories will be regulated by Government as in the past.

3. For bridging the gap between home production and consumption of sugar in 1954-55, Government have decided to import refined sugar in substantial quantities from abroad. In addition, factories will be permitted to import raw sugar on their own account for refining during their idle season. An import duty of approximately Rs. 4 per maund will be levied on such raw sugar. The procedure for grant of licences will be announced shortly.

4. Government have also taken a decision for the first time to apply on voluntary basis throughout India a formula for linking the price of sugarcane to the price of sugar. This formula has been worked out on the principle that the cane-growers should receive the same proportion of the net price realised for sugar that the cost of cane bears to the cost of production of sugar in the different regions. The formula will be applied in the first instance to the 1953-54 season which has just ended and a large number of cane-growers in all the regions will be entitled to get under the formula an extra price over and above the minimum price which was in force during 1953-54.

IMPORTANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

1- 4-1932 : Import Duty on molasses imposed at the rate of 31¼% *ad valorem* and on sugar at Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt.

8- 4-1932 : Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, passed to give effect to the Tariff Board's recommendations regarding grant of protection.

20- 2-1934 : A revenue duty of Rs. 10-8-0 per cwt. imposed on sugarcandy in place of Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt.

1- 4-1934 : An excise duty of Re. 1-5-0 per cwt. levied on sugar produced in British India by Vacuum Pan Process and of Re. 0-10-0 per cwt. levied on sugar produced by Open Pan Process.

1- 5-1935 : Sugarcane Act passed to secure to the growers a fair price for cane and to empower the local Government to fix maximum or minimum price for sugarcane intended for use by factories.

1-11-1935 : Sugar Production Rules, 1935, came into force. They required sugar factories and gur refineries to furnish to the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology information regarding production, etc. in prescribed forms.

28- 2-1937 : Excise Duty on sugar produced by Vacuum Pan Process increased to Rs. 2 and on Khandsari increased to Re. 1 per cwt. Import Duty on sugar increased to Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt.

27- 3-1937 : Tariff Board asked to inquire into the quantum of protection during the period from 1-4-1938 to 31-3-1946.

6- 5-1937 : International Agreement signed with India along with 20 other countries. Under it, India was permitted to export sugar to Burma only.

13-12-1937 : Tariff Board submitted report recommending imposition of Protective Duty of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. for a period of 8 years ending 31-3-1946.

8- 4-1938 : Sugar Industry Protective (Temporary Extension) Act, 1938, passed extending the Protective Duty of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. by one year from 1-4-1938 to 31-3-1939. Total Import Duty amounted to Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt.

28- 2-1939 : Excise Duty on Khandsari reduced from Re. 1 per cwt. to Re. 0-8-0 per cwt.

1- 4-1939 : Rate of Protection Duty reduced to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. Total Import Duty thus reduced to Rs. 8-12-0 per cwt.

1- 3-1940 : Excise Duty on Sugar produced by Vacuum Pan Process increased from Rs. 2 per cwt. to Rs. 3 per cwt. Total Import Duty on Sugar was raised to Rs. 9-12-0 per cwt.

7- 2-1942 : Export of sugar from India to any place prohibited unless covered by an Export Licence issued by the Export Trade Controller.

21- 2-1942 : Export of sugar by land to foreign possessions in India permitted. Export of sugar to Burma permitted both by sea and land.

1- 4-1942 : Revenue surcharge of 20% imposed on the Protective Duty of Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. and Excise Duty of Rs. 3 per cwt. Total Import Duty on sugar was raised to Rs. 11-11-2 per cwt.

14- 4-1942 : Sugar Control Order, 1942, promulgated empowering the Government to control sales, distribution, allotment of quotas and fixation of prices.

14- 5-1942 : Ex-factory Price of Sugar fixed at Rs. 11-11-0 per maund for D-24 quality.

29- 6-1942 : Revised Sugar Control Order, 1942, issued. It consolidated various amendments which were made since the first order of April 14, 1942.

6- 7-1942 : With effect from August 1942, movement of sugar from U.P. and Bihar outside banned except under permit issued by Government.

1- 9-1942 : India decided not to join in the proposed extension of the International Sugar Agreement of 1937 whereby she was required not to export sugar to any other country except to Burma.

1- 9-1942 : Sugar Control Order, 1942, extended also to Khandsari sugar and Bura sugar.

11-12-1942 : Gur (Futures and Options) Prohibition Order, 1942, promulgated empowering Government to prohibit futures and options trading in Gur.

1- 1-1943 : Ex-factory Price of sugar for 1942-43 increased to Rs. 14 per maund for D-24 quality.

6- 3-1943 : Export of sugar including molasses to any other place outside India, prohibited unless covered by an Export Licence issued by the Export Trade Controller.

1- 7-1943 : Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943, promulgated empowering Government to control the distribution, movement, prices, etc. of sugar as well as sugar products and to restrict the production of special types of sugar or sugar products.

12- 7-1943 : Gur Control Order, 1943, promulgated empowering Government to fix maximum prices for Gur in any specified area, to prohibit or restrict cane movement from any particular area, to prohibit or restrict manufacture of gur, to allot gur quotas to different States, and to prohibit movement of gur, etc., etc.

4- 8-1943 : Export of Gur not allowed except from U.P. (and N.-W.F.P.) save under a permit issued by Government.

14- 8-1943 : Ceiling price of Gur for U.P. and Bihar fixed at Rs. 8 and Rs. 8-8-0 per maund respectively.

10-11-1943 : Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1943, passed whereby Temporary Excise Duty at the rate of As. 13 per maund was levied by Government on all sugar produced in any factory in British India, before the commencement of this Ordinance, and owned or possessed at the commencement of this Ordinance by an owner of factory or by a wholesale dealer. (ii) Ex-factory price of sugar for 1943-44 season raised to Rs. 14-13-0 per maund for D-24 quality.

28- 3-1944 : Movement of sugar from surplus States to deficit States banned except under a permit issued by Government, all private movements of gur from one area or State to another also banned.

11-10-1944 : Indian Central Sugarcane Committee formed.

21-10-1944 : Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1944, passed whereby temporary excise duty at the rate of Re. 1-7-0 per maund in case of sugar produced by Vacuum Pan Process, was levied.

2- 3-1945 : Movement of sugarcane from any place situated within the reserved area of some 23 factories in U.P. banned by the State Government.

6- 2-1946 : Maximum price of Khandsari sugar fixed at Rs. 18-8-0 per maund.

18- 2-1946 : (i) Gur Control Order, 1946, promulgated empowering Government to control production, distribution, movement, prices, etc. of gur.

(ii) Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1946, promulgated empowering Government to control the distribution, movement, prices, etc. of sugar as well as sugar products and to restrict the production of special types of sugar or sugar products.

18- 4-1946 : Protection to the sugar industry granted for a further period of one year ending 31st March 1947.

20- 7-1946 : Maximum prices of Khandsari sugar fixed on 6th February 1946 cancelled.

23-10-1946 : (i) Ex-factory Price of sugar for 1946-47 season increased to Rs. 20-14-0 per maund for D-24 quality. (ii) Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1946, passed whereby temporary Excise Duty at the rate of Rs. 4-4-0 per maund was levied in respect of all sugar produced in any factory in British India before the commencement of this Ordinance, and owned or possessed at the commencement of this Ordinance by the owner of a factory or by a wholesale dealer.

23-10-1946 : Sugar factories were exempted from the operation of Section 34 of the Factories Amendment Act, 1946 (which limited the weekly hours of work in the case of seasonal factories like sugar, from 60 hours to 50 hours per week); Sugar factories were allowed to work for 56 hours per week.

20- 1-1947 : (i) Tariff Board recommended extension of protection for two years ending 31st March 1949 ; (ii) The Central Government grant to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee increased from 1 anna to 4 annas per cwt. ; and (iii) Facilities were recommended to be given by the Tariff Board for establishing subsidiary industries.

29- 3-1947 : Tariff Board's recommendations for extension of protection accepted by Government, grant to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee raised from 1 anna to 4 annas per cwt. with effect from 1st April 1947.

4- 6-1947 : Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1947, and Gur Control Order, 1947, promulgated.

8-12-1947 : (i) Central control over distribution, movement, prices, etc. on Sugar and Gur including sugar products removed and all previous orders

ceased to have any effect. (ii) Ex-factory price of sugar of Rs. 35-7-0 per maund for D-24 quality fixed by the Indian Sugar Syndicate was accepted by Central Government as based on "Gentlemen's Agreement". (iii) Factories were required to refund, to the Government proceeds from sale of sugar held by them prior to 8th December 1947.

1- 4-1948 : Grant to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee from Excise Duty reduced from 4 annas to 1 anna per cwt.

10- 4-1948 : Tariff Board asked to examine the question of protection.

1- 5-1948 : Export of Sugar and Gur from India allowed freely.

1-12-1948 : Ex-factory Price of sugar for 1948-49 season fixed at Rs. 28-8-0 per maund for D-24 quality on the basis of negotiations between Government and Indian Sugar Syndicate.

1- 4-1949 : (i) Excise Duty on sugar produced from Vacuum Pan Process increased to Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. (ii) Total Import Duty on sugar raised to Rs. 12-9-7 per cwt.

17- 6-1949 : Government accepted the Tariff Board's recommendation that protection to sugar industry should be continued for one year ending 31st March 1950, under the Protective Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, and initiated suitable action in respect of some other recommendations.

1- 7-1949 : The claim of sugar industry for protection after 31st March 1950 referred to Tariff Board.

12- 7-1949 : Technical Committee on sugarcane appointed to enquire into the cost of production of sugarcane, to review the progress of cane research and development and to suggest ways and means of achieving quicker results in increasing the yield with a view to ultimately reducing the cost of sugar.

26- 8-1949 : The Government of U.P. issued Sugar Stocks Freezing Order freezing stocks of sugar held by factories.

2- 9-1949 : Freezing Order promulgated by the Central Government also so as to bring all factories in India on the same level. (ii) Ex-factory price of Rs. 28-8-0 per maund for D-24 and corresponding prices for other grades of sugar fixed by Indian Sugar Syndicate were declared to be statutory prices under the Essential Supplies Act. (iii) Sugar (Futures and Options) Prohibition Order, 1949, promulgated. (iv) Sugar Stocks (Sales to Central Government Order, 1949) promulgated empowering Government to enforce sugar producers to sell sugar stocks held by them at scheduled prices, etc.

1-11-1949 : Sugar factories whose production for 1949-50 would exceed the previous season's output by more than 5% granted a revenue concession in the shape of lower Excise Duty, equivalent to about As. 9 per maund; lower rate of Excise Duty, viz. 9 pies per maund was to apply only to such additional quantity of sugar produced.

3-11-1949 : Sugar Stocks (Control Order), 1949, promulgated to fix different *ex-factory prices, to control the sale of sugar produced after this* date.

18-11-1949: Technical Committee on Sugarcane submitted its report on inquiry entrusted to it on 12-13th July 1949.

26-11-1949: Quantity of sugar produced by a factory during the 1949-50 season in excess of its production during the 1948-49 season exempted from payment of the whole of Excise Duty.

29-11-1949: The Government of India under Sugar Stocks (Control) Order, 1949, announced the ex-factory prices according to grades for crystal, refined and crushed sugar and fixed the price of E-27 at Rs. 28-8-0 per maund as standard in place of D-24.

1- 4-1950: Protective Duty on sugar imports withdrawn. Revenue Duty imposed at the same rate, viz. Rs. 12-9-7 per cwt.

7-10-1950: The Government of India promulgated the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950. It superseded the Sugar Stocks (Control) Order, 1949, and provided for regulation of all aspects of sugar, khandsari and gur, such as production, prices, distribution, etc. It envisaged control over these aspects and powers given to State Governments under the Essential Supplies Temporary (Powers) Act were withdrawn. But it retained such powers which were not inconsistent with the Order, such as power to license cane crushers, kolhus, power crushers, etc. This was issued in pursuance of the Tariff Board recommendations for adopting a co-ordinated and uniform policy regarding gur and sugar throughout the country.

18-10-1950: The Government of India in their Press Note took the following decisions:—

(*a*) Licensing of kolhus (cane crushers), power crushers and khandsari plants in factory areas.

(*b*) The price of sugarcane and sugar was fixed at the level of 1949-50 for the year 1950-51, i.e. at Re. 1-10-0, and Rs. 28-8-0 per maund.

(*c*) For one lakh tons sugar to be produced before December 15, 1950 (which was afterwards extended to December 22, 1950), Government offered to Western U.P. and the Punjab factories a higher price which was promised to be announced subsequently.

(*d*) Government decided to fix statutory ceilings for prices of gur and khandsari in parity with the prices of sugar and sugarcane. The gur ceiling price was fixed at Rs. 18 for U.P., Bihar and Madras. For deficit areas, the prices were to be fixed little higher upto Rs. 22 per maund. The apprehension that ceilings will also be fixed for khandsari led to fall in the prices of khandsari and an average drop of about Rs. 30 per maund was reported by the middle of November 1950.

29-10-1950: The Government of India decided to increase the price by Rs. 2-6-0 per maund to sugar factories in U.P. and Bihar, as the factories in West U.P. and the Punjab to which this subsidy was originally allowed were not expected to produce one lakh tons of sugar before the middle of December 1950. The latest date for starting in case of East U.P. and Bihar factories was fixed as November 22, 1950, and the date of excess production was extended to December 22, 1950.

21-11-1950 :	The Central Government announced Re. 1-10-9 per maund as the minimum price of sugarcane purchased by the vacuum pan factories in Bihar.
1-12-1950 :	The Food Minister's announcement of the new policy regarding gur, sugar, and sugarcane prices raising the price of cane from Re. 1-10-0 by annas two to Re. 1-12-0 and that of sugar from Rs. 28-8-0 to Rs. 29-12-0 with concession to Western U.P. (Rs. 30-8-0), East U.P. (Rs. 32), North Bihar (Rs. 31) and South Bihar (Rs. 33) and raising the ceiling for gur from Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 for surplus areas and Rs. 23 for deficit areas or States. The gur prices were subsequently announced. For Bombay the price fixed for gur was Rs. 21, for Calcutta Rs. 21, for Delhi Rs. 20-6-0, Kanpur Rs. 18, Bhagalpur Rs. 20 and Ambala Rs. 19-10-0, etc.
7-12-1950 :	Revised Sugar Policy officially announced and restrictions imposed on manufacture of gur withdrawn.
30-12-1950 :	Sugar Enquiry Committee submitted its report on the sugar crisis of July-August 1949.
15- 1-1951 :	Maximum retail price of Cube sugar for the country (except Jammu and Kashmir) fixed at Re. 0-11-6 per lb. in one lb. packing and Re. 0-10-3 per lb. when sold in 5 lb. packing.
23- 1-1951 :	Maximum and retail prices of Bura sugar fixed so as not to exceed wholesale and retail prices of crystal sugar. Wholesale and retail prices of sugarcandy not to exceed more than Rs. 5 per maund above the wholesale and retail prices respectively of crystal sugar fixed for the area or market.
3- 2-1951 :	Movement of Khandsari and Bura sugar banned except under a permit by Government or military Credit Note.
10- 2-1951 :	Government of India decided to release the excess production of such factories as had completed their basic quota production.
1- 3-1951 :	Revenue Duty on imports of sugar increased from Rs. 12-9-7 to Rs. 13-2-0 per cwt.
12- 3-1951 :	First instalment of "Free Sale" quota released by Government to such factories as were entitled to sale of sugar in the Free Market.
14- 3-1951 :	Sugar factories situated at a distance exceeding 3 miles from the nearest railway station allowed to charge extra one pie per maund over the ex-factory price for every mile beyond three miles.
2- 4-1951 :	Resrictions on movement of Sugar cancelled by Notification issued on 28-12-1950.
14- 7-1951 :	1949 Sugar Crisis Enquiry Report released for public information.
6-10-1951 :	Government of India decided to continue the policy of Selective Control of sugar for the 1951-52 season with certain modifications.
18-10-1951 :	Sugarcane price for 1951-52 was also maintained at the same level of 1950-51 except in M. Bharat, Rajasthan, Bhopal and Mysore.

15-12-1951 : Sugar (Futures and Options) Prohibition Order, 1949, re-issued by Government with certain modifications. The New Order was designated as Sugar and Gur (Future and Options) Prohibition Order, 1951. Except for Forward Contracts, it banned futures and options in sugar and gur.

2- 2-1952 : The Government of India announced continuation of the 1950-51 policy for the season 1951-52 with certain modifications with a view to secure more sugar than 10 lakh tons for rationed distribution. The sugar, sugarcane, and the ceiling prices of gur and khandsari continued to be the same as during the last season, 1950-51.

19- 7-1952 : Khandsari exempted from Excise Duty on account of its small revenue, and administrative difficulties in its collection.

25- 9-1952 : Government announced new policy for the season 1952-53 reducing the cane price to Re. 1-5-0 per maund for gate cane; no statutory price for sugar and khandsari and decided to permit export of 2 lakh tons of sugar, 50,000 tons of gur and 10,000 tons of khandsari and permitted deduction to factories for cane transport by their own means of transport.

6-11-1952 : Government levied Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. or Re. 1 per maund on all sugar excluding khandsari and palmyra manufactured from the 1952-53 season.

1-12-1952 : Government decided to reduce from this date the ex-factory price of sugar E27 grade produced in the 1951-52 season in the controlled stocks of Government to Rs. 27 per maund in sugar mills in Northern India and to Rs. 28 per maund in sugar mills in all southern factories.

12-12-1952 : The Sugar (Temporary Additional Excise Duty) Act was passed levying an additonal Excise Duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. on sugar produced from sugarcane produced in the 1952-53 season from the appointed day, i.e. 6th November 1952.

7- 1-1953 : The U.P. Government ordered the municipal boards and local area committees not to levy toll tax on sugarcane imported for crushing at rates higher than the maximum fixed in the order.

30- 1-1953 : Export of sugar and gur banned as sugar was required to be imported to meet demand of increased consumption.

18- 2-1953 : U.P. Government announces recommendation of the Committee awarding bonus to workers in Sugar Industry in U.P.

22- 6-1953 : Total Import Duty on sugar is reduced to Rs. 7 per cwt. from Rs. 14-13-6 per cwt. in force from 6-11-1952.

23- 9-1953 : Sugar Policy for the 1953-54 & 1954-55 seasons announced by the Government raising the cane price from Re. 1-5-0 per maund to Re. 1-7-0 per maund for Gate Cane and Re. 1-5-0 for rail cane and maintaining price of sugar at Rs. 27 per maund. To maintain sugar price at the same level of 1952-53, i.e. Rs. 27 per maund, Government agreed to abolish Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. with effect from 1-11-1953 and the Sugar Mills agreed to forego As. 4 per maund from profit.

1-11-1953 : The Additional Excise Duty on Sugar levied by the Government since November 6, 1952, was abolished with effect from 1-11-1953.

November 1953 : Government of India announces that they intended to import raw sugar at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 15 per md. ex-Indian port.

24-12-1953 : Government of India announces its resolution divesting the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee of its old functons and reducing it to a body devoted to sugarcane development and research.

7- 1-1954 : Government of India bans forward trading in sugar.

26- 1-1954 : Cane-growers' agitation in C.P. for demand for share in profits suggesting in the alternative increase in the price of sugarcane from Re. 1-7 per md. to Re. 1-12 per maund.

6- 2-1954 : Government of India issues a notification raising the Customs Duty on imported sugar to Rs. 11-0-0 per cwt. instead of Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt. which was fixed from 22nd June 1953, till 5th February 1954.

16- 2-1954 : The Hon'ble Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Agriculture and Food, announces in Parliament that the Government of India have decided to import 5 lakh tons of sugar between 1-2-1954 to 13-3-1955 to meet sugar shortage.

9- 3-1954 : Government of India announces Rs. 27-2-0 per maund as the ex-factory price of Indian Sugar E-grade produced in 1953-54 season in East U.P., North Bihar & West Bengal.

29- 3-1954 : Government of India announces Rs. 27-2-0 per maund as the ex-factory price of Indian E-grade sugar produced in 1953-54 season in West U.P., South Bihar, Punjab, Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Andhra, Travancore-Cochin, Orissa, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal & Mysore.

12- 3-1954 : Government of India announces the formation of the Development Council for Sugar Industry.

14- 4-1954 : Government of India asks the Indian sugar factories to intimate to them before 14-4-1954 whether they would like to import and refine raw sugar.

26- 4-1954 : Government of India announces Rs. 29 per maund as the ex-factory price of Indian E-grade sugar produced in U.P. in 1953-54 season and 28-8-0 per maund as the price for sugar produced in Bihar.

16- 6-1954 : Government of India decides to reduce the rate of sugar—imported and indigenous—from Rs. 30 per maund to Rs. 29-8-0 per maund f.o.r. destination State.

17- 6-1954 : Tripartite Conference of Sugar Interests is convened at Nainital. It reaches unanimous agreement on the vexed question of revising the basis of determination of cane price. It accepts in principle the proposition that cane price should be linked with that of sugar.

29- 6-1954 : U.P. Government Tripartite Conference considers ways and means to intensify cane cultivation.

July 1954 : Indian Central Sugarcane Committee's 3-year scheme for assessing the cost of sugar is put into operation in five States—U.P., Bihar, Punjab, PEPSU and Andhra.

13- 7-1954 : Government of India announces full list of different sugar prices for different districts in different States.

24- 7-1954 : Central Sugarcane Expert Committee starts touring to explore possibilities to maximise cane production and increase cane yield.

27- 7-1954 : Government of India announces formation of the Sub-Committee under the Licensing Committee to examine applications for licensing establishment of new sugar factories.

31- 7-1954 : The last date declared by the Government of India to accept suggestions on any other alternative formula on linking of cane price than the SISMA or HAMIRA formula.

August 1954 : First Estimate of Sugarcane for 1954-55 announced.

2- 8-1954 : Indian Sugar Mills' Association submits Memorandum to the Government of India on the subject of linking of sugarcane price with that of sugar.

9- 8-1954 : The first meeting of the Development Council is inaugurated by the Hon'ble Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Food & Agriculture. (Please see detailed note on the subject in this Annual.)

29- 9-1954 : Government of India announces the sugar policy for the 1954-55 and 1955-56 seasons fixing the minimum cane price at Re. 1-7 per maund for gate-cane and Re. 1-5 per maund for rail-cane, for both seasons.

Government also decided not to exercise any statutory control on prices or distribution of sugar during 1954-55.

Government also decided to import refined sugar in substantial quantities from abroad for bridging the gap between home production and consumption of sugar in 1954-55.

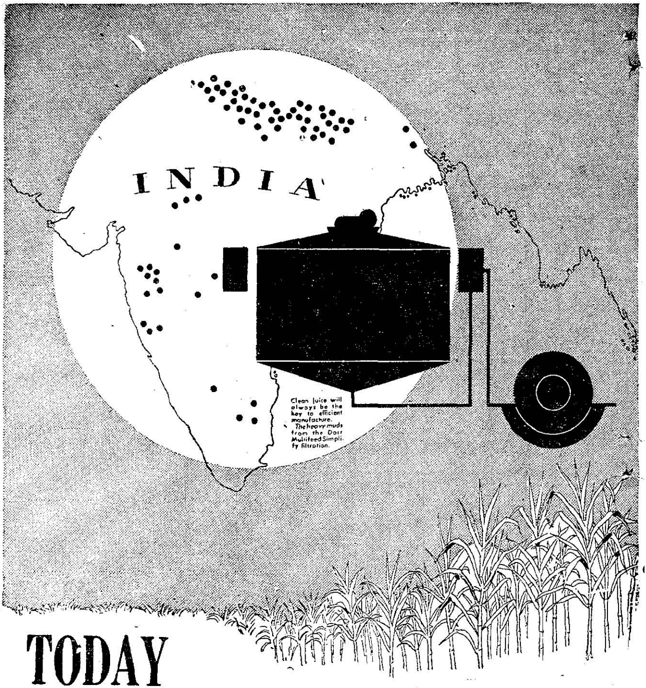
Government also decided for the first time to apply on voluntary basis throughout India, a formula for linking the price of sugarcane to the price of sugar. This formula has been worked out on the principle that the cane-growers should receive the same proportion of the net price realised for sugar that the cost of cane bears to the cost of production of sugar in the different regions. The formula will be applied in the first instance to the 1953-54 season which, has just ended and a large number of cane-growers in all the regions will be entitled to get under the formula an extra price over and above the minimum price which was in force during 1953-54.

7-12-1954 : Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh announces that the Government of India proposed to import 8.32 lakh tons of sugar in 1954-55.

16-12-1954 : The Government of India announced reduction in Customs Duty on import of raw sugar by reducing the duty to Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. for refining the same in sugar factories in the country.

Present duty on import of sugar is Rs. 11-0-0 per cwt.

Sugar Development Council fixed the target for sugar production at the end of Second Five-Year Plan, i.e. 1960-61, at 25 lakh tons.



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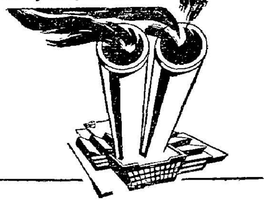

BEHAR FIREBRICKS & POTTERIES LTD.

WORKS : MUGMA (MANBHUM) DT.

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Works 'Phone : BARAKAR 41

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PHALTAN SUGAR WORKS, LTD.

SAKHARWADI, DIST. SATARA NORTH

ESTABLISHED IN 1932

Telegrams : **"SAKHAR"**, PHALTAN

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THE PHALTAN SUGAR WORKS, LTD. IS ONE OF THE LEADING SUGAR FACTORIES IN THE DECCAN OBTAINING BEST RESULTS AND WELL KNOWN FOR ITS HIGH CLASS QUALITY OF SUGAR. STOCKS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE LEADING MARKETS OF DECCAN

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	**Rs. 1,00,00,000**
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	..	**Rs. 50,00,000**

MANAGING AGENTS :

MAFATLAL, APTE & KANTILAL LTD.

SAKHARWADI, DIST. SATARA NORTH

Head Office :

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First in India—still foremost—

TANDEM & EYRE Non-Ferrous Alloys

The Eyre Smelting Co. Ltd. have been the leading non-ferrous alloys manufacturers in the U.K. for more than half a century. In 1910 the first shipment came to India and in 1931 the Indian Factory was established — thus into each ingot is cast 60 years of experience resulting in alloys in which you can have every confidence.

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DHARAMSI'S LATEST

Triple Superphosphate

Manufactured First Time in India at our Ambernath Works

USED AS AN ESSENTIAL FERTILIZER AND ALSO FOR SUGAR AND JAGGERY CLARIFICATION

***SAVES*—LABOUR · MONEY · TRANSPORT**

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In making mixture, Superphosphate combines with Ammonia chemically, acts as disinfectant, retards fermentation and prevents loss of Nitrogen. It supplies Phosphorus in the form of soluble phosphate thus making the manure a BETTER-BALANCED plant food.

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Two Cwts. of Triple Superphosphate can do the work of 5 Cwts. of ordinary Superphosphate. You save two-fifths on transport. In India distances are large and therefore, the saving is tremendous. You have only the two-fifths of the weight to handle, load, store and spread. Labour saved means money saved. It is therefore the most economical and efficient Superphosphate available to farmers. Our Triple comes in dry friable powder and is free from lumps and will not cake on storing.

FOR SUGAR & JAGGERY CLARIFICATION

The best refined sugar and gold-like yellow granular jaggery can only be obtained by using Triple-Superphosphate in the Clarification of juice.

Regular supplies of Single and Triple Superphosphate can be had now. For particulars and prices, please contact:

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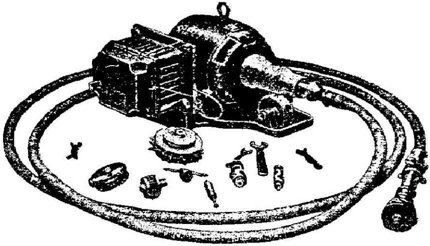
ASK DHARAMSI FOR EVERYTHING IN FERTILIZERS

SKATOSKALO



ALL THE COMPLEX DE-SCALING WORK FOR BOILERS, EVAPORATORS, JUICE HEATERS, ETC. CAN BE ENTRUSTED TO THE EFFICIENT TREATMENT OF THE PORTABLE 'SKATOSKALO' FLEXIBLE SHAFT DRIVE MACHINE.

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BOILERS, EVAPORATORS, ETC.

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EXTENDED SURFACE ECONOMISER

Installed at a sugar mill in the Bombay Deccan.

Would you like to be *independent of auxiliary fuel* ? Would you like 8% *or more extra steam* from your existing boiler plant ? Sugar factories in the Bombay Deccan have achieved these by installing GREEN'S ECONOMISERS.

Waste heat in the flue gases is transferred to the boiler feedwater by means of the GREEN'S economiser and for every 10°F. rise in the feedwater temperature you obtain : —

Either : —A fuel saving of 1%

Or : —An increase in steam of 1%

In sugar mill practice, temperature rises of 80°F. and more are possible with corresponding fuel saving or increased steam, depending on working conditions.

GREEN'S ECONOMISER

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THE LEADING SUGAR FACTORY OF INDIA

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OUR MOTTO:

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Factory:
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Phone: 4704, 4937, 4876 & 4996.

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ABID ROAD **HYDERABAD (Dn.)**

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Factory : **BISWAN, Dist. SITAPUR (U.P.)**

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★ INDIAN MANAGEMENT

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Ask Basti for Best Sugar

THE BASTI SUGAR MILLS

COMPANY LIMITED

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{ Walterganj No. 7

Telegraphic Address : { Basti—" Factory ", Basti
{ Walterganj—" Sugar ", Walterganj

General Manager :

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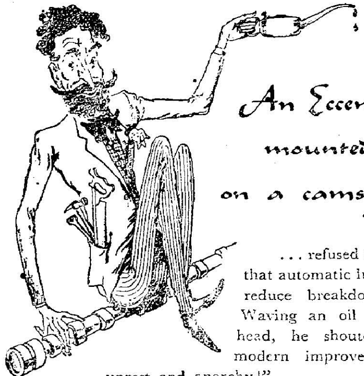

An Eccentric mounted on a camshaft...

... refused to be convinced that automatic lubrication could reduce breakdowns by 80%. Waving an oil can above his head, he shouted, "All these modern improvements lead to unrest and anarchy!"

"I'll admit," said the Tecalemit man quietly, "that automatic lubrication does incite machines to more revolutions!"

At this the eccentric became more and more heated and, not having the benefit of automatic lubrication, eventually had a seizure from which he never recovered.

Tecalemit lubrication systems — fully automatic, semi-automatic or manually operated—feed every bearing with the correct amount of oil or grease at the correct intervals of time, regularly...unfailingly...efficiently.
A Tecalemit engineer will gladly call to discuss your particular lubricating problems with you.

TECALEMIT
The Authority on Lubrication

Write to
TECALEMIT (INDIA) LTD.
(Incorporated in England)

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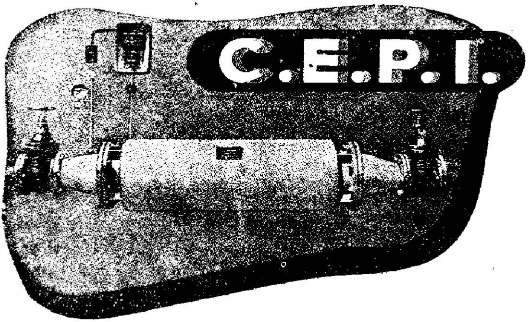
P. O. Box No. 225, BOMBAY
P. O. Box No. 228, MADRAS
L-13, Connaught Circus, NEW DELHI

The latest development in the sugar industry



PATENT VERMEIREN MANUFACTURED BY **S. A. EPURO** ANTWERP - BELGIUM	***The problem of scale formation in evaporators, heaters, etc. is solved by the use of the*** **CEPI apparatus**

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ALSO

"MONTECATINI" Refined Sulphur in Blocks, Rolls and Powder for Sugar and Agricultural Industries

manufactured by

Messrs. MONTECATINI, of MILAN, ITALY.

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"DYNACRAFT" Paper and Board Plants for manufacture of Paper & Board from Bagasse, trashes.

"DYNACRAFT" Conveyors, Elevators, Trucks, Trailers, etc., for Sugar Industry.

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MANUFACTURE :

CRYSTAL SUGAR: I.S.S. Grades 29-E, 28-D & 28-E

DISTILLERY PRODUCTS: Rectified and Denatured Spirit of 96.5% Strength. French Polish of highest grade made to customers' specification.

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Managing Agents :

THE INDIA SUGAR AGENCIES LTD.

BANGALORE

MANJULA CONFECTIONERY LTD.

HOSPET.

MANUFACTURE :

Quality lines of Confectionery made from finest ingredients; covers a range of over fifty wrapped and unwrapped boilings of soft fruit centres, Hard Boiled Goods, Satin Goods, Toffee Assortment, Dragees and Gelatine Products.

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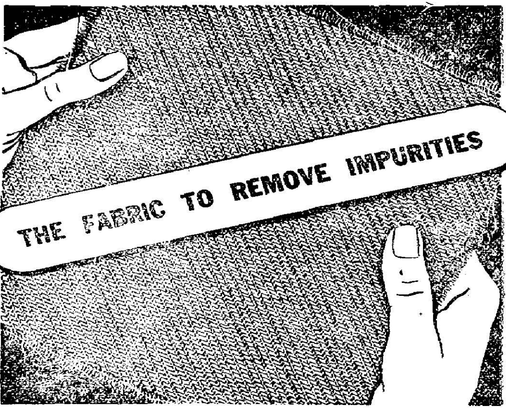
SUPREME IN INDIA FOR 30 YEARS



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India's most widely used quality filtration fabric.

Strong, to withstand high pressures and permit quick filtration; firm, to stop impurities; tough, to allow repeated washing and re-use. That is why Sugar Factories, Oil Mills and other refineries use more Elgin Filter Cloth than all other makes in India combined. Let Elgin solve your filtration problems. Also Cotton Waste available in bulk for cleaning purposes.

Write for prices, particulars and free advice, direct to the sole makers

"If it's ELGIN it's Good!"

ELGIN MILLS CO., LTD.,
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THE FIRST MAKERS OF QUALITY FILTER CLOTH IN INDIA

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HIGH DUTY SUGAR CENTRIFUGALS

Manufactured by

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS LTD.
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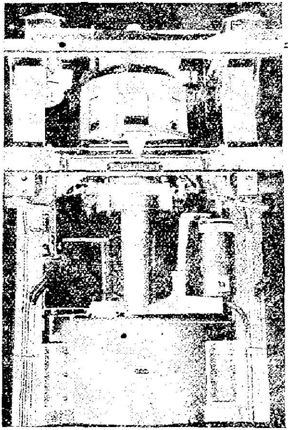

The new **BROADBENT** 42" high-duty sugar centrifugal powered by a high torque two-speed **BROADBENT** motor with forced ventilation, power operated mixer valve, "**POPPLETON**" type basket with automatic discharge valve and fully interlocked trailing type discharging plough.

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SERVES INDUSTRIES

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Dance of Shiva — Ellora Caves.

Fresco of a Young Lady Sitting — Ajanta Caves

Visit
AURANGABAD
which abounds in medieval splendour. See also
AJANTA & ELLORA
famed for their exquisite fresco paintings & rock-cut temples...
And Stay at
RAILWAY HOTEL
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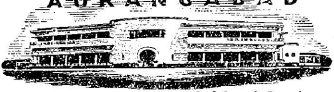

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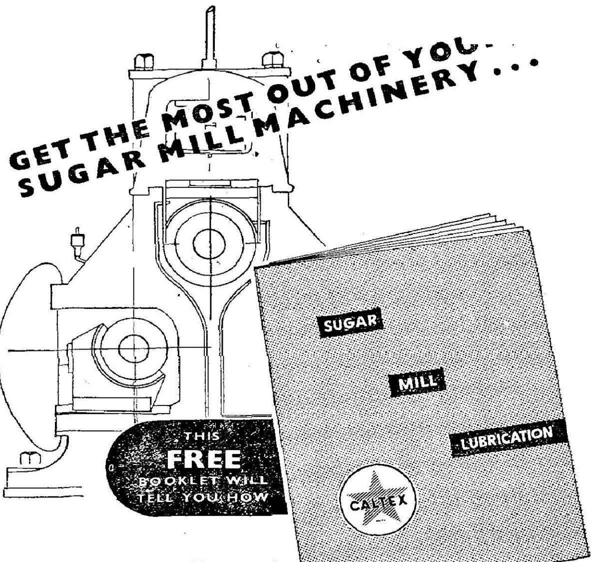

During the 'season' machinery must work 24 hours a day and operate at maximum efficiency, therefore to get the most out of Crushers and Mills **correct** and **effective** lubrication is essential. If you are interested in (a) uninterrupted operation during the Crushing Season (b) maximum juice yield (c) low maintenance costs (d) low lubrication cost plus machine protection (e) production profit, then; write for your FREE copy of 'Sugar Mill Lubrication' now and send your enquiry to..

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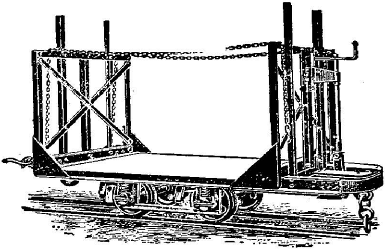
SHAPARIA'S *for* Sugar Cane Trucks Tipping Wagons & any Type of Light Railway Material,



SUGAR CANE TRUCK

All-Steel Welded Sugar Cane Trucks as illustrated having a capacity of 3 to 5 tons are manufactured by us to suit 2'-0" and 2'-6" rail-gauges. They have fixed lattice ends and open sides mounted on a steel platform, Binding Chains, Winch, etc. These Trucks are fitted on a Strong Rolled Steel Channel Frame fitted with or without Springs, Dust-Proof or fixed type Ball, Roller or Gun Metal Bearing Axle Boxes, suitable for outside journal and manufactured in separate units for easy packing and assembly at site.

Enquirers should please state the area of the floor and the heights of Lattice Ends of Stanchions since the density of the sugar cane varies greatly in different parts of the country.

SHAPARIA DOCK & STEEL Co., Ltd. Sewree, Bombay 15

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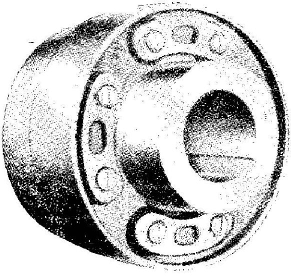

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ELASTIC COMPRESSION-SLEEVE COUPLING

Highly Resilient owing to use of Profiled Compression Sleeves

CUSHIONS SHOCK-LOADS DAMPENS TORSIONAL VIBRATION

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IN 22 SIZES

For 1-30,000 H.P. & upto 5,600 R.P.M.

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AN IDEAL FLEXIBLE COUPLING

ENGINEERING AND AGENCIES, LTD.

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Phone No. 22843

"LAGGIT BRAND"

85% MAGNESIA

FOR LAGGING BOILERS, STEAM PIPES, ETC.

(Almost all Textile Mills, Sugar Factories & Engineering Works have been lagged with our 85% Magnesia for the last so many years.)

THE PIONEER MAGNESIA WORKS, LTD.

[Established 1915]

Manufacturers, Distributors and Exporters of:

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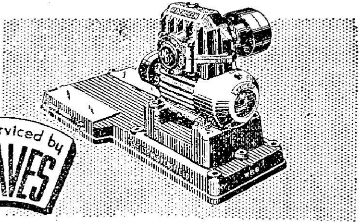

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Branches: Ahmedabad—Calcutta—Kanpur—Madras—New Delhi.

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EMPIRE'S
REPORT OF PROGRESS
in 1953

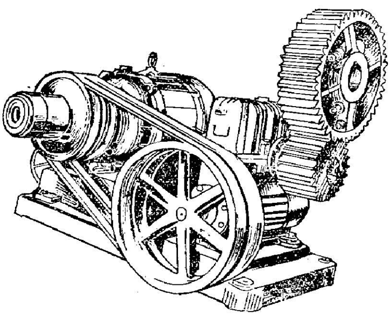
NEW BUSINESS	Rs. 3,22,06,250
TOTAL ASSETS	Rs. 11,97,50,963
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID	Rs. 13,99,78,843

Points from the Administrator's Report:

* Nearly 70% of total Assets invested in Government Securities.
* Good prospects of handsome Bonus in the Valuation as at 31st December 1954.

THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Estd. 1897)

HEAD OFFICE: **EMPIRE HOUSE, D. NAOROJI ROAD, BOMBAY.**
BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.



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offer many
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to your
SPEED
REDUCTION
and variable
SPEED
PROBLEMS
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EX-STOCK
Extensive Range
Horse-power,
Ratio, Variation.

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Director-in-Charge.

K. C. DESAI,
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(Incorporated in Bikaner, Members' Liability Limited)

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	**Rs. Two Crores**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	..	**Rs. One Crore**
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..	**Rs. Fifty Lakhs**
RESERVE FUND	..	**Rs. Seventeen Lakhs**

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CAPITAL

Authorised	..	**Rs. 1,00,00,000**
Subscribed	..	**Rs. 72,00,000**
Paid-up	..	**Rs. 57,80,000**
Reserve & Other Funds	..	**Rs. 76,00,000**
Deposits	..	**Rs. 23.71 Crores**

All kinds of Banking Business transacted.

N. GOPALA IYER,
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25 years of achievement

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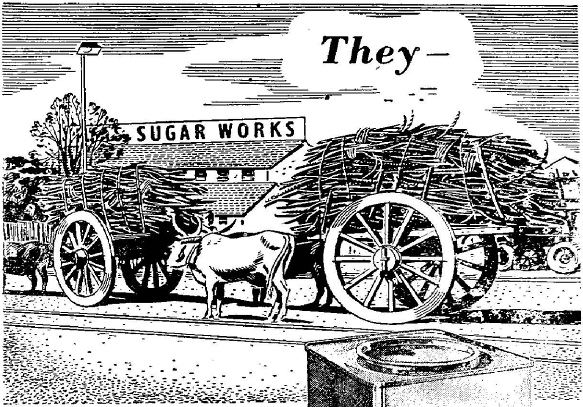

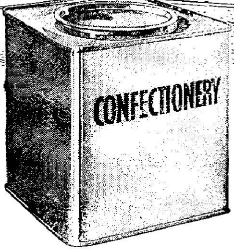

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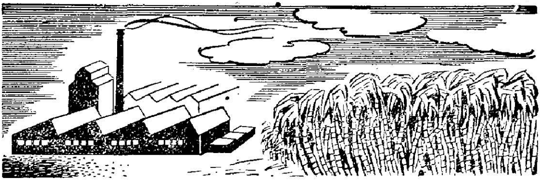

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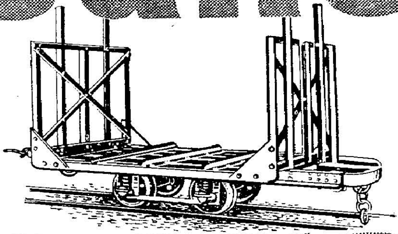

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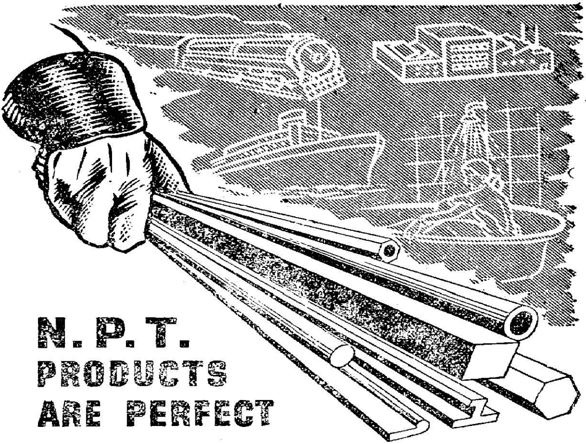

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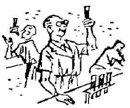

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THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY (1953-54 ANNUAL)

Editor : M. P. GANDHI

(A Review of the Sugar Industry in the Indian Union during the 1952-53 Season, and Comments on the 1953-54 and 1954-55 Seasons)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY

The 1952-53 Season will remain memorable for the remarkably large reduction in the minimum price of sugarcane fixed by the Government at Re. 1-5-0 per maund, as compared with the minimum price of Re. 1-12-0 per maund paid during the two previous seasons, i.e. 1950-51 and 1951-52. The factory production of sugar declined during 1952-53 and was 1,316,300 tons as compared with 1,483,100 tons in 1951-52. The year also witnessed sudden changes in the Government policy in respect of sugar particularly relating to exports and imports. The 1952-53 season also initiated as era of imports of sugar, after a lapse of several years, in order to meet the deficit of sugar production in the country, and in order to prevent rise in the price of sugar and to meet the increased demand, Government had to import sugar to the tune of 137,000 tons at a cost of foreign exchange of the value of rupees 7.2 crores.

The cultivator having found the cane price in 1952-53 season uneconomic in relation to the prices of other agricultural produce either kept the land idle or preferred to grow another cash crop that paid him better. With the cane yield remaining stationary, in spite of 26 years of sugarcane research, this resulted as may be seen from Table No. 9 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance", in this *Annual*, (*a*) in bringing down the acreage under sugarcane by at least 10% in 1952-53 season, (*b*) fall in the sugarcane production by 13%, (*c*) in the reduction in the cane crushed by 13%, and (*d*) in the fall of sugar production by 10% in 1952-53 season as compared with 1951-52 season (*vide* Tables Nos. 1, 9 and 11-A in the Sugar Industry at a Glance in this *Annual*).

The low sugarcane price policy, as announced for two seasons, in 1952-53, was implemented in 1953-54 and continued (after further deliberation) unaltered in 1954-55 season. As a consequence, less land came under sugarcane, less cane was produced and crushed and still less sugar was made in the same factories. The factories, the rated

capacity of which is estimated at 15 lakh tons per season, suffered from shortage of supplies of sugarcane. The production of gur also went down during the seasons for the same reason.

TABLE No. 1

Important Features of 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 Seasons

The following were the important features of the 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 seasons in comparison with the 1950-51 season :—

Subject	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53	1953–54	1954–55
SUGARCANE (Area in acres) ..	4.2	4.8	4.38	4.1	3.64
(a) Production (million tons) ..	56.2	60.7	52.6	51.0	52.0 (Est.)
(b) Price (per maund) ..	1–12–0	1–12–0	1-5-0 (Gate)	1-7-0 (Gate)	1–7 (Gate)
(c) Cane crushed (lakh tons) ..	110	156	132	99	N.A.
SUGAR (Factory)					
(a) Production (lakh tons) ..	11.0	14.8	13.16	10.0	11.0 (Est.)
(b) Price per maund (ex.Fac.) of whole-sale ..	29–12–0	29-12-0 to 34–12–0	31 to 34 27 to 28	27 to 28 31 to 34	29–8–0
(c) Recovery % cane ..	....	9.52%	9.97%	10.03%	N.A.
KHANDSARI:					
(a) Production (lakh tons) ..	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
(b) Price per maund (Rs.) ..	25	25	26 (approx.)	....	....
GUR:					
(a) Production on (lakh tons) ..	32.54	32.4	28.77	31.0	31.0 (Est.)
(b) Price per maund (Rs.) ..	30 to 35	12 to 15	17 to 21	18	18 to 20
EXCISE DUTY:					
(a) per cwt. ..	13–10–0	3–12–0	3–12–0	3–12–0	3–12–0
(b) per maund. ..	2–12–1	2–12–1	2–12–1	2–12–1	2–12–1
(c) Yield (Rs. lakhs) ..	658	849	991	1433	N.A.
IMPORT DUTY:					
(a) per cwt. ..	12–9–7	13–2–0	14–12–6	7–0–0 (22.6.53)	11–0–0 (6.2.54)
(b) Yield (Rs thousands)	68	83.91	3	11619.0	N.A.
ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY:					
(a) Per cwt (Rs.) ..	Nil	Nil	1–6–0	Nil (1.11.53)	Nil
(b) Per maund (Rs.) ..	Nil	Nil	1–0–0	Nil (1.11.53)	Nil
(c) Yield Rs. (crores) ..	Nil	Nil	4.3 (approx.)	Nil (1.11.53)	Nil
MOLASSES:					
(a) Production (lakh tons) ..	4.75	6.0	5.1	3.4	N.A.
(b) Recovery % cane ..	5.59	3.86%	3.85%	3.4%	N.A.
NO. OF SUGAR FACTORIES:					
(a) Existing ..	158	158	157	159	N.A.
(b) Working ..	138	139	134	134	N.A.

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

Subject	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
IMPORTS OF SUGAR:					
(*a*) Quantity (lakh tons)	0.60	Nil	1 37	5.0	7 5 (Est.)
(*b*) Value (Rs lakh) ..	615	Nil	725	2000	5300 (Est.)
EXPORTS OF SUGAR:					
(*a*) Quantity (1.000 tons)	....	3.6	12 3	Nil	Nil
(*b*) Value (Rs. lakhs) ..	....	6.69	92.72	Nil	Nil
DURATION OF SEASON:					
(*a*) Average: All-India..	101	133	113	85	N.A.
CANE CESS:					
(*a*) U P. Rate per maund	0–3–0	0–3–0	0–3–0	0–3–0	0–3–0
(*b*) Bihar Rate per md.	0–3–0	0–3–0	0–3–0	0–3–0	0–3–3
(*c*) Collections in U.P. (lakhs) ..	216.9	323 4	313.5	356.2	
(*d*) Collections in Bihar (lakhs) ..	125.7	102.9	115.4	69.4	
CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR:					
(*a*) Total (tons lakhs)..	11.9	12	16 (approx.)	19 (approx.)	20 (approx.)
(*b*) *Per Capita* (lbs.) ..	7.6	7.8	11 (approx.)	10 (approx.)	10 (approx.)
CONSUMPTION OF GUR					
(*a*) Total (tons lakhs)..	31.3	31.0	28.77	31.0 (Est.)	31.0
(*b*) *Per Capita* (lbs) ..	19.4	23 5	15	16	16
SUGARCANE YIELD:					
Per acre (tons) ..	13.3	12.7	12.0	12.43	13.0 (Est)

In 1953-54 season there was, as a result, a further decrease in the acreage under sugarcane by about 20% as compared with that in 1951-52; in the sugarcane production by 15%; in the cane crushed by 33% and in sugar production by 32% as compared to that in 1951-52. The result was India was required to import about 5 lakh tons of sugar to meet the domestic consumption of sugar. In 1954-55, the same policy being pursued, the production is not expected to go up and with sugar consumption having increased by about 50% over that of 1951-52, we will have to import, as announced, 7.5 lakh tons of foreign sugar (at an estimated cost of about Rs. 53 crores of foreign exchange) equal to 75% of the average production in India or 50% of the production in 1951-52. India is undoubtedly in the grip of sugar shortage unprecedented in the annals of the Sugar Industry for the past 21 years since 1932-33, and it seems this will continue, unless we have a bumper crop of cane available for crushing for a longer season, though we expect a slight improvement of the position under a modified policy, lately announced, for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56. Anyway, it must be admitted, that the era of self-sufficiency that we had for more than 10 years has gone for the time being.

Though we have been advocating that cane price which constitutes nearly 60% of the cost of sugar production must be lowered with a view to bringing down the price of sugar, the reduction, we suggest, should be in keeping with the level of prices of other agricultural commodities and it should not become uneconomic for the farmer and should be such as to leave him sufficient impetus to grow sugarcane.

The sugarcane price in 1952-52 being found uneconomic, the farmer had no impetus to grow sugarcane and he diverted his attention to growing other cash crops which fetched him a better return. This has become fully apparent in the subsequent year when the policy of low sugarcane price was continued in 1953-54 and the country achieved, it was reported, self-sufficiency in food production with no need to import foodgrains in 1954-55.

Cane Price fixed for 1955-56

The cane prices in 1953-54 and 1954-55 were, we feel, perhaps fixed at the level of Re. 1-7-0 per maund, so as to act as a disincentive to prevent the cash crop (like cotton) ousting food crops whose cultivation was considered vital for achieving self-sufficiency in food production.

Due to the fall in the price of agricultural commodities, recently, the Government would have been justified in lowering the price of cane, but out of regard for the necessity of encouraging cane supplies for maximising sugar production in relation to the great increase in consumption and with a view to curtail imports of sugar which means vast amount of foreign exchange, the Government of India, after a very careful consideration of all the representations made by the cane cultivators from all parts of the country, have decided not to reduce the sugarcane price in 1955-56, but to keep it at the same level. They expect that this will provide great incentive for increasing sugarcane and sugar production. The Government have also decided to offer incentive for cane production by applying for the first time, a formula, on a voluntary basis, throughout India for linking the cane price with the sugar price. They have also decided that this formula will be applicable in 1953-54 season and a large number of cane-growers will be entitled to extra price over and above the minimum cane price in all regions.

CHAPTER 2

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

From Table 3a in the Sugar Industry at a Glance in this Annual it may be noted that the production of sugar was barely 9.93 lakh tons but according to the latest estimate as given below from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the production of sugar is estimated at about 10 lakh tons. The later estimate has taken into consideration some of the factories that continued crushing even after the first estimate was made by the Director of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology. The latest Estimate of Production in 1953-54 is as follows :

TABLE No. 1

Sugar Production in 1951-52 to 1953-54

(Figures in tons)

Name of State	Production in 1951–52	Production during 1952–53	Production in 1953–54
U. P. ..	8,39,859	6,99,713	5,59,009
Bihar ..	2,24,902	2,72,638	1,45,874
West Bengal ..	7,177	7,973	5,166
Punjab ..	20,384	16,135	15,290
Orissa ..	2,597	2,388	2,740
Madras ..	1,02,099	78,887	27,592
Andhra ..	....	....	33,135
Rajasthan ..	7,453	579	5,350
Travancore-Cochin ..	4,439	3,879	2,189
Bombay* ..	1,57,808	1,38,845	1,26,654
Bhopal ..	3,676	....	3,654
Mysore ..	40,748	10,949	11,249
Hyderabad (Dn.) ..	38,947	42,894	39,989
Madhya Bharat ..	18,110	7,483	11,732
PEPSU ..	28,089	15,018	11,103
Ajmer ..	792	....	....
Total ..	14,97,080	13,97,351	10,00,426

From the above Table it may be noted that U.P. which used to produce in 1951-52 nearly 75% of the sugar in the country, not only produced only about 55% of the total sugar, but had its production drastically curtailed by 33% in comparison with the production in 1951-52. Similar was the case with Bihar, another major sugar producing State, which got its production curtailed to 1.46 lakh tons in 1953-54 in comparison to production of 2.24 lakh tons in 1951-52 and 2.73 lakh tons in 1952-53.

Decrease in Cane Price led to fall in Sugar Production

In no State in India production of sugar had reached the target of 1951-52. It is pertinent to note this as a general phenomenon which followed the lowering of the cane price from Re. 1-12-0 per maund to Re. 1-5-0 per maund in 1952-53 and Re. 1-7-0 per maund in 1953-54.

Sugarcane being, as we have said, a convertible crop, the farmer has the choice to decide, if the cane prices are known in advance, whether it would be profitable to grow sugarcane or any other crop. The increase in production of other food crops in 1953-54 further substantiates this point. In 1953-54, it was reported on October 22, 1954, that India had achieved an all-time record foodgrain output of 27.1

million tons in 1953-54 very near the target of 27.2 million tons in 1955-56 envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. Other cereals and crops too recorded increase in production in 1953-54. As the cane supplies underwent decrease, it is possible to infer that the farmers had no attraction to grow sugarcane.

Sugar and Gur Prices shot up in 1954

As a result of the fall in sugar production in 1953-54, in spite of imports to meet the domestic demand, sugar and gur prices shot up in 1954. Though ex-factory price was fixed at Rs. 27/28 per maund for the 1953-54 season, the wholesale prices of sugar ruled in August 1954 from Rs. 32-12 to Rs. 36 per maund in different markets in India. This may be evident from the following Table, *vide* page No. 380 of the "Agricultural Situation in India", September 1954 issue; and the gur prices ruled from Rs. 16-8 per maund to Rs. 20-8 per maund in different markets in India:

TABLE No. 2

Sugar and Gur Prices (Wholesale) in India

Commodity	Monthly Prices		
	August 1954	July 1954	August 1953
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SUGAR:			
Bombay ..	36 0 0	34 14 6	33 14 0
Calcutta ..	32 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0
GUR:			
Hapur ..	20 8 0	19 12 0	19 8 0
Madras ..	16 8 0	15 10 0	23 1 0
Bombay ..	18 4 0	19 8 0	23 4 0

Solution of the Problem

The Government was thus faced with a serious problem, as not only sugar production fell by nearly 40%, but consumption of sugar too had increased by 50% since 1951-52 in 1953-54. Never in the history of Sugar Industry in India since 1932-33, had the Government ever imported or thought of importing as much as 7.5 lakh tons of sugar equal to nearly 75% of the average sugar production in the country. In 1953-54, India was in the grip of sugar crisis of the worst type and this will continue, at least for some time, though the Government has found the right solution to increase cane yield per acre and to offer

the necessary impetus to the farmer to grow sugarcane. It is heartening to find that in the new sugar policy for 1955-56 Government have realised that in order to make the farmer grow sugarcane profitably in places like U.P. and Bihar which produce nearly 75% of the sugar in the country, it is vital that cane yield must be increased so that the farmer in the same cane-price of Re. 1-5-0 or Re. 1-7-0 per maund would find the return more attractive.

The solution of the problem thus lies in increasing cane yields by provision of free fertilisers, or suitable facilities for irrigation or adoption of the Japanese method in relation to cultivation of cane, so that in the given price, the cultivator may find it attractive to cultivate the cane crop. There is a pressing demand from cane cultivators for an increase in price of cane, but the Government have continued the same cane price, after the most careful consideration for the season 1955-56. Government would have been justified in reducing the price on the basis of lower trend in agricultural prices, but they have not done so in order to provide incentive for increased sugar production and to decrease imports of sugar. They have done well in announcing a new formula linking cane prices with sugar prices and providing an extra payment to the cane-growers over and above the minimum cane prices fixed differently with different States on basis of the cost of production in different States.

Steps for improving Cane Production—Loan of Fertilisers

We welcome the drive to step up cane production in Northern India by loans of fertilisers to sugarcane growers of the Punjab, U.P. and Bihar. This is a part of the campaign that the Government of India launched in June 1954 to enable the Indian Sugar Industry to meet the current consumption demands. This campaign initially covers 2,20,000 acres of standing crop in these three States: 1 lakh acres each in the U.P. and Bihar, and 20,000 acres in the Punjab. Government have also made available 23,100 mds. of ammonium sulphate for free distribution to selected growers in these States for demonstration purposes, of which U.P.'s share is 8,000 mds., Bihar's 9,600 mds., and that of Punjab 5,500 mds. 2,100 mds. of fertilisers have also been supplied to Madhya Bharat for demonstration purposes. A total of 2.5 lakh tons of fertilisers have been made available to the States of U.P., Punjab and Bihar on deferred payment basis which will enable the growers to pay off the prices after they harvest their crop. Government are also reported to have made adequate arrangements for publicity by issuing 1 lakh pamphlets in vernacular indicating methods of applying fertilisers to sugarcane crop and thereby increasing production. The additional yield on account of use of fertilisers to the standing crop is expected to be between 15 to 20%.

While these measures are being taken to improve the standing crop, an Expert Committee is expected to finalise a major plan to cover the total sugarcane acreage in India encompassing all aspects of cane

cultivation from sowing to harvest. The all-India scheme is scheduled to operate in 1955. These steps are likely to improve the position in regard to cane production in the country. The Indian Sugar Industry, it will be remembered, though being the second largest industry in the country, is still plagued by paucity of raw material, the average sugarcane yield being not more than 15 tons per acre.

More than half of the total all-India sugarcane acreage lies in the U.P. with 2,046,000 acres; Punjab comes second with 324,00 acres, Bihar 300,000 acres; Bombay 192,000 acres; PEPSU 68,000 acres; Assam 65,000 acres; Hyderabad 62,000 acres; Orissa 60,000 acres; Mysore 57,000 acres; West Bengal 47,000 acres; and Madhya Pradesh 34,000 acres.

The Government of India have already announced that expansion of the industry in the next two years would be in the shape of expanding existing units, installing new units and establishing, to a limited extent, some sugar refineries. Government feels that the present installed capacity of the industry is capable of producing only about 13 lakh tons of sugar in a normal season. This leaves a gap of 5 lakh tons between estimated production and present demand.

Consumption of sugar shot up greatly after the abolition of rationing of sugar in India in the course of three years since 1951-52.

However, we are unable to appreciate how the Government have taken the view that the present installed capacity of the industry is capable of producing only 13 lakh tons. The Planning Commission has estimated the existing capacity of the industry at 15.5 lakh tons in a normal season of 120 days. In fact, the industry almost reached the target production of 15 lakh tons in 1951-52. In view of the studied view of the Planning Commission and the actual performance of the industry in 1951-52, we do not agree with the Government that the industry is capable of producing only 13 lakh tons. It is true that excepting for 1951-52 the industry has not been able to produce to the maximum capacity. This is due mainly to the non-availability of adequate cane supplies. It has been found that under Indian conditions a crushing season of 120 days should be considered a normal season for a sugar factory. But even in 1951-52 when the industry produced about 15 lakh tons sugar, only 71 out of 139 working factories could attain a normal crush of 120 days. If it is the Government's view that because of inadequate cane supplies leading to short duration, the present installed capacity of the industry is not capable of producing more than 13 lakh tons, we have nothing to say except that further expansion of the capacity also will in that case be hardly of any help in increasing the production, as with static cane supplies there can be no appreciable increase in sugar production. But if some improvement does take place, that will be at the cost of gur production, resulting in dis-equilibrium between gur and sugar production which has been a frequent occurrence in the past.

Licences for New Factories—Steps for increasing Production

Licences for the establishment of seven new sugar factories by shifting idle or unsuitably located plants and one factory by importing complete plant during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 have been granted by the Government of India. This was disclosed by Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, while replying to a question in the House of the People on April 22, 1954. The Minister, however, remarked that it was difficult to say how many of these factories would be able to start crushing during the season 1954-55 or 1955-56. The number of further factories to be erected would depend on the crushing capacity of the plants to be erected in each case. The overall target for additional capacity has been fixed at 4.5 lakh tons. The upward revision in the target for additional capacity is a complete modification of the target set by the Planning Commission. The Commission had fixed the target at 15 lakh tons by 1955-56, as against 20 lakh tons now announced. This shows that the Planning Commission's estimate that a production of 1.5 million tons of sugar by 1955-56 would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country, holds no longer good. The present consumption requirements are now estimated to be near about 18 to 20 lakh tons per annum, which is 3 to 5 lakh tons more than what the Planning Commission had estimated.

While the Government have increased the crushing capacity by granting licences for the establishment of new factories, the existing installed capacity of the industry is not fully utilised. The percentage of idle capacity according to the Government is 3.58%.

Earlier, in a press note the Commerce & Industry Ministry, Government of India, stated that the Government had decided that steps should be taken to enlarge indigenous production of sugar in view of the increased consumption in the country. The steps to be taken would be in the shape of (i) establishing new factories, (ii) expanding existing ones, and (iii) to a limited extent, establishment of refineries. The Government had already invited applications for the additional capacity to be installed.

These applications were considered by the Government of India later. We understand that upto December 1954, the Government of India had granted licences for the setting up of 23 new sugar factories, including two refineries with a total production capacity of three lakh tons of sugar per year. Of these 23 factories, 11 are to be established in Bombay State, two each in Hyderabad, Andhra and the Punjab and one each in Madras and Mysore.

Of the two refineries for refining raw sugar imported from abroad, one will be located in Bombay and the other one in Bhavnagar in Saurashtra.

We expect that out of these new factories, some of which are on a co-operative basis, three will start working in 1955-56 and a bulk in 1956-57. Till then the problem of sugar shortage is likely to remain.

CHAPTER 3

GUR, KHANDSARI AND CANE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

From Tables Nos. 27 and 37 in the Sugar Industry at a Glance, it may be observed that gur production has been on the decrease since 1952-53. It came down from 3,240,000 tons in 1951-52 to 2,877,000 tons in 1952-53 and is estimated at 3,100,000 in 1953-54. Khandsari production is estimated to be stationary at 1 lakh tons during recent years. So also the sugar production had witnessed decrease from 14.8 lakh tons in 1951-52 to 13.16 lakh tons in 1952-53, to 10.00 in 1953-54. All this is essentially because of the shortage of supplies of cane as to the factories so for gur making.

Sugarcane is essentially a cash crop and since the price of sugarcane decreased from Re. 1-12-0 per maund in 1951-52 to Re. 1-5-0 in 1952-53 and again raised to Re. 1-7-0 per maund in 1953-54 and 1954-55, it has not afforded sufficient incentive to the cane-growers, resulting in less acreage under sugarcane and shortage of supplies of cane.

The acreage under sugarcane, with sugarcane yield per acre remaining nearly stationery at 12.0 to 12.4 tons, had been 4.18 million acres in 1952-53, 3.6 million in 1953-54 and only 3.64 million acres in 1954-55, whereas it was 4.2 million acres in 1950-51 and 4.8 million acres in 1951-52 (*vide* Table No. 9 in the Sugar Industry at a Glance in this Annual).

As a result, the calculated net production of cane, which was 60.68 million tons in 1950-51 has been on the decrease in recent years, being 52.6 million tons in 1951-52 and 51.0 million tons in 1952-53 season. According to the Final Estimate, the total production of sugarcane in 1953-54 is expected to be 46.14 million tons. It is estimated to go up a little to 47.5 million tons in 1954-55.

The total value of the entire sugarcane crop at Re. 1-12-0 per maund (Rs. 48-2-0 per ton), in 1951-52 is about Rs. 262 crores; at Re. 1-5-0 per maund (Rs. 36-1-0 per ton), in 1952-53 is about Rs. 184 crores; and at Re. 1-7-0 per maund (Rs. 39-8-0 per ton), in 1953-54 is Rs. 183 crores.

Of the entire production of sugarcane, it is estimated that in recent years since 1951-52, about 26% is utilized for manufacturing sugar, 52% for gur and the rest for planting, chewing, and khandsari, etc. (*vide* Table No. 39a in the Sugar Industry at a Glance).

It may thus be found from the facts detailed above that the solution of the present sugar crisis lies in increasing sugarcane supplies. We have in our past Annuals stressed the need for intensive cultivation of cane with a view to increase sugarcane yields per acre. Our minimum need to achieve the target as cited in the Five-Year Plan is 645 lakh

tons of sugarcane production per year, whereas it is today 460 lakh tons. It means that our sugarcane average yield must go up by at least one-half to 18 tons per acre, if the area under sugarcane is to remain stationary.

We regret to state that in spite of research work done for increasing cane yield, average cane yield has almost remained stationary, at 12 tons per acre. We are, however, hopeful that with the Sugarcane Committee being exclusively hereafter devoted to do cane research work after the establishment of a Development Council for Sugar, much progress in the field of cane development will be made. Already, we are happy to note, work has started in some States under the auspices of the Central Sugarcane Committee.

But this is a long-term plan. It is of little use for immediate relief. If we at all want the foreign exchange of over Rs. 50 crores wasted on sugar imports to be saved, we see no other way than taking up intensive cultivation of cane, with a view to increase the yield per acre and thus to augment cane supplies for the industry.

STATEMENT I

All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1953-54

SUMMARY

	1953–54 Second Estimate	1952–53 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	4,101	4,223	(−) 127	(−) 3.0
Production (Thousand tons in terms of raw sugar or gur)	5,100	4,990	(+) 110	(+) 2.2

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement II.

(1) The current year's estimate shows an increase of 2.2% or 110,000 tons (in terms of gur) in production over last year in spite of a decrease of 3% or 127,000 acres in area. The standing crop has been reported to be good in Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Andhra and these States have mainly contributed to the increase in production. Bihar has reported a decline both in area and production mostly due to adverse weather conditions.

(2) This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory in all the States except in the North Arcot district of Madras where the crop was affected by inadequate rainfall. In parts of Panch Mahals, Nasik, Kanara and Ahmednagar districts of Bombay, the crop suffered, to some extent, due to insects and pests.

(3) This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1953-54. Past experience shows that the area and production at the Second Estimate stage form roughly 95% and 90% respectively of the area and production of the crop finally reported.

STATEMENT II

All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1953-54

DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons in terms of raw sugar or gur)		
	1953–54 Second Estimate	1952–53 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953–54 Second Estimate	1952–53 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra ..	87	83	(+) 4	257	220	(+) 37
Assam ..	64	58	(+) 6	63	62	(+) ..
Bihar ..	294	354	(+) 60	174	207	(+) 33
Bombay ..	186	179	(+) 7	486	482	(+) 4
Madhya Pradesh ..	35	42	(—) 7	43	49	(—) 6
Madras ..	89	88	(+) 1	252	212	(+) 40
Orissa ..	60	60	(+) ..	100	100 (r)	.. ..
Punjab ..	373	356	(+) 17	379	421	(—) 42
Uttar Pradesh ..	2,581	2,653	(—) 72	2,872	2,759	(+) 118
West Bengal ..	46	49	(—) 3	83	91	(—) 8
Hyderabad ..	53	62 (r)	(—) 9	111	118 (r)	(—) 7
Madhya Bharat ..	39	44	(—) 5	36	41	(—) 5
Mysore ..	46	45 (r)	(+) 1	79*	77*	(+) 2
PEPSU ..	75	70 (r)	(+) 5	86	75 (r)	(+) 11
Rajasthan ..	41	47 (r)	(—) 6	35	36 (r)	(—) 1
Saurastra ..	12	13	(—) 1	27	21	(+) 6
Travancore-Cochin*	(a)	(a)	.. ..	(b)	(b)	.. ..
Ajmer ..	(a)	(a)	.. ..	(b)	(b)	.. ..
Bhopal ..	4	5	(—) 1	4	4	.. ..
Bilaspur ..	(a)	1	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	.. ..
Coorg ..	(a)	(a)	.. ..	(b)	(b)	.. ..
Delhi ..	2	3	(—) 1	1	2	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh ..	3	2	(+) 1	1	1	.. ..
Kutch ..	(a)	1	(—) 1	2	1	(+) 1
Tripura ..	5	5	.. ..	6	6	.. ..
Vindya Pradesh ..	6	8	(—) 2	3	5 (r)	(—) 2
Total ..	4,101	4,228	(—)127	5,100	4,990	(+) 110

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons. (r) Revised Estimate.
(*) Estimated.

Note.—Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

First Estimate of Sugarcane for 1954-55

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the all-India first estimate of sugarcane for 1954-55 puts the current year's acreage at 36,37,000 acres as against 34,46,000 acres of the adjusted First Estimate for 1953-54. This shows an increase of 1,91,000 acres, or 5.5% in area.

The increase in acreage under sugarcane during the current year has been reported largely in U.P. and has been attributed to higher prices of gur, better seasonal conditions and better irrigational facilities during the current year as compared to last year. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease recorded by the Punjab, Madhya Bharat and PEPSU States due to the unfavourable weather condition at the sowing time.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of June 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be on the whole satisfactory. In parts of the Deccan division of Bombay and the Yeotmal district of Madhya Pradesh the crop is largely affected for want of adequate water supply. The crop has suffered to some extent due to insect pests, pyrilla and other crop diseases also.

*** All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1954-55**

(Released in August 1954)

I. SUMMARY

—	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted 1st Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres) ..	3,637	3,446	(+) 191	(+) 5.5

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1954-55. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 93% of the area of the crop finally reported.

* According to the Second Estimate of Sugarcane for the year 1954-55, published on 23-12-1954, the area under cane and the production of cane were estimated at 36,17,000 acres and 4,74,69,000 tons as compared with 35,03,000 acres and 4,21,11,000 tons respectively for 1953-54 (Adjusted Estimate).

II. DETAILS

Area (Thousand Acres)

STATE (1)	1954-55 (First Estimate) (2)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Andhra	61	60	(+) 1
Assam	60	63	(−) 3
Bihar	380	373	(+) 7
Bombay	187	179	(+) 8
Madhya Pradesh	33	35	(−) 2
Madras	62	58	(+) 4
Orissa	65	65	.. ..
Punjab	340	360	(−) 20
Uttar Pradesh	2,184	1,972(A)	(+) 212
West Bengal	43	47	(−) 4
Hyderabad	18	18	.. ..
Madhya Bharat*	31	40	(−) 9
Mysore	36*	38	(−) 2
PEPSU	65	73	(−) 8
Rajasthan	40	34	(+) 6
Saurashtra	12	10	(+) 2
Bhopal	5	5	.. ..
Delhi	2	2	.. ..
Himachal Pradesh†	3	3	.. ..
Tripura	6	5	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	4	6	(−) 2
Ajmer, Coorg and Kutch ..	(a)	(a)	.. ..
Total ..	3,637	8,446	(+) 191

* Provisional. (A) Adjusted Estimate.
† Include estimates for former Bilaspur State which has been merged with this State since 1st July 1954.

Note.—(1) Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

Cost of Sugarcane Cultivation

A three-year scheme for assessing the cost of cultivation of sugarcane in India has been put into operation from July 1954. All the important cane producing States except Bombay have already accepted the scheme.

In the U.P., the Cane Commissioner has been entrusted with the task of conducting this enquiry. He will be assisted in this work by a team of statisticians. It is estimated that the enquiry in the State which will take about three years will involve an expenditure of

Rs. 1.32 lakhs of which Rs. 1 lakh is being borne by the Government of India. Sugar production in the U.P. amounts to more than half the country's total production. There are at present 66 sugar factories in the State and the sugarcane producing area is spread over 22 of the State's 51 districts. The enquiry will be conducted in 75 villages by specially trained personnel. In view of the all-India nature of the enquiry it is understood that there is no immediate connection between the enquiry and the demand of the growers in the U.P. for a share in 'excess profits'. The enquiry is being made in pursuance of a decision taken sometime ago for collection of figures and statistics concerning sugarcane farming.

First Estimate of Pakistan Sugarcane Crop

The First Estimate of the area in Pakistan under sugarcane crop for the year 1954-55 is 961,000 acres as against 845,000 acres reported in the First Estimate of the previous year, and shows an increase of 13.7 per cent. The area reported in the Final Estimate of the last year was 962,000 acres.

Except in East Bengal and Khairpur State, there has been a general increase in the acreage of this crop in Pakistan. By far the largest increase has occurred in the Punjab, which is attributed to sufficient moisture at the time of sowing.

Comparative Figures of Yield of Cane and Sugar per acre and Recovery in India and other sugar producing countries

A comparison of the yield of cane per acre in India with that in other countries may be of interest. We give a Table below :—

Countries	Tons cane per acre	Recovery per cent cane	Sugar recovered per acre (Tons)
1. Cuba	17.12	12.25	2.095
2. Puerto Rico	24 16	12.23	2.956
3. Hawaii	62 05	10.46	6 489
4. Peru	41.14	12.33	5.076
5. Egypt	30.42	9 97	3 032
6. Mauritius	19.63	12 08	2 370
7. South Africa	22.36	10 90	2.439
8. Java	56.20	11.49	6.440
9. Japan and Formosa	28.27	12.93	3.657
10. Australia	21 34	14 23	3.060
11. India	14.70	9.50	1.394

CHAPTER 4

SUGAR AND GUR PRICES

The protective scheme, as devised in the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, was meant principally for the benefit of the cane-growers, but it was found that the benefit of it was reaped largely by the factory owners and not so much by the cane-growers. So in 1934, the Government of India reviewed the whole position, and passed legislation enabling the provincial governments to enforce a minimum price for cane, to be paid by the factory owners to cane-growers. In 1938, the Governments of U.P. and Bihar adopted an intensive system of control over the sugar industry, enforced a cess on cane supplied to factories and decided to enforce minimum cane price regulations more rigidly than in the past. The prices of cane in subsequent years were thus found to be varying from province to province (*vide* Tables Nos. 43 and 43a in the Sugar Industry at a Glance in this Annual).

Under the sugar policy inaugurated in 1951-52 by the then Minister for Agriculture and Food, Shri K. M. Munshi, the cane price was increased to Re. 1-12-0 per maund. It remained the same for both U.P. and Bihar for 1950-51 and 1951-52. It proved sufficiently remunerative to the cane-grower and there was abundance of cane grown for a maximum production of 14.8 lakh tons in 1951-52.

Cheapening of the price of sugar is the basis of the policy of the Government. It was thus long contemplated to reduce the price of cane which constituted before 1951-52 over 60 per cent of the cost of sugar production. In 1952-53, the price of cane was reduced by 25% suddenly to Re. 1-5-0 per maund and as there was an agitation regarding it that it was uneconomic, it was again raised to Re. 1-7-0 per maund in 1953-54 season. Government found justification in increasing the price to augment cane supplies to factories and to increase sugar production. But the cane price of Re. 1-7-0 (Gate) and Re. 1-5-0 (Rail) for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 was not found attractive to the grower and there was a fall in the sugar production by nearly 40% as compared to 1951-52 level.

The gur prices, it may be noted, from a table in Chapter 1 in this Annual, were also high as the gur production too had fallen in 1952-53 and 1953-54, owing to shortage of cane supplies, as a result of less acreage being brought under sugarcane with average cane yield remaining nearly unaltered, or remaining stationary.

Table No. A

Cane prices per maund in different States in the Indian Union from 1941-42 to 1955-56

Year	Bihar	U.P.	East Punjab	West Bengal	Madras	Mysore
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1941–42 ..	0 5 0	0 5 0	....	....	....	....
1942–43 ..	0 10 0	0 10 0	....	....	....	....
1943–44 ..	0 12 0	0 12 0(*a*)	0 14 6	1 0 0	....	0 10 6
1944–45 ..	0 14 0	0 14 0	....	....	0 13 0	0 12 0
1945–46 ..	0 15 0	0 14 0(*a*)	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
1946–47 ..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 3 10	1 3 3
1947–48 ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0(*b*)	1 15 8	1 10 3
1948–49 ..	1 13 0	1 10 0	....	....	1 8 8 to 1 11 9	1 10 3
1949–50 ..	1 10 0	1 10 0	....	1 12 0	1 8 8 to 1 11 9	1 7 7 (Approx.)
1950–51 ..	1 10 9 1 12 0	1 10 0 1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
1951–52 ..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
1952–53 ..	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
1953–54† ..	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
1954–55† ..	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
1955–56						

(*a*) The price was introduced in November 1943. Factories were directed to pay annas 2 in Defence Savings Bonds which were to be cashed one year after the war. The U.P. Government, however, reduced the price to annas 10 payable in full in cash.

(*b*) The price relates to purchases at factory. The price was Re. 1-14-0, if cane was bought at outstation.

† The outstation cane price was Re. 1-3-0 per maund in 1951-52 and Re. 1-5-0 in 1953-54.

Table No. B

Sugar and Cane Prices, 1951-52 to 1954-55

Year	Cane Price per maund	Sugar Price per maund of 82.2/7 lb.		
		Ex-factory	Wholesale	Retail per lb.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Annas
1951–52 ..	1 12 0	29 12 0	34 to 38	8 to 10
1952–53 ..	1 5 0	27 0 0 (N. India) 28 0 0 (S. India)	32 to 34	7 annas
1953–54 ..	1 7 0	27 2 0 to 29 0 0	32 to 36	7 annas
1954–55 ..	1 7 0	N. A.	32 to 36	7 annas

Analysis of the Prices of Sugar, Sugarcane and Gur during the Periods of De-control, Re-control, Rationalised De-control, and Selective Control—1932 to 1954

Year	Average Price* Per Maund			Production (in Lakh Tons)		Remarks: On Period of control, de-control, re-control, selective control, etc.
	Cane	Sugar	Gur	Gur**	Sugar (Factory)**	
1939–40 ..	0 6 9	10 14 10	4 13 2	19.99	12.08	Period of de-control and over production.
1940–41 ..	0 4 6	9 3 8	5 13 9	28.17	10.46	Restricted control over production.
1941–42 ..	0 5 0	11 11 0	8 15 6	21.72	7.51	Imposition of control in April 1941 end. Rise in price of Sugar owing to entry of Japan into World War II. Black-market price rose to Rs. 60-100. Gur Prices un-controlled and diversion of cane to gur.
1942–43 ..	0 9 0	14 0 0	6 12 11	23.42	10.51	Period of Control from 1941–1947.
1943–44 ..	0 12 0	14 13 0	9 7 6	28.83	12.00	Gur Control Order promulgated.
1944–45 ..	0 14 0	16 4 0	12 9 3	28.28	9.42	Gur Control not effectively enforced and Sugar Factories had a nominal crush of 15% only.
1945–46 ..	0 14 6	16 10 0	13 8 0	27.12	9.23	Period of Control.
1946–47 ..	1 4 0	20 14 0†	15 9 0	30.58	9.01	Period of Control.
1947–48 ..	2 0 0	35 7 0	13 6 0	34.92	10.74	Sugar de-controlled at Gandhiji's insistence since 8th December 1947. Consequent rise in production. Sugar Price Rs. 35-7-0.
1948–49 ..	1 10 0 (U.P.) 1 13 0 (Bihar)	28 8 0 29 1 0	16 0 0	28.37	10.07	Price Control enforced and price of sugar cut down to Rs. 28-8-0 from Rs. 35-7-0 per maund for D-24.
1949–50 ..	1 10 0	28 8 0	25 0 0 (upto Sept 1950) 18 0 0	27.14	9.78	Price Control Period. Sugar Price fixed at Rs. 28-8-0 for E-27. Revenue concessions ordered, but to no effect.
1950–51 ..	1 12 0 (U.P.) 1 12 0 (Bihar)	29 12 0 to 33 0 0	19 0 0 to 23 0 0	31.32	11.00	New Sugar Policy with control of prices of gur, khandsari along with cane and sugar. Gur ceiling prices fixed from Rs. 19 to Rs. 23. Sugar Price fixed at Rs. 29-12-0 and Cane Price at Re. 1-12-0 per maund. Mills permitted free sale of sugar produced in excess of 107% of the basic production of 1948–49 and 1949–50.
1951–52 ..	1 12 0	29 12 0 to 33 0 0	19 0 0 (General) 10 0 0 (Market)	31.00	14.86**	Policy of Selective control continued with modifications to secure more than 10 lakh tons for rationed distribution.
1952–53 ..	1 5 0	27 0 0	15 10 0	28.77	13.16	Cane price controlled, but no control on prices of Sugar, Gur or Khandsari.
1953–54 ..	1 7 0	27 2 0	..	28.00	10.00	

* Figures revised *vide* Indian Central Sugarcane Committee report for the year 1950-51.
** *Vide* Table No. 1, and 27 from the Sugar Industry at a Glance. † The price was fixed at Rs. 20-14-0, but the industry subsequently realised Re. 1-13-0 per maund so the total price was actually Rs. 22-11-0 per maund.

Break-up of Sugar Price for 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 Seasons

The following table shows the break-up of the price of sugar as estimated by us for 1950-51 and 1951-52 :—

TABLE NO. D

† Break-up of the Sugar Price for 1950-51 and 1951-52 seasons (Rs. 29-12-0 per maund of Sugar for E-27 Quality)

Estimated No. of working days				105 (Estimated)
Estimated Recovery				10.0% (Estimated)
				Percentage of total price of Sugar (Approx.)
	Rs.	a.	p.	
1. Total price of cane required for the manufacture of one maund of sugar @ Re. 1-12-0 per maund* for 10 maunds or so	17	8	0	59.0
2. Cess @ annas 3 per maund of cane for 10 maunds	1	14	0	6.3
3. Transport charges for cane required	0	5	3	..
4. Co-operative Societies Commission	0	6	9	..
5. Basic manufacturing expenses ..	1	15	0	..
6. Additional manufacturing charges..	3	9	10	..
7. Excise duty	2	12	1**	9.4
8. Extra Insurance	0	1	3	
9. Award	0	3	0	
10. Profit	0	14	9	3.1
	29	15	5	
11. Reduction on account of molasses ..	0	1	6	
	29	14	5	
12. Deduction on account of high transport charges, high extra interest on working capital, award, etc. as in 1948-49 price	0	6	0	
	29	8	5	
Grade difference	0	4	0	
Rs. 29 12 5 or	29	12	0	

** *Increased to this amount from* 1st *March* 1950 *from* Rs. 2-3-3 *before.*

* Increased from Re. 1-10-0 to Re. 1-12-0 per maund of cane from 1st December 1950.

† The above break-up is our conjectural estimate as no authoritative break-up for 1950-51 season is available. The price for 1950-51 season was fixed on *ad hoc* basis. It was based on the break-up of 1949-50 for U.P. and the cane price of Re. 1-12-0 per maund fixed for 1950-51 season from December 1, 1950. The same break-up held good for the year 1951-52.

TABLE No. E

Estimated Break-up of the Ex-factory Price of Rs. 27 per maund of Sugar in 1952-53

Estimated No. of working days	113
Estimated Recovery	9.97
Price of cane per maund (Rs.)	1 5 0

	Rs.	a.	p.	
CANE CHARGES :				
Cane Price @ Re. 1–5–0 per maund for one maund of sugar ..	13	2	0	52.5% (Approx.)
Transport Charges	0	5	3	
Co-operative Society's Commission @ 9 pies per maund of cane ..	0	7	6	
GOVERNMENT TAXES ;				
Excise Duty @ Rs. 2–12–1 per maund of sugar made ..	2	12	1	23% (Approx.)
Cane Cess @ 0–3–0 per maund of sugarcane	1	14	0	
Sales Tax on Sugar @ 6 pies per Rupee of sugar	0	13	6	
Additional Excise Duty @ Re. 1 per maund of sugar	1	0	0	
Approximate Income-tax, etc. ..	0	12	0	
MANUFACTURING CHARGES ..	1	2	0	5.5% (Approx.)
SALARIES & WAGES : Including extra charges ..	3	9	4	14%
OVERHEAD CHARGES & PROFITS	1	4	10	5%
	27	1	6	
Less for molasses	0	1	6	
	27	0	0	100%

TABLE No. G

Percentages of Cane Cost to Total Price of Sugar from 1949-50 to 1954-55

Year	TOTAL PRICE OF CANE				Sugar price	Percentage of cane cost to price of sugar (approx).
	Price of cane per maund	Total price of cane required for a maund of Sugar	Transport charges for cane required	Co-operative Society's commission		
1949–50 ..	1 10 0	16 4 0	0 5 3	0 6 9	28 8 0	60%
1950–51 ..	1 12 0	17 8 0	0 5 3	0 6 9	29 12 0	61%
1951–52 ..	1 12 0	17 8 0	0 5 3	0 6 9	29 12 0	61%
1952–53 (Est.) ..	1 5 0	13 2 0	0 5 3	0 7 6	27 0 0	52%
1953–54 (Est.) ..	1 7 0	14 6 0	0 5 3	0 7 6	27 2 0	56%
1954–55 ..	1 7 0	14 6 0	0 5 3	0 7 6	27 2 0	56%

TABLE No. F

Estimated Break-up of the ex-factory Price of Rs. 27-2 for E-27 Grade Sugar for the Season 1953-54

Estimated No. of working days	..	.. 85
Estimated Recovery	..	.. 10.03
Price of cane per maund (Rs.)	..	.. 1 7 0

	Rs. a. p.		
CANE CHARGES :			
Cane Price @ Re. 1–7–0 per maund of sugar	14 6 0	60%	(Approx.)
Transport Charges	0 5 3		
Co-operative Society's Commission @ 9 pies per maund of cane ..	0 7 6		
GOVERNMENT TAXES :			
Excise Duty @ Rs. 2–12–1 per maund of sugar made ..	2 12 1	20%	(Approx.)
Cane Cess @ Re. 0–3–0 per maund of cane	1 14 0		
Sales Tax on sugar @ 6 pies per rupee of sugar	0 13 6		
Approximate Income-tax ..	0 12 0		
MANUFACTURING CHARGES : ..	1 2 0	4.5%	(Approx.)
SALARIES & WAGES : Including extra charges ..	3 9 4	12%	(Approx.)
OVERHEAD CHARGES & PROFITS	1 0 10	4%	(Approx.)
Total Rs. ..	27 3 6	100.5%	
Less for Molasses ..	(–) 0 1 6	0.5%	(Approx.)
	27 2 0	100%	

Total Cane Charges nearly 60 per cent of the cost of Sugar Production in 1953-54 Season

It may be observed from the estimated break-up of the sugar price in 1953-54 season that the total cane charges amounted to nearly 60% of the cost of sugar production; the Government taxes amounted to nearly 20%; the labour charges and wages 20%; manufacturing charges 4.5% and overhead and profit to the industry at 4% approximately.

The cane price alone, excluding transport charges and co-operative societies' commission, however, constituted nearly 54% of the cost of sugar production.

TABLE No. H

Showing Prices of Sugarcane, Sugar, Khandsari and Gur in India (1936-37 to 1952-53)

Season	Sugarcane price per maund	Sugar selling prices per maund	Average Khandsari price	Average Gur price
1936–37 ..	0 4 0	6 7 0	6 0 0	2 15 9
1937–38 ..	0 5 0 to 0 5 3	6 12 0 to 9 4 0	7 12 0	4 7 7
1938–39 ..	0 3 0 to 0 7 3	9 2 0 to 12 2 0	9 2 0	6 12 3
1939–40 ..	0 5 3 to 0 11 9	8 15 0 to 12 8 0	10 7 0	5 1 3
1940–41 ..	0 4 3 to 0 4 6	8 15 0 to 9 10 0	8 6 0	3 4 2
1941–42 ..	0 5 0	10 1 0 to 12 8 0	14 1 0	6 0 4
1942–43 ..	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	11 11 0 to 14 0 0	16 3 0	12 13 4
1943–44 ..	0 12 0	14 13 0	17 12 0	12 15 7
1944–45 ..	0 14 0	16 4 0	18 3 0	9 5 11
1945–46 ..	0 14 6	16 4 0	22 7 0	13 7 0
1946–47 ..	1 4 0	20 14 0	34 12 0	17 9 9
1947–48 ..	2 0 0	35 7 0	25 8 0	11 9 9
1948–49 ..	1 10 0 for U. P. 1 13 0 for Bihar	28 8 0 (up to 28-2-49) 29 1 0 (from 1-3-49)	34 0 0	15 12 6
1949–50 ..	1 10 0 for U. P. 1 10 9 for Bihar	28 8 0	54 13 0	28 1 0
1950–51 ..	1 12 0	31 0 0	36 0 0	28 8 7
1951–52 ..	1 12 0	31 0 0	24 5 2	14 0 0
1952–53 ..	1 5 0 for gate cane 1 3 0 for rail cane	27 0 0 to 28 0 0	26 0 0	15 10 0
1953–54 ..	1 7 0 for gate cane 1 5 0 for rail cane	27 2 0 to 30 0 0	....	....

Agitation for increased Cane Price in 1954

The representatives of growers demanded a minimum price of Re. 1-12-0 per maund, whereas the representatives of the industry contended that in view of an appreciable fall (about 25%) in other alternative agricultural commodities, the cane price should also be lowered. They favoured a progressive reduction in the price of cane as also of sugar, provided the acreage did not suffer. The representatives of the trade asked for a minimum price of Re. 1-10-0 per maund, as according to them this price would help to increase both acreage and production.

The U.P. and Bihar Governments, representing the largest sugar producing States in the country, however, urged that the minimum price should in no case be less than Re. 1-8-0, as otherwise growers would not have sufficient inducement to produce more cane.

New Government Formula for 1953-54 and 1954-55

Keeping in view the views expressed by the various bodies representing industry, growers and trade, as well as State Governments, the Central Government evolved a tentative formula which was discussed in the Conference at Delhi. It is reported that the formula found general acceptance at the said meeting.

Under the new formula the total price payable to cane-growers is related to the net selling price of sugar realised by the factories. The percentage is to be calculated on the following basis :—

$$\frac{X}{100} \times \frac{P-(\text{Taxes} + \text{Sales Comn.} \pm D)}{\text{Quantity of cane required for one maund of sugar.}} \text{ Minimum cane price.}$$

Where—'X' denotes the percentage share of the net price payable to the cane growers. The percentage share for different regions has been worked out after taking into consideration the proportion of the cost of cane to the total cost of production of sugar excluding excise duty and local taxes. In doing this adequate margin has been provided to enable the factories to carry out necessary replacements or provide for depreciation.

'P' denotes the average price realised by a factory on its entire production including quantities requisitioned at controlled rate as adjusted to ISS 27-E Grade. From the average prices taxes including excise duty, cane cess, co-operative societies' commission, etc., and a selling agency's commission of one per cent is to be deducted to work out the net average price.

'D' denotes the allowance for the duration of season. It indicates the difference in the cost of manufacture of the factory concerned and the region as a whole in which it is situated.

CHAPTER 5

COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN INDIA

A Review of Cost of Production of Sugar during the last 20 years

A review of the prices of sugar during the last 20 years will show that the price of sugar in India is not in parity with the price of sugar in other countries of the world. It is for that reason that though we had an exportable surplus of 2 lakh tons in India in 1951-52, we could not export sugar to foreign countries in spite of all our efforts to subsidize it by refund of excise duty and cane cess.

A study of the cost of production of sugar during the last 20 years as given in Tables Nos. A and B below will show that till 1951-52 the cane cost had gone up by 500% while the sugar price had gone up by 400%. In 1952-53, when the cane price was reduced to Re. 1-5-0 per maund, it may be seen (from Table A in Chapter 4) that the cane price was only annas 5 per maund in 1941-42 and in 1952-53 it was Re. 1-5-0 per maund. It means still it was as high as 400% in 1952-53 over that of 1941-42. While the sugar price in 1941-42 was only Rs. 11-11-0 per maund and it increased to Rs. 30 per maund average in 1952-53, and thus it showed a rise of nearly 300%. Thus while the

sugar increased to 300% in the last 20 years, the cane price was still high as 400% over 1941-42. (*Vide* Table No. A in Chapter No. 4.) In 1952-53, the price along with transport charges and co-operative societies' commission constituted 52% of the price of sugar.

We had also pointed out in our 1951-52 Annual that an analysis of the balance sheets of sugar factories during 1946-47 showed that the cost of cane worked out to 60% ; Government taxation 16% ; Salaries and Wages 10% ; Manufacturing charges 10% and Net Profit 4%.

In 1952-53 the cane cost amounted to 52% while it was 61% in 1950-51 and 1951-52. It was about 60% in 1949-50. (*Vide* Table No. B below.) The Government taxation including Excise, Cess, etc. constituted 23% of the cane price in 1952-53, whereas it was 16% in 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52. The manufacturing charges were estimated at Rs. 8% in 1952-53, whereas they were 8% in 1949-50 and 7% in 1950-51 and 1951-52.

The position will be clear from the following Tables A & B :—

TABLE NO. B

Percentage of various items to Total Price of Sugar

—	Average for 1952–53 to 1949–50	Average for 1944–45 to 1946–47	*1949–50* (Approx.)	*1950–51* 1951–52	1952–53 (Approx.)
Cane Cost (per maund of sugar including Transport Co-ops. Commission) ..	58%	60%	60%	61%	52%
Govt. Taxation including cane cess, Excise Duty etc. ...	14%	16%	16%	16%	23%
Manufacturing charges ..	15%	10%	8%	7% (Approx.)	8%
Salaries & Wages (including bonus, etc.) ..	7%	10%	13%	13%	14%
Net Profit ..	6%	4%	3%	3%	3%

Suggestions to lower Cost of Production and increase Sugar and Cane Production

We are fully appreciative of the anxiety of the Government to offer sugar to the consumer at a cheaper price. In this context we wish to emphasize that sugar at cheaper price is not possible unless cost of production is lowered, and unless production of cane and sugar are increased to nearly double the level of 1953-54. In this matter we

TABLE No. A

Production Costs, Profit, Share of the Governments and Cultivator in the Cost of Production of Sugar for Groups of years (1946-1953)

Seasons	1946–47 to 1948–49				1949–50				1950–51 & 1951–52†				1952–53†			
No. of years	3				1				1							
Total sugar produced (Tons)	30,06.000				9,75,400				11,15 0000 (Est.)				13,16,000			
Average per season (Tons)	10,02,000				....				....				....			
Average Recovery per cent	9.88				9.89				....				9.97			
Average duration of season—days	....				91				....				113			
—	Rs.	a.	p.	Percentage to total price of sugar	Rs.	a.	p.	Percentage to total price of sugar	Rs.	a.	p.	Percentage to total price of sugar	Rs.	a.	p.	Percentage to total price of sugar
Price of cane	16	4	0		16	4	0		17	8	0		13	2	0	
Transport of cane	0	3	1	59.64	0	5	3	60.00	0	5	3	61.0	0	5	3	52%
Co-op. Society's Commission	0	5	3		0	6	9		0	6	9		0	7	6	
Prov. Government Cess	1	7	3	16.89	1	14	0	16.0	1	14	0	16.0	1	14	0	23%
Excise Duty	2	9	6		2	12	1		2	12	1		3	12	0	
Salaries & Wages	2	11	9	9.74	3	12	10	13.0	3	12	10	13.0	3	9	4	14%
Manufacturing charges (less Molasses realisation)	2	7	4	10.53	1	13	6	..	..			..	1	0	6	
Net Profit (Est. by Govt.)	0	14	6	3.20	0	14	9	3.0	0	14	9	3.0	1	8	0	
Approximate Income-taxes	0	11	3	**	..			..	..			..	..			
Packing Bags	0	8	1	†	..			..	..			..	..			
Total Price Average	28	2	0		28	8	0		29	12	0		27	0	0	

** Percentage included in Government taxation in heads Excise duty, Cane cess, etc.
‡ Percentage included in manufacturing cost.
† Figures are provisional and estimated by us. No authoritative break-up is available as the prices for 1950-51, for 1951-52 and 1952-53 are fixed on *ad hoc* basis.

invite a reference for a full discussion on the subject to our previous Annuals. We will only briefly touch upon the salient points here and advert reference to Tables Nos. C, D and E below.

(1) *Cane Cost*: Cane price of Re. 1-7-0 having proved unattractive to the cane-growers, and as a result the cane production as well as the sugar production having declined in 1953-54 to nearly 50% below that of 1951-52 level, efforts should be made for increasing the *per capita* yield per acre, so that the cultivator may get a larger return and may find cane cultivation attractive, by providing fertiliser, irrigation facilities, etc. Side by side in order that the efforts of the Central Sugarcane Committee for promoting research on sugarcane for increasing cane yield may bear fruit, the Government should, without losing time, revive the research grant to the Central Sugarcane Committee at Annas 4 per cwt. from the Central Excise Fund, as in the past average cane yield has not increased appreciably. Freight charges on cane and sugar which have been increased by 500% should be lowered offering concession to sugar industry. Water and irrigation rates and local taxes on cane should also be suitably reduced.

(2) *Government Taxes*: From the Table on the Shares of the Cultivator, Government, Workers and the Manufacturer, in this Chapter, it may be noted that the Government taxes by way of cane cess, excise duty, sales tax, local taxes, and income-tax amounted to 16% in 1951-52, 23% in 1952-53 and amount to over 20% in 1953-54. They must be lowered, if sugar at cheaper price is to be made available to the consumer. We have been contending in our previous Annuals that cane cess which is collected for promoting cane research and merged in general revenues of States should be reduced or abolished. So also other local taxes on cane and sugar such as the excise duty and local toll tax on cane should be abolished. If the excise duty cannot be abolished, it must be reduced, and a grant of annas 4 per cwt. from it should be made towards promoting cane research to the Central Sugarcane Committee. Sales tax on sugar, as an article of common consumption, has no justification, and should be abolished. If all such taxes are abolished, cost of sugar production at home is expected to go down by 16% to 20% thus making sugar available to the consumers at a cheap price. Fertilisers, and implements for the farmer should be made available without high duties or taxes.

(3) *Transport*: Transport of cane and sugar needs to be facilitated at cheaper rates to cheapen the price of sugar and augment production. Railway freights which have increased by 500% in recent years need to be decreased. And wagon allotment for the industry must increase.

(4) *Labour Charges*: As it has been found that labour charges are going up and productivity decreasing, a suitable formula must be evolved if possible to pay the labour on productivity basis.

(5) *Machinery and Plant*: To improve the technical efficiency of the existing sugar factories, machinery and plant which have grown old and obsolete through wear and tear for over 21 years, the manufacturers should be provided with greater margin of profit to enable them the opportunity for replacement and renewals of the machinery.

(6) *Capacity of Sugar Factories*: With a view to meet the increased demand for sugar to the extent of 20 lakh tons, unsuitably located sugar factories in U.P. and Bihar should be shifted to more productive areas in the country, and new factories should only be encouraged in the Deccan and the South and tropical areas.

(7) *Sugarcane Research*: We feel, that the Government should promptly restore the grant of annas 4 per cwt. from the excise fund to the Central Sugarcane Committee to facilitate sugarcane research work allotted to it under the new constitution of the Committee from 1953.

(8) *By-products of Sugar Industry*: Proper and due price for the by-products of the sugar industry, it has been found, has been withheld by the Government whenever it purchases the products. Molasses, which can be sold for Re. 1-4-0 per maund, it is reported, are requisitioned by certain States at annas 4 per maund. This is an obstacle in the reduction of the cost of production.

(9) *Palm Gur and Sugar*: As 10% of the 5 crore palms in India are used for tapping, if they are used for tad-gur or palm-sugar production, then palm-sugar will serve as a fillip to meet the shortage of sugar and help in reducing imports of sugar, to the extent of about 3 lakh tons sugar per year.

TABLE NO. C

Estimated Shares of Government, Cultivators, Manufacturers and Workers (1949-50 to 1953-54)

Items of Cost	1949–50		1950–51		1951–52		1952–53		1953–54	
	P.C.	Rs. crores	P.C.	Rs. crores	P.C.	Rs. crores	P.C.	Rs. crores	P.C.	Rs. crores
		-							Appr.	
Government share (Taxation)	16%	16.16	16%	14.1	16%	18.8	23%	22.8	20%	
Cultivator's share	60%	45.6	61%	53.7	61%	72.0	52%	51.5	56%	
Workers' share	13%	9.88	13%	11.4	13%	15.3	14%	13.9	12%	
Manufacturers' share	3%	2.8	3%	2.6	3%	3.5	3%	12.9	12%	

Sugar Industry's Wagon Requirements

The sugar factories in India are situated on different railways—some of them on the broad gauge and others on the metre gauge. The wagon requirements of the factories on the M.G. railways in respect of sugar and sugarcane will mostly be M.G. wagons while in respect of essential stores the requirements may be taken in terms of B.G. wagons as this movement generally originates from B.G. sources. One B.G. wagon, it should be remembered, will require 2 M.G. wagons for transhipment to the M.G. railways.

The total number of sugar factories situated on the M.G. railways is 68 and their wagon requirement is estimated to be 5,973 M.G. wagons per month for movement of sugar and 34,391 wagons for movement of sugarcane. The total requirement of the mills on the B.G. railways whose number is 66 is anticipated at about 4,376 B.G. wagons per month for sugar and 39,159 B.G. wagons per month for sugarcane. Besides, the total anticipated requirement of wagons for movement of stores, such as coal, fuelwood, lime and limestone, sulphur, iron and steel, etc. of all sugar factories comes to 3,887 B.G. wagons.

An important point which requires due attention of the Government is the need for increasing the capacity at transhipment points, such as Mokameh Ghat, Banaras, etc. Even at present there is considerable congestion at Mokameh Ghat in respect of essential stores which have to be moved from West Bengal areas to the sugar factories on the N.E. Railway as also in respect of sugar to be moved from the sugar factories to the Eastern Zone, viz. West Bengal, Assam, etc. A mere addition to the number of wagons for movement of sugar and other stores to the factories on the N.E. Rly. would hardly serve any useful purpose unless transhipment capacity is adequately raised at the transhipment points. It is, therefore, necessary that while increasing the number of wagons, adequate steps are taken for increasing the transhipment capacity also.

As regards the particulars of origin of movement and destination stations, the following facts should be noted. Sugar factories in Bihar generally send their sugar to West Bengal, Assam and Madras, while the factories in Western U.P. generally send their sugar to markets in West India as also to the Bombay area. As regards sugarcane movement, it is confined to the zones allotted to the various factories by the State Governments which range within an area of 50 miles from the mills. As for other essential stores, factories in Bihar and Eastern U.P., and some mills in the Central U.P. get their requirements of lime and limestone from the Jubbulpur Division of the Central Railway. Sugar factories in the West U.P. get their requirements of lime and limestone from sources near Dehra-Dun. The factories in Bombay and South India also get their requirements generally from the C.P. fields. Coal generally moves from the West Bengal and Bihar collieries. As

TABLE NO. E

Capital and Net Block of a few Sugar Companies, and Dividends since 1945 to 1953†

Name of Sugar Factory	Paid-up capital with Debentures* (Rs. lakhs.)	Gross Block (Rs. lakhs.)	Dividends %								
			1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Balarampur ..	14	37	Nil	2½	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	Nil
*Basti ..	12	47	20	15	12	12½	6¼	6¼	10	10	10
Belsund ..	19	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	8⅓	10	10
Belapur ..	..	..	16	..	24	..	16¾	25	2⅜	..	..
Bharat ..	15	16	10	7½	7½	7½	7½	10	15	15	15
Buland ..	34	32	20	Nil	20	20	7	7½	7	7½	10
*Carew ..	32	131	15	12½	Nil	6¼	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cawnpore ..	15	97	15	15	15	15	15	20	..	20	20
Champaran ..	18	63	20	15	12½	13½	13⅓	15	15	20	10
Darbhanga ..	26	51	Nil	5	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil
*Deoria ..	6	28	Nil	Nil	..	..	6	5	..	5	10
*Mysore ..	22	108	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
*Nawabganj ..	12	48	15	15	15	..	Nil	..	10	Nil	5
New Savan ..	11	37	7½	Nil	5	5	5	5	6¼	5	2½
*New India ..	8	27	..	..	..	..	..	10	25	25	25
Punjab ..	..	..	15	..	12	6	Nil	..	..	..	..
Purtabpore ..	9	34	7½	7½	Nil	6	Nil	10	20	10	10
*Ramnagar ..	17	45	10	10	10	9	..	7½	6	7½	20
Raza ..	20	45	25	Nil	10	25	6	10	12½	7½	10
*Ryam ..	8	28	10	10	15	6¼	6¼	15	25	10	5
*Samastipur ..	12	37	3¾	3¾	5	6	6	10	20	10	5
*Shree Sitaram ..	8	28	10	7½	5	6¼	6¼	10	15	10	20
*Sitalpur ..	10	27	2½	Nil	..	..	..	Nil	5	4	Nil
*South Bihar ..	7	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Upper Ganges ..	8	78	..	..	20	17½	17½	17½	20	20	25

† *Vide* 'Indian Finance', dated October 16, 1954.

* Only those marked with asterisks include Debentures.

for sulphur, movement takes place from Port towns like Calcutta, Bombay or Madras according to the location of the factories.

Table No. D below gives a statement of cane supplied to co-operative societies and its rate in U.P. and Bihar.

TABLE No. D

(Figures of quantity in crore maunds)

Season	No. of C.C. Societies		Quantity of cane supplied				Rate of Commission per md.	
	U.P.	Bihar	U.P.	Percentage of cane supplied to total cane crushed	Bihar	Percentage of cane supplied to total cane crushed	U.P.	Bihar
							R. a. p.	R. a. p.
1947–48	..	..	14.2	..	1.30	..	0 0 8	0 0 5
1948–49	..	..	12.2	..	1.61	..	0 0 9	0 0 7½
1949–50	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 9	0 0 7½
1950–51	105	6005	14.58	88%	2.6	43.6%	0 0 9	0 0 9
1951–52	109	6461	22.38	91%	2.7	45.8%	0 0 9	0 0 9
1952–53	109	6869	18.32	90%	3.4	45.5%	0 0 9	0 0 9
1953–54	112	7151	14.70	95%	1.7	40.9%	0 0 9	0 0 9*

* Out of these nine pies 4½ pies are earmarked for cane development work, 2½ pies are allowed to the Unions and remaining 2 pies for village societies for their maintenance.

CHAPTER 7

CANE CESS AND CANE RESEARCH

The main handicap in furthering sugarcane research work has been the paucity of finance. Until 1947, the Central Sugarcane Committee which was responsible for financing research stations in the country was receiving a contribution of one anna per cwt. of sugar collected by the Central Government by way of excise duty, even though the Tariff Board of 1937 had suggested allocation of three annas per cwt. The 1947 Tariff Board also found the grant insufficient and recommended an allocation of 4 annas per cwt. Government accepted this recommendation; but again in 1948-49 it reverted to the previous rate of only one anna per cwt. of sugar.

When it is remembered that even on a production of 10 lakh tons, contribution on the basis of 4 annas per cwt. of sugar assessed as excise duty should come to about Rs. 50 lakhs, it will be clear that the grant of Rs. 8 lakhs recently made by the Government to the Central Sugarcane Committee is too meagre to enable it to further improve the work of sugarcane research and development. It is true that Government is giving, besides, *ad hoc* grants to the research stations; but even with this, the total grant does not seem to be adequate for the purpose. We

TABLE No. A

Statement showing the Rate of Cess, Total Income from Cess and Expenditure on Cane Development and Research

Year	U. P. (a)			BIHAR (a)			BOMBAY			MYSORE		
	Rate of cess per maund of cane	Total income from cess (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure on cane Development Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)	Rate of cess per maund of cane	Total income from cess (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure on cane Development Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)	Rate of cess per maund of cane	Total income from cess (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure on cane Development Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)	Rate of cess per maund of cane	Total income from cess (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure on cane Development Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)
1944-45 ..	0 1 0	111.92	2.57	0 1 0	7.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945-46 ..	0 1 0	95.63	1.93	0 1 0	18.05	8.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946-47 ..	0 1 0	87.04	1.17	0 1 0	35.10	9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..
1947-48 ..	0 3 0	185.33	..	0 2 0	24.57	11.43	..	..	Nil	0 3 6*	..	..
1948-49 ..	0 3 0	292.56	37.8	0 2 0	63.17	14.378	0 3 0	42.00	Nil	0 3 6*	12.00	..
1949-50 ..	0 3 0	205.38	41.4	0 3 0	61.12 (b)	14.2 (b)	0 3 0	97.52‡	3.0	0 3 6*	..	..
1950-51 ..	0 3 0	216.87†	41.28	0 3 0	125.66 (b)	18.66 (b)	0 3 0(d)	46.54 (c)	1.98 (c)	0 3 6*	..	..
							per ton					
1951-52 ..	0 3 0	323.96†	36.3	0 3 0	102.86 (b)	59.32 (b)	5 0 0	39.75 (c)	24.49 (c)	0 3 6*	..	..
1952-53 ..	0 3 0	313.49†	43.79	0 3 0	115.37 (b)	90.75 (b)	5 0 0	50.5 (c)	53.38 (c)	..	..	..
1953-54 ..	0 3 0 (Est.)	356.25†	38.31	0 3 3	69.40 (b)	43.01 (b)	5 0 0	42.0 (Est.)	47.81 (c)	..	..	..

* At the rate of Rs. 6 per ton of cane. *It was levied for the first time in* 1947-48, and continued since then.

(*a*) According to the Tariff Board, on the basis of figures received from the Cane Commissioner of U.P. and Bihar, the total proceeds of cess since 1938-39 to 1948-49 for a period of ten years amounted to Rs. 841.0 lakhs in the U.P. and Rs. 297.0 lakhs in Bihar. Of this amount the sum spent by the U.P. Government on cane development was Rs. 172 lakhs and by the Bihar Government Rs. 145 lakhs. This works out only to 30 per cent of the total amount of cess collected by the Governments concerned. (*Vide* M. P. Gandhi's Sugar Annual, 1949.)

‡ *Vide letter dated* 27-6-1953 *from* Cane Commissioner, U.P. (*b*) *Vide* Cane Commissioner, Bihar.

(*c*) *Vide* Finance Department Letter No. 7809/33/59946-XII, dated 24-3-1953, Bombay. 1953-54 figure is as per Budget.

(*d*) Revised to Rs. 5 per ton with effect from 1st April 1951.

† *Vide* letter No. 11977, dated 26-9-1954 from the Cane Commissioner, U.P.

N.B.—Since 1938-39, the amount of cess collected in U.P. till 1953-54 is Rs. 2,555 lakhs and in Bihar Rs. 843 lakhs. From 1938-39 to 1953-54 as per estimate by the Indian Sugar Manual, November 1954. And in Bombay the cess collected since 1948-49 is Rs. 314 lakhs.

TABLE No. B

*** Statement showing the Annual Expenditure of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee from its normal Funds (1946-47 to 1952-53)**

ITEM	Actual Expenditure in Rupees in '000 incurred in						
	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53
A. Grants for Research:							
1. Agricultural Schemes	3,06	3,86	429	697	804	751	849
2. Technological Schemes	41	72	69	89	71	75	84
B. Grants for Maintenance of I.I.S.T.	4,14	5,04	620	661	685	716	800
C. Grants for subsidising Current Development Schemes	1,60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
D. Administration of Indian Central Sugarcane Committee	96	98	148	155	162	162.	152*
E. Miscellaneous	63	5	39	6	13	27	2
F. Construction of the Bhadruk Institute ..	....	....	....	....	....	400	....
Total Expenditure from Normal Funds: ..	1083	1065	1307	1611	1736	2134	1889
Other Expenditure from separate grants:							
1. Expenditure from Special Grant of Rs. 75 lakhs for 5-year development schemes ..	69	....	751	1014	1178	863	1068
2. Expenditure from Special Grant of Rs. 50 lakhs for the establishment of Bhadruk Institute ..	....	....	1067	....	28	38	285
Grand Total Rs.	1152	1065	3125	2625	2942	3035	3242

* *Vide* letter dated 3rd November 1954 from the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, Ref. F.90(20)/51-7233

therefore suggest prompt restoration of the grant of As. 4 per cwt. from the Excise Fund.

The 1950 Tariff Board, while referring to the plea for higher grant for research work, recommended that besides the Central Government, State Governments who primarily benefit from increased acre-yields of cane should also contribute larger sums for research from their cane cess collections. The Tariff Board pointed out that during the 11 years ending 1950, the U.P. Government had collected Rs. 10.78 crores from cane cess and spent only Rs. 1.72 crores on cane development work. Similarly, the Bihar Government collected Rs. 2.97 crores and spent only 1.45 crores on research work. The figures of cess collections and expenditure on cane development since the report of the Tariff Board upto date also repeat the same tale. For instance, *vide* Table No. A on p. 31, in 1953-54 out of a total estimated collection of Rs. 3.6 crores, U.P. Government spent only about Rs. 38 lakhs or about 10% of the total collections on cane development. The percentage in case of Bihar was 29.3. We do not know if cess is levied in any other foreign country on a raw material like sugarcane. The States have been subjected to much criticism in this respect. This criticism would have lost much of its force, if these cess collections were spent entirely on cane research and development. This state of affairs speaks much of the disregard shown by the State Governments to the needs of an industry on which depends the well-being of millions of cane-growers and consumers.

CHAPTER 8

BY-PRODUCTS OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

The by-products of the sugar industry if utilised properly are expected to effect much saving in the cost of production of sugar. Among such by-products are: molasses, bagasse, power-alcohol from molasses, newsprint from bagasse, etc.

In the present price of Rs. 27-2-0 per maund, the reduction on account of molasses alone is Re. 0-1-6. Bagasse sale for manufacture of newsprint, with development of the technique in the manufacture of newsprint in India, is expected to be another source of income to the sugar industry, which may go to effect a reduction in the cost of sugar production.

The market rates of the molasses ranged from Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-8-0 per B. maund. But some States in India, wherever Prohibition is enforced, have statutorily fixed the price at 4 annas per B. maund when the molasses could be sold in the market at five times the price. If our aim is to effect a reduction in the price of sugar, in the interests of the industry, Government should permit the industry to get a higher price

of molasses, so that a reduction in the cost of sugar production may be proportionately secured, in the interest of the consumer.

Production and estimated Value of Molasses

It may be observed from Table No. 25 in the Sugar Industry at a Glance that the total production of molasses in India ranges from 4.8 lakh tons to 5 lakh tons, out of which U.P. and Bihar produce nearly 60% of the molasses. At approximate rate of Rs. 35 per ton, the total cost of the whole annual production of molasses is estimated at Rs. 1.75 crores. If the molasses are permitted to be sold in the free market, without any restraint, the cost of sugar production is expected to undergo proportionate reduction.

TABLE NO. A

Production of Molasses from Cane Factories in India during 1949-50 to 1953-54

(Figures in 100 tons)

States	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53	1953–54
Punjab (I)	30	36	77	54	Not known
Uttar Pradesh	1,387	2,071	3,343	2,741	
Bihar	788	777	788	1,008	
Madras	273	426	524	352	
Bombay	341	377	577	460	
West Bengal	13	14	9	36	
Orissa	11	13	16	18	
Hyderabad	62	94	183	178	
Madhya Bharat	50	35	79	31	
Mysore	96	13	121	92	
PEPSU	21	49	141	71	
Rajasthan	15	9	43	2	
Travancore & Cochin	12	21	37	27	
Bhopal	22	16	18	..	
Ajmer	3	..	8	..	
Saurashtra	..	..	..	..	
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	
ALL-INDIA	3,574	3,952	5,974	5 070	3,440

Power Alcohol Production in India

According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, the rated capacity of the power alcohol industry in India is 12.8 million gallons per year. As per the Progress Report of the Five-Year Plan, India produced in 1953-54, 8.8 million gallons as compared to 4.72 million gallons in 1950-51. U.P. and Bihar which produce 60% of the molasses, constitute the major power-alcohol producing capacity, to the extent of nearly over 90%, through their distilleries located in the States.

The power alcohol industry deserves encouragement because it will tend to lessen the import of petrol. India imports approximately 100 million gallons of petrol each year. If the Power Alcohol-Petrol Mixture was used in the tried out ratio of 80 : 20, then the imports can be appreciably reduced.

At present in some of the districts in Bihar use of mixed power alcohol and petrol in motor vehicles is compulsory. If this compulsion is extended to all the districts then the production of power alcohol in the State will have to be increased. The use of the admixture between power alcohol and petrol has been found to be beneficial for motor vehicles.

Power Alcohol Production in Bihar in 1953-54

The two factories producing power alcohol in Bihar were faced with a crisis as the production of molasses—the raw material for power alcohol—in 1953-54 was considerably lower than the production in 1952-53 when it touched 28 lakh maunds. As against the annual requirement of 15 lakh maunds, the State produced only 13 lakh maunds during 1953-54. Besides its own requirement, the State has also to supply molasses to Assam and West Bengal to the extent of 4 lakh maunds every year. In view of the low production during the 1953-54 season, production of power alcohol would have been suspended ; but the crisis was averted by requisitioning 4 lakh maunds molasses lying with the industry.

Control of Molasses in U.P. since 1942

The molasses were for the first time controlled in the year 1942 by the Uttar Pradesh Government when the scheme of production of power alcohol and use as motor fuel in India was taken up by the Government in order to minimise the use of petrol.

For the efficient prosecution of War and for maintaining supplies of motor fuel and rectified spirit, etc., it was thought necessary that the distilleries should get the supplies of molasses at a reasonable price from the sugar factories for the production of power alcohol and its by-product. The administration of control over molasses is vested in the Controller of Molasses, U.P., assisted by the two Gazetted Officers of the rank of Assistant Excise Commissioner. The control is regulated by the U.P. Molasses Control Act and Rules.

The price of molasses payable to the sugar factories for the supplies of molasses made to the U.P. Distilleries has been based on the basis of grades of molasses which are shown below and fixed by the U.P. Government. The Distillers pay railway freight on the transport of molasses from the sugar factories to their end in addition to the price.

TABLE No. B

Grade of molasses	% of total fermentable sugar content (expressed as reducing sugar)	Price per maund of molasses payable to the sugar factories
		Rs. a. p.
I	47.0% or more	0 3 6
II	44.0% to 46.99%	0 3 0
III	40.0% to 43.99%	0 2 6

Total Production of Molasses in U.P. in 1953-54

At present there are 29 sugar factories on broad-guage and 37 on meter-guage. The total production of molasses during the year 1953-54 is approximately 47,10,209 maunds as against 72,20,330 maunds of molasses during the preceding season of 1952-53, thereby showing a decrease in the production of 1953-54 by about 40%. The power alcohol distilleries consumed 42,17,223 maunds of molasses and potable distilleries 5,53,103 maunds of molasses during the same period.

During the financial year 1952-53, 24,16,655 maunds were sold to private parties for trade purposes, which brought a revenue of Rs. 3,71,860-4-9 to this State.

Production of Power Alcohol

There are 12 power alcohol producing distilleries in U.P. State. The production of each distillery during the financial year 1953-54 is shown below :—

Serial No.	Name of distillery	Production in (B.G.) during 1953–54	
		Dehydrated Alcohol	Weaker Spirit
1.	Central Distillery & Chemical Works, Meerut	4,85,311.6	1,86,915.4
2.	Daurala Distillery, Daurala, Meerut ..	8,44,866.3	1,82,607.6
3.	Narang Industries Ltd. Distillery, Nawabganj, Gonda	3,99,338.1	66,685.1
4.	Ajodhia Distillery, Rajakasahaspur, Moradabad	4,84,420.4	1,04,972.6
5.	Shankar Distillery & Chemical Works Ltd., Captainganj, Deoria	7,38,177.9	1,91,977.4
6.	Shamli Distillery & Chemical Works, Shamli, Dist. Muzaffarnagar	5,48,575.2	1,21,159.9
7.	Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd. Distillery, Hargaon, Sitapur	6,03,829.3	1,236.5
8.	Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd. Distillery, Golagokarannath, Kheri	5,30,252.8	....
9.	Simbhaoli Distillery, Simbhaoli, Meerut ..	6,91,674.8	1,34,207.6
10.	Kesar Sugar Works Ltd. Distillery, Baheri, Bareilly	5,89,445.8	8,891.8
11.	Rampur Distillery, Rampur, U.P.	61,085.2	1,18,671.4
12.	Saraya Distillery, Sardarnagar, Gorakhpur ..	8,51,128.9	1,94,671.4

The dehydrated alcohol of the strength of 74.4 O.P. and above is converted into power alcohol by denaturing it with 1.0% of kerosene oil at the distilleries before it is issued to the various power alcohol depots both within and outside U.P. State for its subsequent admixture with petrol. The ratio of the petrol-power alcohol mixture continued to be 80 gallons of power alcohol to form 100 gallons of the mixture.

Manufacture of Solid Glucose or Sugar for Fermentation from Bagasse

It is understood that a suitable process has recently been evolved for the manufacture of solid glucose or sugar for fermentation from waste wood including bagasse. The process has recently been patented and is said to be available for exploitation in India.

Further particulars about the process can be had from Mr. M. Friendlander, Buchanan House, 24, Holborn, London, E.C. 1.

CHAPTER 9

PALM GUR AND SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA

The need for development of the palm gur or palm sugar industry in India today, when we are suffering from such acute shortage of sugar that we are required to import nearly 75% to 80% of the average production in the country from abroad, can scarcely be emphasized. There are nearly 5 crore palms in India today. Nearly 10% of them used to be tapped for toddy before Prohibition was launched in many of the States in India. If these 10% of 5 crore palms, i.e. 5 million palms are tapped for nira or palm juice, for transformation into palm gur or palm sugar, we will be able to produce nearly 5 lakh tons of palm gur or about 3.5 lakh tons of palm sugar, as follows:

Facts regarding Palm Gur Industry

1. Total number of palms in India	500 lakhs
2. Palms used for tapping toddy formerly	50 lakhs
3. Each tree collection of juice per year @ the rate of an average of 6 lbs. per day	1 ton (approx.)
4. Total collection of juice per year from 50 lakh palms ..	50 lakh tons (approx.)
5. Estimated amount of palm gur likely to be made from 50 lakh tons	5 lakh tons
6. Estimated amount of palm sugar likely to be made from 5 lakh tons palm gur @ 60% to 70% recovery	3.5 lakh tons (approx.)

We thus feel that it is worthwhile to intensify our efforts for the development of palm gur and sugar industry. It may serve to be a good

and timely fillip to the Indian sugar industry and besides that, it is expected to provide jobs for about ·5 million tapper families and hundreds of potters and smiths.

In this relation, Shri Gajanan Naik, Palm Gur Adviser, Government of India, also observed that in view of the necessity of releasing land under cane cultivation for cereal crops, we have to use as much as possible the vast acreage of other uncultivated land excluding fallows about 87 million acres in India for palm plantation. If efforts were made to induce villagers to grow palm trees on these lands, considerable demand for gur can be met locally from the palms grown thus and land under cane cultivation can be gradually released for growing cereal crops.

CHAPTER 10

SUGAR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

In comparison to the 1951-52 and 1952-53 seasons, the 1953-54 season bears a great contrast. While, as the production had increased in 1951-52, and we had a huge surplus and as production was expected to be about the same in 1952-53 season, Government was busy in chalking out ways and means by establishing an Expert Committee, to profitably dispose of its surplus sugar in the international market. In 1953-54 season, as the production in 1952-53 season, had fallen below expectation, and as a result there was less carry-over than anticipated, and as the production in 1953-54 fell still more to shocking level, the Government was busy in devising ways and means to stop exports of khandsari, to stop even meagre exports of gur and sugar to neighbouring countries, and out to import sugar to meet the domestic demand heightened both by the increased sugar habits of the people and the fall in production. Sugar production, it was found, had fallen by 40% below the level in 1951-52 and sugar consumption had increased by 50% over that of 1951-52 level. Government had no alternative but to import sugar to tide over the crisis. Government also thought of importing raw sugar to be refined at refineries and invited suggestions from the industry whether it will undertake to refine sugar. It finally decided, though industry was not much in favour, to give licence for the establishment of two sugar refineries to refine imported raw sugar.

Sugar Imports in 1953

According to official figures of imports, nearly 2.5 lakh tons of sugar was imported in India from abroad in the year 1953. The following are the figures of imports of sugar of different quality from different places from 13-7-1953 to 1-12-1953 :

Quality of Sugar	Date of import	Rate	Quantity tons
British Refined	13–7–53	£ 42–11–5 per metric ton	10,000
	27–8–53	£ 41–10–0 per long ton	20,000
	8–9–53	£ 39–15–6 per metric ton	10,000
	3–10–53	£ 39–10–0 per long ton	10,000
	13–10–53	£ 38–12–6 per long ton	10,000
	6–11–53	£ 37–15–0 per long ton	10,000
Total			70,000
Mexican Refined	13–7–53	$ 114.5 per metric ton	9,000
	6–8–53	$ 5.19 per 100 lb.	9,000
Cuban Refined	4–9–53	$ 115 per long ton	30,000
	14–9–53	Rs. 25 per md. ex-Dock	20,000
Java Refined	8–8–53	£ 41–10–6 per long ton	30,000
	5–9–53	£ 40–10–0 per long ton	20,000
	3–10–53	£ 39–12–6 per long ton	7,000
Total			57,000
Czechoslovak Beet	27–11–53	£ 35–15–0 per long ton	30,000
East German	27–11–53	£ 33–13–6 per metric ton	10 000
	1–12–53	£ 34–2–6 per long ton	7,600
Grand Total		Tons	251,600

2.5 lakh tons Sugar Import in 1953-54 (September-March)

Contracts for the import of 2,51,000 tons of sugar (5% more or less) were placed with firms in India and through Indian Missions abroad in 1953. A statement showing particulars regarding quality, quantity, price, etc. in this connection is as follows:

The following figures show the quantity of sugar imported month-wise at different ports of India (viz. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Bhavnagar, Cochin):—

(In thousand tons)

September 1953	29.54
October 1953	29.68
November 1953	45.99
December 1953	38.70
January 1954	67.62
February 1954	33.62
March 1954	5.14
Total	250.09

The C.I.F./C. & F. cost of the total quantity is as follows :—

Paid to Indian firms in India	Rs.	7,56,31,072
Paid through High Commissioner, London ..	£	35,60,159
Paid through India Supply Mission, Washington	$	21,70,661.05

Sugar Imports till September 1954

The sugar imports since November 1953 to September 1954 came to 6,32,143 tons. This together with the total production during the season 1953-54 and the opening stock at the beginning of that season brought the total available supply during 1953-54 to 18,38,109 tons. Of this, total offtake of sugar upto the end of September 1954 was 17,05,479 tons leaving a physical balance of 1,32,630 tons at the end of September 1954. Port-wise distribution of imports during September 1954 shows that Bombay received 44,600 tons, Calcutta 24,250, Madras 16,000, Bhavnagar 8,500 and Vizagapatam 3,000 tons.

With the supplementary grant of Rs. 26.82 crores for the import of sugar passed by Parliament, the total expenditure incurred in importing sugar during the budget year 1954-55 comes to Rs. 52.66 crores. The budget originally provided for Rs. 25.84 crores for an import of 3.8 lakh tons of sugar. This increase in imports led to an additional expenditure of Rs. 26.82 crores.

Sugar Imports for 1954-55

The Government of India have decided to import 5 lakh tons of sugar between February 1, 1954, and March 13, 1955. This was indicated by the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Central Minister for Food and Agriculture, in the Union Parliament on the 16th February 1954. A press note issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture also referred to the Government's decision to import sugar to meet the anticipated shortage in internal supplies. According to the press note any offers of foreign sugar of 99.8 polarisation and containing moisture not exceeding 0.2 per cent will be considered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. March shipments, which will arrive in India in April, will be first considered, and later shipments arriving in May or June will receive second preference. Those offering sugar to the Government should specify C. & F. price per long ton Indian ports besides other details, such as the source of sugar, polarisation, etc. Only whole shiploads will receive consideration.

In reply to a question in the House of the People on the subject of import of sugar, Shri Kidwai said that in 1952-53 production was 13.7 lakh tons as against the consumption of 17 lakh tons. There was a carry-over of five lakh tons. The Government first estimated that imports would be 2 lakh tons; but later they found that they should import 5 lakh tons. This year production would be less on account of

the cane crop in the U.P. having been affected considerably. Production of sugar was estimated to be 12 or 12.5 lakh tons and consumption would continue to be at the peak level.

The Government's latest policy regarding imports shows a change from the earlier policy. So far, sugar was being imported on Government account. Now Government have invited private traders in the country to assist them in obtaining sugar from abroad.

Sugar Imports in 1954-55 : 8.32 lakh tons

On December 7, 1954, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, stated that it was proposed to import 8.32 lakh tons of sugar from abroad in 1954 and in earlier part of 1955 to meet shortage of sugar in the country.

NEW SUGAR REFINERIES AND IMPORT OF RAW SUGAR

The Government of India issued a circular in November 1953 to all sugar factories in India stating that they intended to import some raw sugar for being refined within the country for meeting the existing deficit of sugar. The price of raw sugar of 96 pol., it was pointed out, ranges between Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 15 per maund, ex-Indian ports, exclusive of import duty and other handling charges. The Government proposed to supply this raw sugar to various factories at a price which will leave a reasonable margin to them after meeting the cost of refining and payment of excise duty, on the basis of an ex-factory price of Rs. 27 per maund for the refined sugar.

Refining Sugar is Uneconomic

In the opinion of experts from the sugar factories who considered the position in a recent meeting, re-melting of raw sugar during the season was bound to affect the usual crushing of the factories and therefore it was not advisable to do so during the season. It was their opinion that recovery from raw sugar would not exceed 85% of sugar and 10% of molasses. Refining of raw sugar, according to them, would not be economical for the West U.P. and Punjab factories during the off-season at the present sale price of Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 15 per maund as announced by the Government.

It is understood that the Government of India have permitted the installation of two sugar refineries, one in Bhavnagar (Saurashtra) and the other in Bombay, in December 1954.

Import Duty on Raw Sugar

Import Duty on raw sugar was reduced to Rs. 5-8-0 from Rs. 11-0-0 per cwt. from 16-12-1954 with a view to facilitate the refineries.

Value of Sugar Imports since 1952-53 to 1954-55: Rs. 100 Crores

Ever since the price of cane was decreased to an uneconomic level, it may be noted from Table No. 1 in the Sugar Industry at a Glance in this Annual, that Government has imported 137,000 tons of sugar in 1952-53, about 500,000 tons in 1953-54 and is importing 750,000 tons of sugar in 1954-55.

The estimated value of imports of 137,000 tons in 1952-53 as per the statement of the late Hon'ble Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was Rs. 7.25 crores; that of 500,000 tons in 1953-54 is about Rs. 34 crores and the estimated value of imports of 7.5 lakh tons in 1954-55 is, as per the statement of the Hon'ble Kidwai, Rs. 53 crores. It may be Rs. 7.5 crores more if we import in 1954-55 8.3 lakh tons of sugar as announced on 7-12-1954.

The total estimated value of 13.9 lakh tons of imports from 1952-53 to 1954-55 is Rs. 94.25 crores to Rs. 100 crores.

CHAPTER 11

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

Consumption of sugar in India, *vide* Table No. 4 in "the Sugar Industry at a Glance" in this Annual, has been on the increase both because of the fact that the population of the country has been increasing approximately at the rate of nearly 1% per year and because of the increased *per capita* consumption as a result of new habits, migration of population in towns and cities, and abolition of rationing since 1951.

In 1951-52 the *per capita* consumption of sugar was nearly 7.8 lbs. per year, whereas it increased to 11 lbs. in 1952-53 and was 10 lbs. in 1953-54. The production of sugar was 14.8 lakh tons in 1951-52, 13.2 lakh tons in 1952-53 and fell to nearly 10 lakh tons in 1953-54. The total consumption in 1951-52 was 12 lakh tons, while it increased to 16 lakh tons in 1952-53 and was 19 lakh tons to 20 lakh tons in 1953-54.

Both these factors were responsible for the unprecedented crisis in sugar industry in the year 1953-54 when the Government had no alternative but to import sugar to the tune of 5 lakh tons in 1953-54 and as all the above factors still continue to operate, Government has been forced to decide on importing nearly 7.5 lakh tons of sugar for 1954-55, to meet the domestic demand. In December 1954, the Government decided to increase the imports to 8.3 lakh tons (*vide* reply by Minister of Agriculture in Lok Sabha on 7-12-1954).

The gur consumption, it may be observed from the same Table No. 4, had been on the decrease. When ample sugar was available in 1951-52, the *per capita* consumption of gur was as high as 23 lbs. It has,

with increased sugar consumption, fallen in subsequent years. It was 15 lbs. in 1952-53, 16 lbs. in 1953-54 and continues to be the same. This further proves that sugar habits of the people have increased in recent years especially during 1952-53 and 1953-54.

We have pointed out in our previous Annuals how sugar consumption is dependent on several factors, such as the price of sugar, increased industrial consumption, transport facilities, economic conditions, and last but not the least, the price of the substitutes, gur or khandsari. The consumption has now shot up to nearly 19 lakh tons per year, and at the present rate, we must increase capacity in the country for the production of about 24 lakh tons at the end of next seven years.

TABLE NO. A

Estimate of Consumption of Sugar in India

(in thousand tons)

Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity
1940–41 ..	1,376	1948–49 ..	1,182
1941–42 ..	1,132	1949–50 ..	1,184
1942–43 ...	1,228	1950–51 ..	1,195
1943–44 ..	1,238	1951–52 ..	1,200
1944–45 ..	1,236	1952–53 ..	1,600
1945–46 ..	1,048	1953–54 ..	1,900
1946–47 ..	972	1954–55 ..	2,000
1947–48 ..	1,045	1960–61 ..	2,400(Our Est.)

TABLE NO. B

Estimates of Tariff Board and Planning Commission on Sugar Consumption in India

Year	Tariff Board (1950) Estimates	Planning Commission Estimates	Actual *per capita*
1938–39	6.6	6.6	6.6
1940–41	8.5	....	8.5
1941–42	7.0	7.0	7.0
1947–48	7.1	....	n. a.
1948–49	8.96	8.96	8.96
1949–50	....	6.3	7.0
1950–51	....	....	n. a.
1952–53	....	....	11 lbs.†
1955–56	....	8.3	....
1960–61 (Our Est.) ..	....	10.00	....

* Draft Report estimates under the Five-Year Plan.
† *Vide* Statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Kidwai in Parliament in September 1953.

Average per capita Consumption of Gur and Sugar very low in India and must be doubled

It may be observed from Table 5 in "the Sugar Industry at a Glance" in this Annual that the total *per capita* sugar and gur con-

sumption in India has been very low as compared to that of Brazil, Netherlands, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Canada, etc., where the *per capita* sugar consumption is 13 to 14 times more than that of India.

To have its due share in the matter of nutrition, it is felt that India should be able to double her *per capita* consumption of gur and sugar to at least 46 lbs. or 52 lbs. This obviously means that sugar industry along with the gur industry must double its production, if citizens of India are to be provided their full share in the matter of nutrition of an important carbohydrate.

Total Expenditure by Sugar and Gur Consumers in the Indian Union

The total expenditure by sugar and gur consumers in the Indian Union, *vide* Table No. 4-A in "the Sugar Industry at a Glance" in this Annual, on the basis of population and on the basis of *per capita* consumption works out to Rs. 344 crores in 1947-48, Rs. 489 crores in 1948-49, Rs. 289 crores in 1949-50, Rs. 326 crores in 1950-51, Rs. 330 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 473 crores in 1952-53 and Rs. 380 crores in 1953-54. It is estimated to be Rs. 385 crores in 1954-55.

NOTE ON SYSTEM ADOPTED FOR RELEASE OF SUGAR

The policy of the selective control adopted by the Government had a remarkable effect on sugar position so much so that the production reached a record figure of 14.97 lakh tons during 1951-52 season and the prices came down appreciably. Prices of gur and khandsari also declined considerably.

No Control in 1952-53 over Distribution

Government of India after reviewing the trend of sugar production during the past 2 or 3 years, anticipated production during 1952-53, prices of gur and other alternate crops, and decided not to impose any control over the prices, movement or distribution of sugar produced in 1952-53 season. Only releases from factories were to be so regulated that a reserve of approximately 3 lakh tons was always available with the industry. But only 5% of the year's production was requisitioned during 1952-53.

Control over Releases in 1953-54

During 1953-54 season Government decided that no statutory control would be exercised on the price or distribution of sugar but that releases of stocks from factories would be controlled by Government in 1953-54 season in the same manner as was done in 1952-53. Approximately 25% of the year's production was, however, to be treated as reserve stock from which Government would make releases at controlled prices, if and when necessary, if the market prices of sugar rose unduly high; and the factories would be free to sell the rest of

their production at prices and to buyers of their own choice as was done in 1952-53 season. It was also announced that the possibility of reducing the controlled price below Rs. 27 per maund was being examined.

New Scheme for Sugar Distribution in 1954

The prices of sugar rose unduly high during March/April 1954, in spite of liberal releases and large off-take from the factories. The main reason for the rise in prices was attributed to the fall in production of sugar during the current year and a feeling among the sugar manufacturers and the trade that sufficient quantity of sugar would not be available to meet the full requirements of the country. With a view to maintaining continuity in the supply of sugar and stability in its prices Government took the following measures :—

(1) Prohibited sugar factories from making contracts for sale of sugar in advance of receipt of Release Orders.

(2) Arranged import of sugar in requisite quantity from abroad.

(3) Arranged supply of sugar throughout the country out of its reserve stock and from the quantities imported from abroad at a uniform rate of Rs. 31 per maund f.o.r. destination, i.e. inclusive of railway freight.

This price will be reduced to Rs. 30 per maund in the case of tenders for supply after 15th May 1954.

(4) Stopped release of sugar from factories for free sale till September 1954.

(5) Advised the factories to expedite despatches of sugar already released for free sale.

(6) Advised stockists to clear their stocks by May 31, 1954, and to requisition uncleared stocks of sugar from stockists as and where necessary, after that date.

(7) The ex-factory price of sugar for Indian Sugar Standard grade E-27 was fixed at Rs. 27-2 per maund for West U.P., Bombay, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore factories, and for Nellikuppam, Vuyyuru and Samalkot factories in Madras and Andhra States. The price for East U.P. factories was fixed at Rs. 29 per maund and that for North Bihar factories at Rs. 28-8 per maund.

(8) The arrangements for allotment of controlled sugar against the new scheme for sugar distribution announced on the night of 13th April 1954, were commenced on the 17th April 1954.

(9) Out of the total reserve stock of about 2.5 lakh tons a quantity of about 1,30,000 tons had already been allotted to tenderers.

(10) This scheme of supplying sugar throughout the country at a uniform price had the desired effect. The prices in Northern India markets fell. The then present prices of sugar remained in parity with the control price. Another notable effect of the new scheme was that the off-take of sugar in practically all the markets was down considerably.

Export of Sugar and Gur

(11) As a result of the policy of partial decontrol adopted during the year 1950-51, the production of sugar increased to a record figure of 14.97 lakh tons as against an average of 10.3 lakh tons in previous years. As great difficulty was being experienced by the factories in disposing of the surplus sugar, Government decided to allow the export of sugar to the tune of 2 lakh tons. But as the price for Indian sugar were much higher than the prices at which sugar could be available from surplus countries of the world, no appreciable export took place. Government, therefore, decided to allow the exporters an incentive by way of full remission of excise duty and also of cess in case the sugar was exported from U.P. factories. Further, it was also decided to allow subsidy upto Rs. 2 per maund to stimulate exports. On the latter scheme a quantity of 6,316 tons was exported.

Ban on Exports in 1953

(12) The first year of decontrol of sugar revealed that the consumption of sugar in the countries increased by about 50% and in spite of liberal releases and large off-take from the factories the prices began to firm up. As there were no signs of the consumption requirements coming down, export of sugar was banned with effect from 30-1-1953.

Export of Gur

(13) In view of the record sugar production of 14.97 lakh tons in 1951-52 the prices of both sugar and gur displayed considerable decline. The prices of gur came down even upto Rs. 6-8 per maund. The Government of India with a view to enable the trade to find an outlet for the surplus stocks of gur allowed export of 50,000 tons outside the country.

As the prices of gur and sugar firmed up and as there were no signs of prices coming down, the Government of India decided to ban the export of gur also with effect from 30-1-1953. As there is at present shortage of sugar in the country and gur and sugar are correlated to each other, there is no possibility of allowing any exports of gur for the present.

Gur Export in December 1954

(14) Some exports of gur (about 3,000 tons) were permitted by the Government in December 1954 with a view to relieve distress of gur manufactures owing to fall in the prices of gur.

Indian Confectionery—Problems and Prospects

The Confectionery Industry in India is now passing through an extremely difficult situation due to lack of adequate demand for its products both at home and abroad. In the home market both production and sales of confectionery have shown a downward trend which will be evident from the fact that the monthly average of production and sales has been 552 tons and 547 tons respectively during 1953 as against 720 tons and 647 tons in 1952.

As regards exports, it is found that uptil the Second World War, considerable exports of Indian confectionery were made to the neighbouring foreign countries and particularly during the war these exports were made on a larger scale as supplies from the U.K. and the Continental sources had been restricted due to war-time emergency. The quantum and the value of exports of Indian confectionery to the neighbouring countries are given in the table below :—

EXPORTS OF INDIAN CONFECTONERY

Year	Quantity	Value
	Cwt.	Rs.
1938–39	4,567	1,82,952
1939–40	6,958	2,73,025
1940–41	6,097	2,45,685
1941–42	13,104	5,41,703
1942–43	18,818	12,84,210
1943–44	15,778	11,52,489
1944–45	168	17,532
1945–46	151	18,176
1946–47	105	10,600
1947–48	4	400
1948–49	11,423	11,72,230
1949–50	764	98,499
1950–51	144	19,130
1951–52	295	41,444
1952–53	743	85,730

It will be seen from the above that although during the war considerable exports could be made, towards the close of the war exports declined as Indian manufacturers had to face keen competition as exports from other foreign countries became gradually available. The production cost of Indian confectionery being higher as compared with the foreign products, it became difficult for the Indian manufacturers to stand competition. As a result, foreign markets were gradually lost. These exports of Indian confectionery were made to countries like Ceylon, Burma, Straits Settlements, Malaya, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Aden, Bahrein Island, Gold Coast, Zanzibar, Kenya, Tanganyika, etc.

EXCISE DUTY: It may be stated here that sugar alone accounts on an average for 40% of the production cost and, therefore, any measure that might be adopted to give relief to the industry in this behalf will go a long way towards reduction in the production cost of confectionery. Although provision already exists under the Central Excise Rules for the refund of central excise duty on sugar used in the manufacture of confectionery exported outside, the conditions under which this may be claimed are so onerous as to be impracticable should be suitably simplified.

CANE CESS REFUND: Further, the cane cess paid in respect of sugar consumed in the manufacture of confectionery for export purposes should also be refunded which will also go a long way to reduce the price of Indian confectionery products in the export markets.

IMPORT DUTY: The next important item accounting for high production cost is the import duty on raw materials. It is understood that the question of providing grant of drawback of import duty on raw materials used in the manufacture of commodities subsequently exported are under the active consideration of Government. In this connection the Indian confectionery industry may claim for the following drawback in respect of raw materials used in the manufacture of confectionery exported abroad on the basis of the average duty paid by them on the raw materials used in producing 100 lbs. of confectionery of the following varieties:—

Class of Confectionery	Drawback of import duty for every 100 lbs.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Milk Chocolate	8	12	1
2. Plain Chocolate	4	12	4
3. Chocolate with Almonds	23	10	8
4. Chocolate with Raisin	11	13	10
5. Plain Lozenges (wrapped)	1	10	5
6. Peppermint Lozenges (wrapped)	3	7	5
7. Toffees (wrapped)	22	7	8
8. Soft centred sweets	17	6	6
9. Hard boiled goods (unwrapped)	7	9	11
10. Pan goods (sugar almonds)	10	0	0
11. Hard boiled goods (wrapped)	14	15	6
12. Pan goods (Hard boiled centres)	3	12	11

CHAPTER 12

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

The Main Problems and Solutions

The main problems concerning the Indian sugar industry are, (1) the increase in the yield per acre, (2) improvement in the quality of cane, (3) reduction in the cost of cultivation of cane, (4) reduction in the heavy State taxation of sugar and sugarcane as these factors limit the consumption of sugar, by keeping prices high, (5) the development of early and late ripening varieties with a view to extend the working season in order that factories can crush larger quantities of sugarcane, and above all (6) of increasing the production of sugar to the level of about 20 lakh tons per year regularly.

We have dealt with the problems exhaustively in our previous Annuals and in previous chapters of this Annual, and we refer our readers to them. We give a brief summary below.

1. On the question of increase in yield per acre, we had observed that it is not impossible to obtain an average yield of 1,100 maunds per acre, according to Mr. N. L. Dutt, Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore. According to Dr. Burns, the yield could be increased from the present average of 14 tons per acre to 30-35 tons per acre.

2. Sugarcane steam borer causes a loss of not less than 7.5 per cent of the entire sugarcane production in the country. Parasite control of pests, at a cost of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre per season, has shown remarkable increases in yield of cane as follows :—

TABLE No. A

(Increase in maunds per acre)

—	1945	1946	1947	1948
Orissa ..	83	217	127	164
Madras ..	168	139	*	26
Bombay ..	289	399	252	*
Bihar ..	123	140	126	137

* Not available.

3. In making a plea for taking effective measures to remedy lack of nutrition to the soil, we had pointed out that it is possible to increase the yield by 50 per cent to 100 per cent in some of the areas. According to the latest figures available, oil cake manuring gives generally an increase in the yield of cane per acre from 100 maunds to 280 maunds, depending on the quantity of dose. Ammonia sulphates give a higher

yield of 150 maunds to 600 maunds per acre (*vide* Indian Sugar Statistics, 1951).

4. The ultimate success of the sugar industry in India hinges upon the ability to produce better and higher yields of sugarcane per acre, since sugarcane accounts for well over 60 per cent of the cost of production of sugar.

5. Urging the need for research for sugarcane development, we had stated, "The remedy, if any, for improving the present position of the industry lies in the general overall improvement and efficiency of Indian agriculture, and consequently, sugarcane cultivation, which can only be achieved at the earliest date by comprehensive research work, expenditure on which should be liberally allowed by the Government out of large revenues of over Rs. 7 crores which accrue annually to them from the excise duty on sugar."

6. Making a plea for increasing the present grant of Re. 0-1-0 per cwt. from the excise fund, to Re. 0-4-0 per cwt. (as in 1947-48), for research work, with a view to increase yield and bring down cost of cultivation, we had stated that curtailment of expenditure on research is a false economy, and a danger signal for the entire agricultural economy of the country, as expenditure on research pays itself several times over by the results, in the increase in the quantity and quality of yield, which follow.

7. Suggesting a solution to the problem of high price of Indian sugar without sacrificing the interests of the cane-grower, we had observed that it is imperative to think of higher yield of better quality of cane.

8. The area under sugarcane is only 2 per cent of the area under foodgrains, and only ½ per cent of the area under foodgrains is used for sugar from sugarcane. There will thus not be an appreciable increase in foodgrain area, if all the area under sugar is utilised for foodgrains.

9. There is no need to increase the present area under sugarcane, if intensive cultivation is resorted to. If, on the contrary, it is felt necessary to divert a portion of the existing area under sugarcane, we had recommended to explore possibilities of manufacture of sugar from palm.

10. We had drawn the attention of the readers and the authorities to the report of Mr. N. L. Dutt on the 10-year plan for cane development, wherein he has recommended areas in different States where sugarcane cultivation can be encouraged advantageously, so that the yield of cane per acre may be increased twofold in two periods under a 10-year plan.

11. The main aim of cane development in India should be, we had maintained, to reduce cost of production and improve quality. In this relation we had occasion to cite reference to the examples quoted by

Mr. N. L. Dutt, in which many times, excessive manuring affects quality and increases costs.

12. The sugarcane farmer, we had remarked, instead of making special pleas for raising the prices of sugarcane, should concentrate on increasing the yield per acre, and thus get more profit per acre and leave it to the Government to fix reasonable price. Higher yield gives greater profits and lower costs.

13. The results of research and modern cultivation methods have still to reach the bulk of cultivators, if the average is at all to be increased beyond 15.6 tons per acre achieved in 1936-37. The need for target and a 10-year plan to the effect was urged to this effect, as larger yields, we had pointed out, in our previous Annual, gives greater profits and lower costs.

14. To increase yield and recovery we require nearly 2.97 lakh tons of ammonia at the rate of 182.6 lbs. per acre of sugarcane crop.

15. If improved methods of cultivation are applied, we had pointed out that with less acreage we will not only be able to produce sugar to our requirement, but we will be able to release more land under sugarcane today for food production. In this relation we had emphasized the need for intensive cultivation.

16. We had also emphasized the need for constructing more tube wells. Each tube well, it is estimated, can increase food production to the extent of 90 tons annually, irrigate in addition 75 acres of sugarcane tons per year, which at 2 tons of sugar per acre, would provide 150 tons of sugar. The capital cost is estimated in 1952-53 cost level at Rs. 37,000 per tube well excluding power and transmission lines.

17. The Tube Well Irrigation Scheme has been making good progress and it was reported that the number of tube wells in U.P. have risen to 2,277 in 1951-52 from 225 in 1934-35. By 1953-54, the number of tube wells in U.P. is expected to rise to 2,500 under the joint venture of the State as well as the Government of India.

18. The total area infested by pests in its various stages in U.P. in 1951-52 was reported to be 1.5 lakh acres and the control operations were reported to have cost Rs. 1.50 lakhs. As a result of these pests, the sugar recovery actually depressed to the extent of 3% to 4% in cases of severe and widespread attack.

Yield and Recovery very low

The improvement in yield and recovery of sugar in the Union, creditable as it has been, pales into insignificance when we compare the results obtained in other important sugarcane growing countries in the world like Java, Hawaii, Queensland, Natal, Mauritius, Cuba, etc.

The bulk of the sugarcane area in the Union—nearly 80 per cent—is in the sub-tropical region with extremes of temperature in the sum-

mer and winter and shorter growing period. Because of this it is true that it is not possible to get such heavy yields as in the tropical countries like Java, Hawaii, etc. in most parts of India. But even making allowance for this climatical disadvantage, it cannot be gainsaid that the average yield of cane in the Union is still phenomenally low. This is due to the fact that a great majority of sugarcane crop is grown by small cultivators with little or no manure and with insufficient irrigation. The most important and pressing need is to grow the high yielding Coimbatore canes properly so that the fertility of the soil and yield of cane are increased and maintained.

Yield per acre still very low at 14 tons in India

The improved varieties of sugarcane have almost completely replaced the low-yielding indigenous varieties, and though the overall acre yields have considerably increased, they are not at par with those of other sugarcane growing countries of the world. The results of the cane competitions in U.P., Bihar, Bombay, Madras and other parts have shown the immense possibility of increasing the average acre yield to the desired extent. It is admitted by all that intensive research and cultivation are fundamentally necessary to increase the acre yield and to produce the quantity of sugar and gur which our country needs.

In spite of the saturation of improved varieties of cane in almost 95 per cent of the total cane area in India, the overall average yield of sugarcane has remained at a very low level of merely 14 tons or even less per acre, although in peninsular India such averages usually come to 30-40 tons or more. Under suitable conditions of manuring, irrigation, climate, proper cultural practices, etc., maximum yields of about 75 tons or more and in Walchandnagar of 120 tons have often been secured by individual growers on their plots.

This serves to show that potentialities of improved varieties of cane bred at Coimbatore and certain other research stations, are not secured in the greater part of the country where sugarcane is cultivated.

Bihar too can increase its Yield

The 1951-52 cane prize competition, in which one Shri Vashnudev Roy of Bihar secured a record yield of 3,083 maunds per acre in Bihar established beyond doubt the fact that if continued efforts are made to develop cane cultivation, the cane-growers even in Bihar would come up in line with the cane-growers of not only in India but other countries of the world. The record yield broke the previous record of 2,805 maunds per acre.

Improvements in Yields

The "assessment reports" regarding the sugarcane development schemes launched in different States in India reveal a hopeful and optimistic outlook. They indicate that in the development zones there

has been appreciable improvements in acre yields in all the States and there is every hope that the targets of acre yields of cane for 1955-56 will be fully achieved in most of the States. The following Table gives the progress of improvement actually made :—

State	Average Yield of Cane per acre in 1948–49 at the time of commencement of the Schemes	Average Yield of Cane per acre achieved in 1953–54 (in Development Zones)	Targeted Yield of Cane per acre at the end of 1955–56 (in the Development Zones)
	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)
Uttar Pradesh ..	12.7	17.3	20.5
Bihar ..	12.0	16.0	20.0
Bombay ..	31.0	42.1 (a)	34.1
		N.A. (b)	N.A.
Madras ..	25.0	35.3	36.5
Andhra ..	..	30.3	34.0
Punjab ..	12.9	20.7	26.0
West Bengal ..	16.1	19.8	22.0

(*a*) Deccan Canal Area only.
(*b*) Karnatak Area only.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh on Means to improve Cane-yield

The various factors capable of improving the yield of crops in this country according to Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, on which he focussed attention in 1954 are :—

(*a*) better use of manures and fertilisers,

(*b*) better control of water supply for crops,

(*c*) use of improved varieties,

(*d*) better control of pests and diseases,

(*e*) prevention of soil erosion,

(*f*) better implements and cultivations,

(*g*) better systems of cropping, in particular better rotations and the use of more fodder crops with the view of obtaining more farm-yard manure.

CHAPTER 13

SUGARCANE, ITS DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

As usual, we give below salient features of the sugarcane development and research at different important research stations in India :

Sugarcane Development in Bihar in 1952-53

GENERAL : The outstanding feature of the 1952-53 year was a crush of 7.41 maunds (constituting record for the last 10 years) and a 120 days' season against one of 99 days in the preceding year.

In manurial demonstration plots on cultivator's fields an average increase of 205 maunds in acre-yield was obtained representing a net profit of Rs. 136 per acre.

The sugar recovery recorded a slight drop from 10.40 to 10.30 which was due to unusual prolongation of the season in certain areas.

AGRONOMY : B.O. 11 continued to be predominant variety, but B.O. 11 showed a good resistance to disease. Two new varieties, namely, B.O. 21 and B.O. 22 combined high tonnage and sugar.

JUICE QUALITY : B.O. 11 was found doing better in heavy non-calcareous soil besides maintaining quality very late in the season.

PESTS & DISEASES : C.O. 453 and B.O. 11 proved resistant to top borer ; Co. 453 and Co. 513 to stem borer and B.O. 17 and B.O. 25 to root borer.

In varietal susceptibility tests, in relation to strain D, B.O. 11, B.O. 15 and B.O. 17 proved very resistant.

GUR RESEARCH : Soyabean flour supplemented by traces of monocalcium phosphate proved an outstanding clarifying agent in gur manufacture.

Sugarcane Research at Shahjanpur, U.P.

VARIETAL : Co. S. 510 which had shown excellent performance both in regard to cane yield and juice, consistently for three years, was reported to be quite satisfactory in almost all zonal centres. It is fairly resistant to drought as well as bores and red rot.

MANURIAL : In the long-term N.K.P. trial, green manure for Co. 453 variety resulted in increasing the average yield (under another variety Co. 421) by about 180 maunds per acre.

CULTURAL : Soaking the setts in plain water for 24 hours before planting improved germination further and also the final yields.

MANURIAL : The placement of fertilisers at 6″ depth led to slighter higher uptake of nitrogen.

JUICE ANALYSIS : In juice quality and fibre content Co. S. 510 and Co. S. 430 were found to be more suitable for sugar manufacturing.

VARIETAL : Co. 453 gave the highest yield (1,155 mds. per acre) under normal irrigation treatment among six other varieties.

CONTROL MEASURES : An experiment to observe the effect of fungicides on the resistance of varieties, against red rot, indicated that pre-sowing fungicidal treatments do not provide any appreciable protection against red-rot infection.

WEIGHT & JUICE QUALITY : The average loss of weight due to top borer attack was estimated at 23.6 per cent ; stem borer 17.6 per cent ; root borer 9 per cent and termite 29.8 per cent. The loss of sugarcane juice on account of top, stem and root borers and termite was found to be 0.48, 0.01 and 0.78 per cent respectively.

Sugarcane Research at Muzaffarnagar, 1952-53

VARIETAL : Co.S. 469 proved to be outstanding both as regards yield (890 mds. per acre) and sugar per acre (111.5 mds.), among 11 varieties tried.

MANURIAL : The mixture of ammonia sulphate, groundnut cake and farmyard each at 40 lbs. N gave the highest cane yield of 748 mds. per acre.

Sugarcane Research at Gorakhpur, 1952-53

VARIETAL : In Standard Varietal trial, 30 per cent to 50 per cent more yields were obtained from Co.S. 443, Co.S. 430, Co.S. 517, Co.S. 416 and Co.S. 511 than the standard variety Co. 453.

MANURIAL : Application of superphosphates did not show any effect on cane yield or juice quality.

CHAPTER 14

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN OTHER STATES

A NOTE ON THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE DECCAN DURING THE YEAR 1953-54

The total sugar production of the Deccan factories during the year 1953-54 was about 1,26,000 tons as against 1,38,814 tons during the previous year. The lower production was due to reduced cane supplied as a result of insufficient water in the canals and the continued diversion of private cane supplies for the manufacture of gur. The cane crops of the factories on the Godavari canals were specially hard hit and the factories had to cut their cane areas by nearly 40 per cent.

The precarious position of water supply was further aggravated by the Irrigation authorities granting permission for new blocks to private cultivators on these canals. Consequently, as against the rotation period of 8 days in the hot season, water supplies were made sometimes after as long as 18 days and a considerable portion of standing cane was scorched.

The wage bills of the sugar factories in the Bombay State have substantially increased as a result of the Industrial Court's award fixing the minimum wage of an unskilled worker both in the factories and on cane farms at Re. 0-14-3 per day.

The major portion of the lands on which the factories grow their cane, are of leasehold tenures. In many cases, the leases are now expiring and the factories are being asked to surrender the lands to their owners some of whom have refused to renew the leases. Consequently, many of the factories may not possess enough lands for cultivation of cane, and this may eventually have a serious effect on sugar production apart from the fragmentation of lands so common in the sugar areas of the U.P. and Bihar. In regard to the lands whose lease periods have not expired, the land-owners have started agitation by holding mass meetings and demonstrations for higher rents and for a revision of the lease agreements. In some cases, they have demanded the return of their lands. These demands and agitations seem to be inspired more by political motives than by economic necessities. The agitators seem to have completely ignored the fact that these lands were lying practically waste in a famine area at the time they were first taken on lease, and that as a result of the huge investments and capital outlay by the factory owners, who courageously took the risk incidental in such investments, the lands have been made productive bringing general prosperity to the rural areas where the factories and lands are situated.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR BOMBAY AND SAURASHTRA:

The Government of India have under consideration a proposal from a Bombay firm to put up a refinery in Bombay for refining raw sugar which Government propose to import from abroad. The sugar industry strongly opposed this proposal, *inter alia*, on the following grounds:—

(1) The existing installed capacity of the sugar factories is not at present fully utilised due to insufficient supplies of cane. However, by intensive cane cultivation, it would be possible for the factories to cope with the country's demands. If a sugar refinery is permitted to be set up, it will be detrimental to the interests of indigenous sugar industry and there would be little scope or incentive to the sugar factories to produce sugar to their fullest capacity.

(2) The sugar factories in the Bombay State are prepared to undertake refining work themselves, if reasonable facilities are given to them by Government. This would enable them to

work in the off-season and provide employment to their workers who otherwise remain unemployed during the off-season. If, however, a separate refinery were to be installed, it would have to be closed down when imports are discontinued by Government since the import of raw sugar is only a temporary measure and the closure of the refinery would entail unemployment for the refinery workers.

(3) In December 1954, the Government are reported to have given licence for the establishment of 2 Refineries, one in Bombay, and the other in Saurashtra (Bhavnagar).

MOLASSES :

The sale, export, transport, and possession of molasses are controlled under the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949. Molasses is a by-product of sugar. There is a good demand for molasses which is used for the manufacture of potable liquor, industrial and power alcohol. Due to Prohibition in the Bombay State, the molasses can be utilised in this State for manufacturing either industrial alcohol or power alcohol. The market rate for molasses ranges between Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-8-0 per Bengal maund. About two years back, negotiations were going on between the Bombay Government and the representatives of the sugar industry and Government wanted that the factories should supply the molasses requirements of Nasik Distillery for the manufacture of power alcohol at the low rate of annas 4 per Bengal maund as against the market price of Re. 1-8-0 then prevailing. The sugar factories in the national interest and to enable Government to manufacture power alcohol at an economic rate it is reported agreed to make the necessary supplies provided Government utilised the molasses only for the manufacture of power alcohol and that in case Government used the molasses for any other purpose, they paid for it at the rate of Re. 1 per Bengal maund. The Bombay Government did not accept the conditions and further insisted that they would receive the supplies of molasses from those factories only which were near Railway Stations. The negotiations were, therefore, discontinued.

In the beginning of 1954, however, the Bombay Government statutorily fixed the price at annas 4 per Bengal maund for molasses containing not less than 52 per cent fermentable sugar, under the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946. The action of the Government in thus arbitrarily fixing the price of molasses at annas 4 per Bengal maund, when it could be sold at Re. 1 or more in the open market, was strongly objected by the sugar industry.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN MADHYA BHARAT

The sugar industry in Madhya Bharat seems to be passing through a crisis, owing to poor and inadequate sugarcane cultivation. An

indication of this is provided by the fact that the industry has been working much below actual capacity. Thus, out of the aggregate installed capacity of 29,304 tons per annum, not more than 25 per cent is being utilised; the production of sugar during the 1952-53 season amounted to a bare 7,326 tons. The sugar output in the current season is expected to be less than even this low figure, if the present estimates of the sugarcane crop prove correct. Of the five factories in existence, two factories did not crush at all during 1952-53.

The crisis in the Madhya Bharat sugar industry has not developed all of a sudden. The industry has been moving in this direction since the past few years, although the 1951-52 season was somewhat encouraging. The following table reveals the actual working of the industry during the last five seasons :—

Season	Cane crushed (tons)	Sugar produced (tons)	Duration of the Season.	Recovery percentage of sugar
1948–49 ..	202,198	18,681	87	9.28
1949–50 ..	126,007	11,355	54	9.05
1950–51 ..	94,504	8,425	48	9.21
1951–52 ..	190,110	17,949	74	9.31
1952–53 ..	79,487	7,326	45	9.35

It will be evident from foregoing statement that the fall in sugar output during 1952-53 closely followed the reduction in the quantity of cane crushed, which was the result of inadequate supplies of cane to the factories. Such inadequate cane supplies were due primarily to the decline in the sugarcane crop, despite the slight improvement in the per-acre yield from 8.49 tons to 9.05 tons. The total yield of cane during the 1952-53 season was 380,000 tons, as against 450,000 tons in the previous season, which represents a drop of 7 per cent. The fall in sugarcane crop was occasioned by reduction in acreage under cane from 53,000 acres in 1951-52 to 42,000 acres—a fall of 13 per cent. The acreage is expected to be still less in the 1953-54 season. Thus, according to the first official estimate of sugarcane crop for 1953-54, the area sown for cane is placed at 40,000 acres. Assuming that the yield per acre is maintained at the previous season's level of 9.05 tons, the aggregate yield may be estimated at 362,000 tons, which, as compared with the 1952-53 season's output, represents a decline of 18,000 tons.

SET-BACK IN CANE CULTIVATION:

Two principal factors are said to have been responsible for the set-back in sugarcane cultivation, namely, occurrence of droughts and lack of necessary irrigation facilities to the cane-growers. Since there are no adequate canal irrigation available in the State, the sugarcane crop is today dependent solely on the monsoons. The authorities also

do not appear to have been paying due attention to cane development work, despite the repeated representations made by the industry to the Government. In the course of a communication addressed recently to the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of Madhya Bharat, the Madhya Bharat Sugar Mills' Association pointed out, for instance, that unless a vigorous scheme for developing sugarcane cultivation, both intensively and extensively, was launched, the interests of cane-growers and factories would ever remain at stake.

This warning of the Association is indeed quite timely, considering the vital role which the sugar industry plays in the economy of Madhya Bharat. The industry is the second largest industry of the State with the interests of a vast population of agriculturists inextricably bound up with it. The industry provides employment to as many as 5,000 people. There are five sugar mills in the State, with an aggregate cane-crushing capacity of 2,400 tons per day. If the factories were to be assured of adequate cane supplies at reasonable price, the production of sugar could be maintained at over 29,000 tons, which is more than sufficient to meet the State's requirements fully.

To maintain the above level of output, about 290,000 tons of cane are required, on the basis of the percentage sugar recovery of 10 per cent. The quantity of cane now being available to the sugar mills falls short of this figure by 210,000 tons. Clearly, there is imperative need for bringing a larger area under cane cultivation, on the one hand, and introducing scientific methods of cultivation, on the other.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 1953-54

We give below a short note regarding the 1953-54 season in Hyderabad :—

——	Season 1953–54
Cane purchased from Factory's own farms	20,032 tons
Ryots cane purchased	,58,798 ,,
RECOVERY :	
First Factory	11.03%
Second Factory	10.82%
Overall	10.9%
QUANTITY OF SUGAR MANUFACTURED :	
First Factory	1,46,891 bags of 2¾ mds. each
Second Factory	2,33,307 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Total	3,80,198 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Amount of cane cess paid ..	I.G. Rs. 4,61,532 14 0

The Government of Hyderabad has increased the levy of cess on cane from I.G. Rs. 2 to I.G. Rs. 4 per ton of cane crushed with effect from 1st April 1954.

NOTE ON THE 1952-53 SEASON IN FACTORIES IN MADRAS AND ANDHRA STATES

The area under sugarcane in the two States was about 2,63,100 acres—a decrease of 7 per cent over the previous year.

Most factories did not get sufficient cane for a 120-day crush. The sugar factory in Pugalur in Trichy District had to close down for want of cane. The following are crushing and production figures for the two States :

—	1951-52	1952-53
Tons cane crushed	11,69,436	8,84,568
Tons sugar made	1,00,610	78,860

The reasons for the lower crush in 1952-53 were higher gur prices and competition from other crops, particularly paddy.

To attract more cane and establish the principle of payment by quality, Madras and Andhra State factories voluntarily offered to pay for cane on the basis of the SISMA formula, given below. This formula links the price of cane with the price realised for sugar. Under the formula applied in the 1952-53 season more than 62 per cent of the net sugar price was paid to the ryots. The extra payment over the Government of India minimum price of Re. 1-5 per maund ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 7-13 per ton of cane.

With the removal of control in December 1952, sugar prices stabilised round Rs. 31/32 per maund till about April 1953. Thereafter, in spite of the large carry-over, quicker rate of releases and despatches, prices rose in common with the rest of India and it was soon apparent that an unprecedented consumer demand for sugar was the cause of the continued rise in prices coupled with the high prices of jaggery which turned consumers away from it to sugar. The import of foreign sugar checked the rise in prices towards the last quarter of 1953.

It is estimated that consumption in Madras and Andhra is now about 1,50,000 tons per annum whereas hitherto it was only about a lakh of tons.

The cess on cane remained unchanged at Re. 1 per ton.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN : The only sugar factory in this State had an unsatisfactory crushing season. Against an economic crush of

75,000 tons cane only 53,000 tons were delivered by ryots and owing to the poor quality of the cane the recovery was only 7.3%. For the most part the alluvial soils of the cane area at present feeding the factory, though conducive to vigorous growth, are not as suited to producing high sucrose cane and the frequent flooding of these lands in the monsoon has led to deterioration in the quality of the cane.

SISMA FORMULA

The price payable by factories for cane to be calculated on the net amount realised by individual factories from the sale of sugar and on the actual recovery obtained by individual factories is as follows:—

Sugar Price		Average Cane Price		
At and above Rs. 940 per ton		70% of the net amount realised by individual factories from the sale of sugar divided by the actual number of tons cane used in the production of one ton of sugar.		
At Rs. 840	..	67%	do.	do.
At Rs. 740	,,	64%	do.	do.
At Rs. 640	,,	61%	do.	do.
At Rs. 540	,,	58%	do.	do.
At Rs. 440	,,	55%	do.	do.
Upto Rs. 440	,,	52.58%	do.	do.

It will be noticed that the return to the agriculturist improves by three per centum for each slab above Rs. 440 (sugar selling price).

The return to agriculturists will also improve within each slab by .03 per centum for each Re. 1 increase in the net sugar selling price. For example, if the net sugar selling price realised for any season is Rs. 545, the return to agriculturists would be 58.15% thereof.

The net amount realised by individual factories from the sale of sugar in this context to mean the net average price realised from the sale of one ton of white sugar after deduction of Excise Duty, new or increased direct taxes on the industry, sugar or sugarcane, and selling commission where actually paid up to a maximum of 10%.

The price payable for cane to be paid in two instalments, the first instalment to be paid as the delivery price and the balance to be paid by way of deferred payment not later than a date to be decided after calculating the net average price per ton of sugar realised by factories upto one month before the above date.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN MYSORE IN 1952-53

The year 1952-53 was a favourable one for the sugar industry in Mysore. Production of sugar in the Mandya factory amounted to 27,962 tons during the year, as against the peak production of 37,155 tons touched during the preceding year. The drop in production was to some extent due to forced early closure of the factory for want of water supply. Crushing of cane in the factory started on 12th July 1952 and continued upto 4th February 1953. During this period of 195 milling days a quantity of 2,45,500 tons of sugarcane was crushed. The sugar recovery during the season was 11.37 per cent.

For the sugarcane purchased during the period July 1952 to February 1953, a special rate of Rs. 41-12 per ton was paid to the cane suppliers. The Government of Mysore continued to levy cess on sugarcane crushed in the factory at the rate of Rs. 6 per ton.

The Distillery owned by the Mysore Sugar Company, Limited, continued to work successfully utilising practically the whole of the molasses produced in the Sugar Factory for the manufacture of industrial alcohol and potable spirits needed for meeting the requirements of the Mysore State Excise Department. Out of the quantity of 9,316 tons of molasses recovered from the factory, 8,237 tons were consumed in the Distillery.

CHAPTER 15

LABOUR IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

Employment in Sugar Industry since 1929

The sugar industry, the second largest industry in the country, is responsible for employing over 135,000 workers, skilled and unskilled, besides giving employment to no less than 3,500 University men.

The number of workers employed in 1932 in 31 factories was 33,900 according to *Indian Labour Gazette*. Since 1937 the average number of workers in Indian (Undivided) sugar factories was 76,500 in 1937, 76,100 in 1938 and 76,900 in 1939, 91,000 in 1945, according to figures supplied in the *Indian Sugar Statistics*, 1951. The average number of workers in subsequent years, according to the same authority, in the Indian Union was 87,600 in 1946, 91,500 in 1947 and 101,000 in 1948.*

The average daily number of workers employed in the Indian (Undivided) sugar industry in 1929 was 14,729 ; in 1930 it was 14,852 ;

* The actual number employed during the crushing season is much more than the average.

in 1931 it was 18,030 ; in 1932 it increased to 33,900 ; in 1933 to 49,195 ; in 1934 to 64,186 ; in 1935 to 69,700 ; in 1936 to 77,087 ; in 1937, 1938 and 1939 it fell to about 76,500 and in the war-time it again rose to 85,776 in 1940 ; it was 85,718 in 1941 and it again began falling to 84,100 in 1942 and to 83,294 in 1943. The increase in the average daily employment between 1929 and 1939 was 442.3 per cent ; between 1939 and 1943 it was 8.3 per cent and between 1929 and 1943 it was 465 per cent. Labour turn-over in the Indian sugar industry is low, the average varying between 2 per cent and 3 per cent as most of the skilled and unskilled workmen are drawn from villages nearby. Nearness of home and the fact that crushing season coincides with the slack season in agriculture accounts for the low turnover. The percentage of the seasonal to the total workmen varies from centre to centre from 75 per cent as in Champaran to 12 per cent in Madras and 34 per cent in Belapur.

Wages in Sugar Industry since 1931-32 to 1951-52

The minimum wages in the sugar industry have increased from Rs. 11-4-0 per month in 1931-32 to Rs. 55 in 1948-49. The same wage of 1948-49 is in force even today since 1948-49.

Minimum wages in sugar industry in India decreased from Rs. 11-4-0 in 1931-32 to Rs. 6 per month in 1936-37, again increased to Rs. 11 in 1939-40. In 1945-46, they were more than doubled to Rs. 22-8-0 per month. In 1946-47, they were Rs. 36, in 1947-48 Rs. 45 and in 1948-49 they were Rs. 55, which continue to be in force since then.

The following is a comparative statement showing wage levels prevalent in the sugar industry in India. It shows how the wage level of 1945-46 was gradually increased in subsequent years (Table No. A): —

TABLE NO. A

Wage Level in Sugar Industry since 1946-47 to 1951-52

Year	1945–46 Wage level which was increased in subsequent years						
	Rs. 22 S	Rs. 23 to Rs. 30	Rs. 31 to Rs. 40	Rs. 41 to Rs. 50	Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	Rs. 101 to Rs. 200	Rs. 201 to Rs. 300
*1946–47	Rs. 36	Rs. 36 to Rs. 43	Rs. 43 to Rs. 52	Rs. 52 to Rs. 61	Rs. 61 to Rs. 110	Rs. 110 to Rs. 200	Rs. 215 to Rs. 322 S
1947–48	Rs. 45	Rs. 45 to Rs. 52	Rs. 51 to Rs. 60	Rs. 61 to Rs. 69	Rs. 68 to Rs. 117	Rs. 117 to Rs. 234	Rs. 225 to Rs. 337 S
†1948–49 to 1951–52	Rs. 55	Rs. 55 to Rs. 62 S	Rs. 59 14 to Rs. 68 14	Rs. 67 S to Rs. 76 S	Rs. 125 to Rs. 248	Rs. 75 to Rs. 124	Rs. 249 to Rs. 354

* As per Bhatia Committee Recommendations implemented from the 1st of October 1946. The incidence was Re. 0-9-6 per maund of sugar produced and reckoning U.P.'s production at 5.2 lakh tons, the extra amount paid by the industry to workers was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 84,98,660.

† As per Nimbkar Labour Enquiry Committee Recommendations. The same wage level is in force.

* LABOUR IN SUGAR INDUSTRY IN UTTAR PRADESH DURING 1953-54

The Sugar Industry occupies a unique place in the economy of this State. Most of the sugar factories in the State are situated in rural areas. They affect the rural economy of the State in two important ways. Firstly, a large number of agriculturists earn their living by supplying sugarcane to these factories year after year. Secondly, these factories offer employment during the crushing season, to a large number of persons living in the rural areas. This State has the largest sugar producing area in the Indian Union. It has got the largest number of sugar factories and produces about 50% of the entire sugar produced in the whole of India. Out of a total of 134 sugar factories working in the Indian Union during the year 1948-49 as many as 65 were in Uttar Pradesh and the amount of sugar produced was 5,27,000 tons out of a total of 10 lakh tons in the whole of India. Considering the importance of the sugar industry the State Government have all along taken measures for amelioration of social and economic conditions of workers of this industry.

Labour in U.P. Sugar Industry

(1) The following table shows the number of workers employed in the sugar industry of the State during 1950, 1951 and 1952 :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKMEN EMPLOYED IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF THE STATE

Year	Factories submitting Returns	Men	Women	Adolescents	Children	Total
1950 ..	69	50,336	5	1	1	50,343
1951 ..	72	44,589	4	..	..	44,593
1952 ..	85	48,753	3	..	..	48,756

(2) INCREASE IN WAGES: Wages which the sugar industry workers used to get prior to the year 1946 were extremely low. The Government, therefore, appointed a Committee of Enquiry, known as the U.P. and Bihar Sugar Factories Labour (Wage) Enquiry Committee in 1946 for examining the existing level of wages and making suitable recommendations. On the recommendations of this Committee the minimum consolidated wage was fixed at Rs. 36 per month which was further raised to Rs. 45 and Rs. 55 per month in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 respectively. Besides laying down the consolidated minimum wage, the Government also granted increase in wages to employees

* Based on the Note by the Labour Commissioner, Kanpur, U.P. *Vide* reference letter No. 2360/G-VIII-9(15), dated 11th June 1954.

in higher wage categories at specified rates. Orders granting these increments in wages were enforced by the Government under Section 3 of the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. These orders are directed to give effect to wage increases by amounts specified in the order in each crushing season. The Government issued a similar order in December 1953 directing the sugar factories of the State to give increase in wages for the crushing season 1953-54 over the wage levels of 1945-46 at the following rates :—

S. No.	Wage levels of 1945–46	Increase in wages
1.	Rs. 22–8–0	An increase of Rs. 32–8–0
2.	Rs. 22 to Rs. 30	„ „ „ „ 32–8–0
3.	Rs. 31 to Rs. 40	„ „ „ „ 28–14–0
4.	Rs. 41 to Rs. 50	„ „ „ „ 26–8–0
5.	Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	„ „ „ „ 24–0–0
6.	Rs. 101 to Rs. 200	„ „ „ „ 24% of the pay
7.	Rs. 201 to Rs. 300	„ „ „ „ 18% of the pay

(3) BONUS : Payment of bonus in sugar industry in the State is now more or less a regular annual feature. Payment of bonus in sugar industry is linked with production of sugar and not with profits. Bonus in the sugar industry in U.P. was paid for the first time for 1946-47 crushing season and since then bonus has been paid every year. In respect of the season 1950-51 an order was passed by Government under the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, ordering sugar factories to pay bonus at the following rates which were recommended by the State Industrial Tribunal in respect of the season 1949-50 :—

S. No.	Quantity of Sugar produced (in maunds)	Rates of Bonus
1.	Upto one lakh ..	Nil
2.	Over one lakh and upto 2 lakhs ..	As. 2 per maund of sugar produced
3.	Over 2 lakhs and upto 3½ lakhs ..	As. 4 per maund of sugar produced
4.	Over 3½ lakhs and upto 5 lakhs ..	As. 6 per maund of sugar produced
5.	Over 5 lakhs ..	As. 8 per maund of sugar produced

Government appointed a Committee with a Labour Commissioner, U.P., as Chairman and three members representing workmen and employers *vide* Government Order dated December 3, 1952, to investigate and report to Government on the question of bonus for sugar factory workers for the year 1951-52. The Committee considered the entire question in detail and submitted a report to Government con-

taining their recommendations regarding payment of bonus in respect of the season 1951-52. After considering carefully the report of the Committee the State Government passed an order dated February 18, 1953, fixing the following scale of payment of bonus to the workers of sugar industry in respect of 1951-52 season :—

S. No.	Quantity of Sugar produced from sugarcane (in maunds) during 1951–52	Rate of Bonus
1.	Upto one lakh ..	Nil
2.	Over one lakh and upto 2 lakhs ..	As. 2 per maund of sugar produced
3.	Over 2 lakhs and upto 3½ lakhs ..	As. 4 per maund of sugar produced
4.	Over 3½ lakhs and upto 5 lakhs ..	As. 6 per maund of sugar produced
5.	Over 5 lakhs ..	As. 8 per maund of sugar produced

The sugar factories whose recovery was below 8.5% were exempted from paying bonus.

Government again appointed a Committee in October 1953, consisting of the Labour Commissioner, U.P., as a Chairman and four members from each of the employers and workers of sugar industry to investigate and report to Government on the question of bonus for the year 1952-53. After considering the report of the Committee, Government passed an order on December 23, 1953, directing all sugar factories (excepting 16 sugar factories) to pay bonus in respect of the season 1952-53 at the following rates :—

S. No.	Quantity of Sugar produced from sugarcane (in maunds) during 1952–53 season	Rates of Bonus
1.	Upto one lakh ..	Nil
2.	Over one lakh and upto 2 lakhs ..	As. 2 ps. 6 per md. of sugar produced
3.	Over 2 lakhs and upto 3½ lakhs ..	As. 5 per md. of sugar produced
4.	Over 3½ lakhs and upto 5 lakhs ..	As. 7 ps. 6 per md. of sugar produced
5.	Over 5 lakhs ..	As. 10 per md. of sugar produced

In the case of 16 sugar factories another sub-committee was appointed to examine their cases and to determine the relief, if any, in their case from the scale given above for the payment of bonus. The Government orders directing payment of bonus for the seasons 1951-52 and 1952-53 have three important features. These are as follows :—

(i) Bonus is to be paid in proportion to each workman's earnings during the crushing season.

(ii) If any person who was an employee of a factory in these crushing seasons has died his bonus shall be paid to his heirs.

(iii) In no case shall the factory be entitled to recovery any amount already paid to the workmen as bonus in respect of any of the seasons 1951-52 and 1952-53 if such payment is in excess of the amount payable under the Government orders.

(4) RETAINING ALLOWANCE: This allowance is a sort of compensation for the period of unemployment during the off-season when the sugar factories do not work. Although retaining allowance used to be paid by some of the sugar factories, there was no uniformity as regards the rate at which this allowance was to be paid and also as regards the categories of employees to whom it was to be paid. The claim of workers for retaining allowance was recognised as far back as 1938 when the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee favoured the idea of giving retainer to workers during the off-season. In this State question of retaining allowance was for the first time referred to the U.P. and Bihar Sugar Factories Labour (Wage) Enquiry Committee in the year 1946-47. The committee recommended that retaining allowance should be paid to skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled employees at the rates of 50%, 25% and 10% of the total monthly wages. The U.P. Labour Enquiry Committee recommended 25% of the basic wages as retaining allowance to seasonal employees of all categories. Government passed an order in the year 1948 directing sugar factories to pay retaining allowance at the rate of 50% of their wages to the following categories of workers: Chemists, Panmen, Evaporatormen, Triplemen, Mates, Engineering Department fitters and Engine drivers.

Later on this question was again referred to the Court of Enquiry (Sugar) appointed by Government in the year 1950. It recommended that there was no valid ground for grant of retaining allowance to unskilled workers and that in addition to the categories mentioned above to which retaining allowance was admissible already a few more categories of (specified) workers should be entitled to retaining allowance at the rate of 50% of their consolidated wages.

(5) REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT OF SEASONAL WORKERS: A large number of workers employed in the sugar industry is seasonal. Formerly there were no statutory orders regarding the regulation of seasonal workers and so a number of disputes used to arise on account of claims of persons who had worked in earlier seasons regarding their employment in the subsequent season. Although the practice in most of the sugar factories was that seasonal workers who had worked in the previous seasons used to be taken in employment in the subsequent season, yet the Government considered it desirable to regulate the employment of such workers to obviate unnecessary disputes in this respect. Now the Government have made it a practice to pass orders every season under the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, regulating the employment of seasonal workers in

each season. In respect of the season 1953-54, Government passed an order in November 1953. Its main provisions are as follows:—

(i) A worker who has worked or but for illness or any other unavoidable cause would have worked in a factory during the whole of the second half of the last preceding season will be employed in this season in such factory.

(ii) All seasonal workers who worked during the last season will be put on their old jobs whether they were in the "R" shifts.

(iii) Vacancies caused by dismissal; resignation or death shall be filled up by old hands of that particular factory if suitable hands are available.

(iv) Where owing to trade reasons or reasons necessary for a *bona fide* play-off (Civil Commotion, etc.) it becomes so necessary that factory may discharge the workmen before the actual closing of the factory in that season on payment of such compensation as may be determined by the Labour Commissioner, U.P., Kanpur, or if he so directs, by the Deputy Labour Commissioner, U.P., and after obtaining his or the Deputy Labour Commissioner's permission, as the case may be.

(v) Each sugar factory shall intimate in writing the date of the commencement of the actual crushing season to all registered trade unions of the factory and also by publishing in local papers.

(6) HOUSING AND WELFARE: Sugar industry is the first industry in which a comprehensive scheme for construction of quarters for workers was taken up by Government. It was in the year 1951 that an Act known as the U.P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Act was passed by Government, under the provisions of which a Fund known as the U.P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund was created out of a levy on the sale proceeds of molasses. A sum of Rs. 40,63,374 was earmarked out of this fund for construction of quarters. The total number of quarters to be constructed is about 1,500 in 66 sugar factories of the State. Construction work was started by 38 sugar factories in 1952. At the end of the year 1953 the number of houses which were built completely was 486. Out of those which were under construction, 119 were built upto roof level and all roofs laid, 23 upto roof level but roofs were not laid and 16 were built only upto plinth level.

Till the end of the year 1953, a total amount of Rs. 10,73,934-8-0 had been paid to the sugar factories towards the cost of construction of these quarters.

(7) REGULATION OF CONDITIONS OF WORK: The condition of work in sugar factories is regulated through the enforcement

of a number of Labour Acts. The Factories Act, 1948, applies to all the sugar factories. Measures for prevention and settlement of industrial disputes are taken under the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The conditions of workers of those employers in sugar factories, who are not covered by the Factories Act, 1948, are regulated by the U.P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947.

Sugar factories have been exempted by the State Government from the operation of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, but a comprehensive set of Standing Orders was enforced by Government on all the sugar factories of the State in the year 1951. This set of Standing Orders still continues to be in operation.

(8) SUGAR INDUSTRY, TRIPARTITE LABOUR CONFERENCE: The State Government has greatly encouraged tripartite discussions and conference which enable the representatives of workers, employers and Government to decide amicably matters of importance. Each party is thus able to express its opinion freely to others, and thereby facilitate the settlement of all sorts of problems. Sugar industry was the first industry for which the Government appointed a tripartite body known as the "SUGAR INDUSTRY CONCILIATION BOARD" with a District Judge as the Chairman and a member each representing workers and employers. Practically every year for the last 3 years the Government has convened another conference known as the Sugar Industry Tripartite Labour Conference. In November 1952 this conference discussed some important questions such as :—

(i) Question of bonus for the season 1951-52 ; (ii) festival holidays in sugar industry ; (iii) payment of wages for unvalid leave to workers ; and (iv) consideration of the report of the Standardisation Committee (Sugar).

In October 1953, this Conference discussed (i) increments in wages ; (ii) Rationalisation ; (iii) Provident Fund Scheme in Sugar Factories ; and (iv) bonus for the season 1952-53.

(9) RATIONALISATION IN SUGAR INDUSTRY: The State Government had taken concrete steps for solving the problem of rationalisation in U.P. Under the Labour Department of the State. Government, a separate section has been opened for this purpose. At present it is examining various schemes of rationalisation in the textile and sugar industries. Rationalisation studies are also being conducted in several sugar factories of the State.

(10) LABOUR WELFARE: For providing welfare facilities to workers of the sugar industry in the State, four seasonal Government Labour Welfare Centres have been started at Khatauli (Muzaffarnagar), Balrampur (Gonda), Rankola (Deoria) and Raja-Ka-Sahaspur (Moradabad). Those centres carry on their activities during the crushing season each year, i.e. from November to March. These

centres provide facilities of indoor and outdoor games, reading rooms and other recreational activities such as music and radio programmes.

BONUS PAYMENT IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

The issue of bonus has in the past been a major cause of dispute in the sugar industry especially in the U.P. and Bihar. During the last two years, however, this matter in both these States has been settled by mutual negotiations.

In the U.P. the Sugar Industry Tripartite Labour Conference which met in October 1953 authorised the State Labour Minister to appoint a Committee which would by mutual discussion agree upon the rate of bonus to be given to workers for the 1952-53 season. The Committee as constituted had four representatives of factories and 4 representatives of workers, with the Labour Commissioner as the Chairman. The Bonus Committee held three meetings and in its final meeting on 7th December 1953, unanimous recommendations were made to the Government according to which an increase of 25% on the previous year's slabs was recommended. The U.P. Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee and issued an order on 23rd December 1953, directing the factories to pay bonus according to the rates recommended by the Bonus Committee. According to these rates, factories which produced sugar upto 1 lakh maunds have not to pay any bonus whereas those which produced over 1 lakh and upto 2 lakh maunds have to pay Re. 0-2-6 per maund of sugar produced; those who produced over 2 lakhs and upto 3½ lakh mds. have to pay at the rate of Re. 0-5-0 per maund; those who produced over 3½ lakhs and upto 5 lakhs, at the rate of Re. 0-7-6 and those with a production of over 5 lakh mds. at the rate of 10 annas per md. of sugar produced. Sixteen factories had applied for relief on special grounds. Their cases were referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Labour Commissioner as Chairman and one representative each of employers and employees. On the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee the U.P. Government issued another order on the 28th January 1954, according to which 6 of the factories were directed to pay at the rate given in the previous order. Six other factories were exempted from payment of any bonus; and four other factories were directed to pay bonus at the rates specified in the order.

In Bihar the Standing Labour (Sugar) Committee which has been recently constituted with 4 representatives each of the employers and employees of the Sugar Industry in Bihar, in its meeting on the 21st December 1953, discussed the issue of bonus for the season 1952-53. The Committee decided that the question of bonus for 1952-53 should be settled in Bihar by following the procedure that was followed in connection with the previous year's bonus issue. It was accordingly decided that every unit of the industry should conclude negotiations with the respective workers' unions on the question of bonus with the assistance of the Conciliation machinery wherever necessary. The

Committee expected that, given sincere efforts on the part of both the employers and employees, it would not be difficult to reach a settlement on this issue. In case of those factories where no settlement could be reached the matter was to be further discussed by the Standing Committee. In most of the cases, however, mutual negotiations have resulted in the settlement of the bonus issue.

Bonus in U.P. for 1951-52

Subsequent to the decision of the Tripartite Conference, the U.P. Government appointed a Committee to enquire into the question of bonus payment to sugar factory workers for 1951-52. The Committee had the Labour Commissioner, U.P., as its Chairman and three representatives each of factories and workers as its members. The Committee submitted a unanimous report to the U.P. Government who accepted the recommendations of the Committee and gave effect to the same under their notification dated February 18, 1953, which was circulated under the Association's Circular No. U.P. 11 dated 23rd February 1953. The full text of the notification is reproduced below :—

Copy of Notification No. 1299 (ST) /XVIII (LA) -452 (ST) -1952, dated 19th February 1953, issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Labour (A) Department, Lucknow

WHEREAS the Committee constituted in Government Notification No. 8017 (ST) /XVIII (LA) -452 (ST) -1952, dated December 3, 1952, to investigate and to report to Government on the question of bonus for sugar factories workers of the State for the year 1951-52, has submitted its report ;

AND WHEREAS the Committee has unanimously recommended the payment of bonus to the workers of sugar factories of the State for the year 1951-52 and the same has been generally accepted by the State Government ;

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh it is necessary for securing the public convenience and the maintenance of public order and supplies and services essential to the life of the community and for the maintaining of employment so to order ;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (U.P. Act No. 28 of 1947), the Governor is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to Section 19 of the said Act that notice of this order be given by publication in the official Gazette.

ORDER

1. (*a*) Every vacuum pan sugar factory in Uttar Pradesh in which the recovery for the entire season was above 9.2

per cent shall pay bonus to its workmen in respect of 1951-52 crushing season according to the following scales :—

Quantity of sugar produced from sugarcane (in maunds) during 1951-52 season	Rate of Bonus
Upto one lakh	Nil.
Over one lakh and upto 2 lakhs	As. 2 per maund of sugar produced.
Over 2 lakhs and upto 3½ lakhs	As. 4 per maund of sugar produced.
Over 3½ lakhs and upto 5 lakhs	As. 6 per maund of sugar produced.
Over 5 lakhs	As. 8 per maund of sugar produced.

(*b*) The factories whose recovery for the entire season was below 8.5 per cent are exempted from the operation of this order.

(*c*) In case of L.H. Sugar Factory, Pilibhit, as also other factory or factories whose recovery for the entire season was between 8.5 per cent and 9.2 per cent, the Labour Commissioner's decision regarding total exemption from payment of bonus on the working of the factory in the year 1951-52 in the event of loss being established to his satisfaction or payment in part or whole of the bonus as admissible under this order shall be final and binding.

(*d*) In determining the percentage of recovery for the entire season, the actual percentage of recovery upto April 30, 1952, shall be taken into consideration and the recovery on and from May 1, 1952, shall be taken as 9.6 per cent, as the loss on account of lower recovery was adjusted by reducing the cane price rateably.

(*e*) Bonus shall be paid in proportion to each workman's earnings during crushing season 1951-52.

(*f*) If any person who was an employee of a factory in 1951-52 is dead, his heir shall be paid the bonus which would have been payable to him if alive.

(*g*) Nothing in the foregoing clauses shall entitle a factory to recover any amount already paid to the workmen towards bonus for the season 1951-52 if such payment is in excess of the amount payable under this order.

2. Payment of bonus to the workmen in accordance with the provisions of this order, shall be effected by vacuum pan sugar

factories, in Uttar Pradesh within a period of six weeks from the date of this order.

3. This order shall be enforced for a period of one year in the first instance and the period may, if it is found necessary, be extended from time to time.

Bonus for 1953-54 for U.P. Sugar Workers at 25% over 1952-53 Rate

Bonus has become practically an annual feature with the sugar industry and has so far been paid either as a result of adjudication or as provided under Government Orders, or as settled between the industry and the labour. The question of bonus payment for the crushing season 1952-53 was also discussed at a tripartite conference and on its recommendation Government appointed a committee to examine the question. The committee's unanimous recommendations provided for bonus at nearly 25% over the rates of the 1952-53 year. These recommendations were later enforced under Government Orders.

CHAPTER 16

WORLD SUGAR SITUATION

Sugar Production, according to the estimates by Messrs. Czarnikow Ltd., London, in 1953-54, was about 8% more than in 1950-51 or over the previous year 1952-53, *vide* Table No. 1 on pp. 75-76. The total production of sugar, beet and cane, as per the estimate, was 38.88 million tons as against 35.7 million tons in 1952-53, 37.1 million tons in 1951-52 and 35.37 million tons in 1950-51. Willett and Gray's Estimate *vide* Table No. 2 is slightly higher.

Prospects for 1954-55

Sugar production in 1954-55 is expected to be, however, lower than in 1953-54.

Sugar Production in Europe

According to the second estimate of sowings in Europe given by the F. O. Litch Sugar Information Service, production during 1954-55 is expected to be higher than that in 1953-54, but slightly less than that in 1952-53. The production in Western Europe in 1952-53 was 1,542,079 tons, in 1953-54, 1,434,500 tons, whereas in 1954-55 it is expected to be 1,464,660 tons. Production in Eastern Europe, including U.S.S.R., is expected to be 2,386,000 tons as against 2,375,000 in 1953-54 and 2,335,000 in 1952-53. The total production for the whole of Europe is expected to be 3,851,660 tons as against 3,809,760 tons in 1953-54 and 3,877,079 tons in 1952-53.

Willett and Gray's Estimate of World Sugar, 1952-53 and 1953-54 *

However, the estimates of Willet and Gray on world sugar differ a bit. In 1,000 long tons, according to them, the total world sugar (beet & cane) production was in 1952-53 : 37,384 and 1953-54 : 40,065.

The total beet sugar production during the same period was : 1952-53 : 13,119 (1,000 long tons) and in 1953-54 : 15,101 (1,000 long tons). While the total world cane sugar production was : 1952-53 : 24,266 (1,000 long tons) and in 1953-54 : 26,964 (1,000 long tons), as follows :

TABLE NO. 2

(Figures in 1,000 long tons)

	1952–53	1953–54
Total World Sugar Production ..	37,384	40,065
Total World Cane Production ..	24,266	24,964
Total Beet Sugar Production ..	13,119	15,101

Increase in Beet Production in 1953-54

Owing to favourable weather conditions, especially in Europe, there has been nearly 17% increase in the world total beet production. As a result, the world total beet production which was in the past nearly half of the world cane production was slightly greater in 1953-54. But the trend in beet production is not expected to be continued in 1954-55 as the weather conditions, especially in Europe, were not so favourable as in the previous season.

Distribution, Consumption and Prices

From the discussion above and from Tables Nos. 1 & 2, it may be evident that world total sugar production has undergone great increase in 1953-54, by about 8% over the previous year. Yet owing to the apparent inability of the sugar deficit areas to purchase sugar from surplus areas, either because of high prices or because of currency difficulties, there was piling up of stocks of sugar with exporting countries, with the result that by August 1954, the prices of sugar in the international market were found to be declining.

So also disparities in consumption levels were evident in even technically advanced countries of the world, according to U.S. Foreign

[*contd. on p. 77*

* *Vide* Estimate dated 29th July 1954.

TABLE No. 1

INDIAN SUGAR

World Sugar Crops—Estimates from 1950-51 to 1953-54

('000 tons, raw value)

—	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53 (Partly estimated)	1953–54 (Estimated)
BEET—				
Germany, West ..	984	1,045	884	1,410
Germany, East ..	768	738	749	738
TOTAL ..	1,752	1,783	1,633	2,148
Czechoslovakia ..	866	714	615	738
Poland ..	940	937	886	1,083
France ..	1,403	1,232	983	1,613
Belgium ..	441	264	320	394
Holland ..	403	345	423	441
Denmark ..	369	362	255	369
Sweden ..	307	288	238	347
Italy ..	600	709	699	699
Spain ..	190	300	562	293
Switzerland ..	27	29	29	32
Yugoslavia ..	93	220	123	189
Bulgaria ..	45	78	49	69
Roumania ..	106	128	106	128
Austria ..	114	157	131	176
Hungary ..	251	260	207	261
U.K. ..	740	659	624	790
Irish Republic ..	95	92	92	110
Turkey ..	150	197	178	220
Finland ..	26	18	20	32
Latvia ..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania ..	..	..	..	..
Danzig ..	..	..	..	..
	8,920	8,772	8,173	10,132
U.S.S.R. ..	2,362	2,560	2,700	2,950
TOTAL EUROPE ..	11,282	11,332	10,873	13,082
Iran ..	60	75	79	89
Japan ..	21	28	35	40
U.S. (Beet) ..	1,795	1,383	1,346	1,475
Canada ..	145	118	146	120
Australia (Beet) ..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay ..	3	5	10	12
TOTAL BEET ..	13,306	12,941	12,489	14,518
CANE—				
Cuba ..	5,668	7,110	5,078	4,817
San Domingo ..	524	580	615	656
Haiti ..	57	57	54	30
Mexico ..	720	740	837	880
	6,969	8,487	6,584	6,383

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

—	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53 (Partly estimated)	1953–54 (Estimated)
U.S. (Cane) ..	504	374	539	520
Hawaii ..	889	911	981	965
Puerto Rico ..	1,105	1,214	1,054	1,062
Philippines ..	845	960	1,012	1,169
Virgin Islands ..	6	11	12	15
	3,349	3,470	3,598	3,731
Br. Guiana ..	217	243	240	253
Br. W.I. ..	676	673	745	788
South Africa ..	612	475	598	645
Australia ..	932	725	917	1,230
Fiji ..	95	113	130	190
Mauritius ..	450	476	461	504
Br. E. Africa ..	80	73	62	60
	3,062	2,778	3,153	3,670
Fr. W.I. ..	124	150	150	180
Brazil ..	1,600	1,630	1,800	1,830
Argentina ..	603	641	550	700
Peru ..	455	475	590	630
Other C. & S. America ..	430	480	510	540
	3,212	3,376	3,600	3,880
Madeira & Azores ..	7	10	10	10
Spain (Cane) ..	24	23	27	27
	31	33	37	37
Egypt ..	200	185	225	265
Reunion ..	106	130	158	160
Madagascar ..	18	20	20	20
Angola ..	56	50	50	50
Mozambique ..	90	95	100	100
Belgian Congo ..	17	17	17	17
	487	497	570	612
India & Pakistan—				
(Whites, r.v.) ..	1,380	1,854	1,630	1,500
(Gur, r.v.) ..	2,330	2,218	2,015	2,200
Indo-China ..	1	5	5	5
Burma ..	4	14	20	20
China ..	380	380	450	450
Indonesia ..	450	492	658	750
Taiwan (Formosa) ..	400	512	896	800
Japan ..	8	9	20	25
	4,953	5,484	5,694	5,750
Total Cane ..	22,063	24,125	23,236	24,063
Total Beet and Cane ..	35,369	37,066	35,725	38,881

Notes.—(*a*) Including pre-war Austria and Poland.
(*b*) Included in German total.

Czarnikow, Ltd., London—Review No. 142, 1954.

contd. from p. 74]

Agricultural Service Information. Western Europe, with 12.7% of the world population, consumed 23% of the output from the 1952-53 crop of centrifugal sugar (which was estimated at 35.82 million short tons); the United States and its possessions, with only half the population of Europe, consumed, about the same quantity of sugar. Soviet Union, which has 8.4% of the world's population, used less than one-third as much of the world sugar crop of 1952-53, as did the United States with 6.3% of the world's population. In South America, consumption of centrifugal (moving in the international market) sugar has more than doubled in 1953-54 since 1935-39. In Africa too consumption has increased by one-half since pre-war days and a continued increase is forecast. In large surplus areas of North and Central America (other than United States) which produced 24% of the world sugar output during 1952-53, the consumption was only 6% of the world requirements from the crop.

The bulk of the sugar sold by the producing areas in the world free market during the post-war period has been purchased with hard currency by deficit countries, mostly financed by one or more of the foreign aid programmes of the United States. However, a majority of the large buyers in the world market have encouraged domestic production primarily as a means of eliminating the necessity of releasing hard currencies, item in short supply in the soft currency net-importing areas of the world.

TABLE No. 3

World Sugar Production—Centrifugal Sugar—By Continents

Pre-war, War and Post-war periods (In thousands of short tons, raw value).

—	Average Crop Years					
	1935–39	1945–49	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53*
North America ..	8,737	11,925	12,845	13,748	15,028	12,913
South America ..	2,115	2,999	3,147	3,590	3,794	3,945
Europe (including Russia) ..	10,035	7,595	9,774	12,270	12,142	11,095
Asia ..	5,224	2,479	3,375	3,577	4,684	4,830
Africa ..	1,293	1,450	1,611	1,809	1,696	1,865
Oceania ..	1,113	961	1,192	1,166	936	1,172
Total Centrifugal Sugar ..	28,517	27,409	31,944	36,160	38,280	35,820
Cane Sugar ..	16,747	18,024	20,274	21,440	24,079	22,666
Beet Sugar ..	11,770	9,385	11,670	14,720	14,201	13,154

* Preliminary.

It is noteworthy in this sugar picture that Asia which contains more than half of the world population, produced only 14% of the

world's centrifugal (international market) sugar in 1952-53 (*vide* Table No. 3) and consumed only 16% of the centrifugal sugar besides consuming nearly double the quantity of non-centrifugal (native type) sugar and yet the total *per capita* consumption of Asia was not more than 20 lbs. (*vide* Table No. 6 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance").

International Sugar Agreement

In August 1954, fifty nations of the world successfully negotiated a new International Sugar Agreement. It was ratified by the signatory nations and became operative from the new year of 1954.

From the discussion above, it may be clear that many of the sugar deficit countries in the world cannot afford to buy the surpluses of the large producing areas or countries. This created a paradox of scarcity in plenty, and stock-piling with exporting countries though there was demand for the commodity. It was found that if world *per capita* consumption averaged only half of the United States, more than 60 million short tons would be required annually instead of 35 million tons produced in 1952-53.

The agreement is made to solve the problems arising out of the situation. The International Sugar Council is to administer the Agreement. The Council is directed,

(1) Firstly, to make an estimate of the net import requirements of the market on which export quotas will be based. Effective export quotas under the Agreement may be as low as 80% of the basic quotas, which total 5.4 million metric tons.

(2) Secondly, the Council is permitted to modify the price range, if conditions are so delicate.

The object of the Agreement is to enable the importing deficit countries to increase their sugar imports, to help the exporting surplus countries to dispose of the stocks, to increase the general *per capita* consumption of the world and keep world sugar prices at a fixed level from a steep fall.

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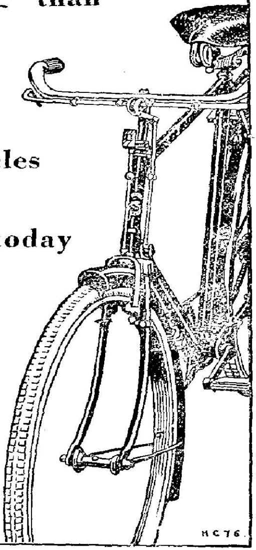

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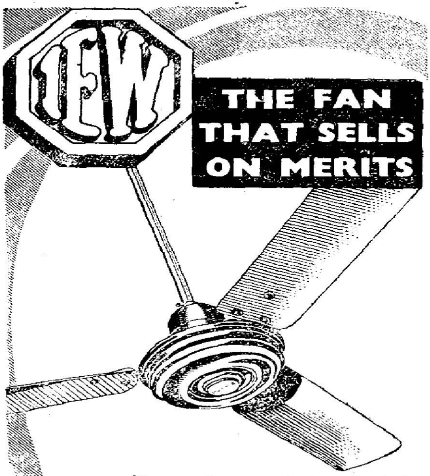

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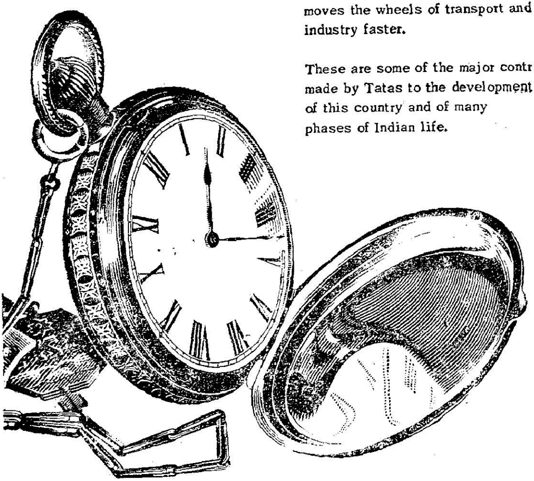

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1947	12,07,260	7,47,215	31,58,500	38,69,960
1948	15.54,477	10,42,778	34.55,191	45,46,700
1949	21,12,774	14,03,751	38,15,223	50,75,366
1950	24,65,667	15,49,556	39,58,344	56,56,043
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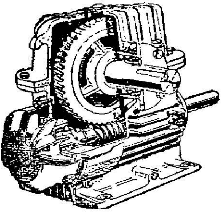

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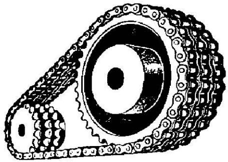

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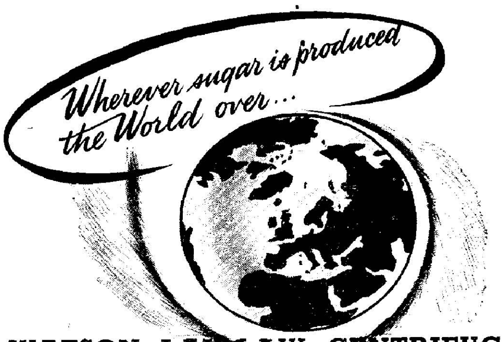

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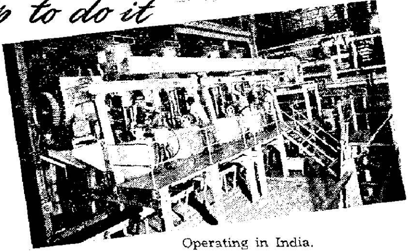

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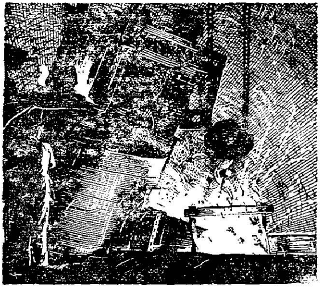

MUKAND'S ELECTRIC ARC FURNACES produce steels conforming to required specifications.

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Indian Sugar Mills and other Industries rely on MUKAND with confidence for their STEEL CASTINGS like gears, trashplates and spares; they are sure of quality, strength and precision of MUKAND'S castings.

Mukand
Iron and Steel Works Limited

Managing Agents:
JEEWAN LIMITED
Factories:
Agra Road, KURLA (C. Rly.)
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Makers of:
Rods, bars, flats, strips, wires: Steel and Iron Castings in desired specifications.

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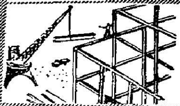
at your service

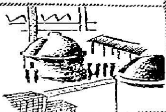


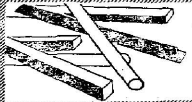
KUMARDHUBI ENGINEERING WORKS LTD.

Steel Structures, Mechanical Plant, Ropeways and Cableways. Also Steel and Manganese Steel Castings up to 4 tons in weight.

KUMARDHUBI FIRECLAY & SILICA WORKS LTD.

For all Shapes and Sizes of Refractory Goods. Speciality: Birolite, Sillimanite, and Silica Bricks and Blocks for Steel Works, Cement and Glass Factories, and also for furnaces.





THE EAGLE ROLLING MILLS LTD.

Producers of Light Section Mild Steel Angles, Bars, and Rounds.

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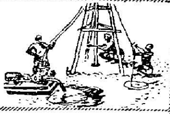
Tube Well and Water Supply Engineers, specialising in Deep and Large Capacity Tube Wells for Tea Gardens, Jute Mills, etc., and Municipalities.

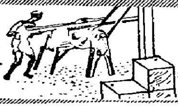


THE INDIAN PATENT STONE CO. LTD.

Specialists in Patent Stone, Mosaic, and Marble Floorings. Also for construction of buildings of all types, and prefabricated cast concrete, labour quarters, godowns, bungalows etc.

ASSAM SAW MILLS & TIMBER CO. LTD.

For "ORIENT" and "MURKONG" Tea Chests.



CONSULT **BIRD & CO. LTD.** INDUSTRIAL DEPT.

CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA

KEX 20 A

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Established: 7th September, 1906)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 5,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 2,50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 3,52,00,000

Head Office: **Mahatma Gandhi Road, BOMBAY.**

BRANCHES IN INDIA:

AHMEDABAD: Bhadra (Main Office), Ellis Bridge, Gandhi Road, Manek Chowk, Station Branch; AMRITSAR; BHUJ (Kutch); BOMBAY: Andheri, Bandra, Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi, Malabar Hill; CALCUTTA: 23B, Netaji Subhas Road (Main Office), Bara Bazar, Chowringhee Square; COIMBATORE; GANDHIDHAM (Kutch); HYDERABAD (Deccan); JUNAGADH; JAMSHEDPUR; KOZHIKODE (formerly Calicut); MADRAS; NAGPUR: Kingsway, Itwari Bazar; NEW DELHI; POONA; POONA CITY; PALANPUR; RAJKOT; SHOLAPUR; SURAT; VERAVAL.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

LONDON — 17, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
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OSAKA SINGAPORE TOKYO.

DIRECTORS:

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Current Deposit Accounts opened on favourable terms.

Fixed, Short and Savings Bank Deposits received. Rates on application.
Foreign Exchange Business transacted and Letters of Credit opened for approved customers.

D. R. THOM, *General Manager.*

STAINLESS STEELS

(STABILISED)

1. **FABRICATED GOODS**, *Chemical, Industrial, Equipments, Etc.*
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3. **TUBES & TUBULAR FITTINGS.**
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BOMBAY 14.

New Asiatic Insurance Co., Limited

Bonus declared for 4 years ending 31st December 1951 :

Whole Life	. .	**Rs. 9 per thousand per annum**
Endowment	. .	**Rs. 7 per thousand per annum**

Business in force exceeds	. .	**Rs. 15,00,00,000**
Life Fund exceeds	. .	**Rs. 2,50,00,000**

TRANSACT INSURANCE BUSINESS COVERING

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, Etc.

Chairman : **L. N. BIRLA**

Head Office :

NEW ASIATIC BUILDING,

Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

Bombay Office : **Imperial Bank Annexe, Bank Street, Fort.**

Madras Office : **289, Linga Chetty Street, G.T., Madras.**

Calcutta Office : **8, Royal Exchange Place.**

Branches & Sub-Offices at all important towns in India

RUBY GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Chairman : **B. M. BIRLA**

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT

AUTHORISED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	..	Rs.	1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..	Rs.	32,00,000
ASSETS EXCEED	..	Rs.	3,30,00,000

Bonus declared for four years ending 31st December 1952

WHOLE LIFE .. Rs. 9 per thousand per year

ENDOWMENT .. Rs. 7 per thousand per year

Head Office :

9, BRABOURNE ROAD, CALCUTTA 1

Registered & Life Principal Office :

21, DARYAGANJ, DELHI

BRANCHES & AGENCIES IN ALL THE IMPORTANT CENTRES OF INDIA.

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APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL FOR 1953-54

LIST OF SUGAR MILLS IN THE UNION OF INDIA AND IN PAKISTAN

WORKING AS WELL AS PROJECTED

1953

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP-TO-DATE

Published by

Messrs. M. P. GANDHI & CO. (*Publishers*),

JAN MANSION, SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY 1.

Telephones: Office: 24047. Res.: 73526 Telegrams: "KEEN", Bombay.

DETAILED LIST OF SUGAR MILLS (VACUUM PAN) IN THE UNION OF INDIA, AND IN PAKISTAN, 1953.

WORKING AS WELL AS PROJECTED

(Union of India)

EXPLANATION :—*Asterisk in the last but one column shows mills which have also got gur-refining plants.*

† *Mills marked thus did not work during 1952–53 season.*

‡ „ „ „ *are reported to be under construction.*

"S" = Sulphitation. "DS" = Double Sulphitation. "C" = Carbonation. "DC" = Double Carbonation.

Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	*Location*	*District*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Nearest Steamer Station*	*Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)*	
WEST BENGAL						
1. † Shree Radha Krishna Sugar Mills, Ltd., Lessees : Bengal Pioneer Agri. Farm Ltd., 138, Harrison Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Sugarsweet, Cal. Phone : B. B. 2203.	Beldanga. (Tel. Sugarsweet, Beldanga).	Murshidabad.	Beldanga, E. Rly.	Lalgola.	750	DS
2. The Ramnugger Cane & Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Anderson Wright Ltd., 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Amasis, Calcutta. Phone : City 2572.	Plassey P. O.	Nadia.	Plassey, E. Rly.	Do.	500/700	DS
3. † Rajluxmi Sugar Mills, M/A. Kartick Bose & Sons, Dr. Bose's Laboratory, Ltd., 45, Amherst Street, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Lactic, Calcutta. Phone : B. B. 415.	Maitra Bagan, Basirhat.	24 Parganas.	Maitra Bagan Rly. Siding, B. B. L. R.	...	75	S

4. ‡All-India Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. M/S. Chakraborty Roy & Co., Ltd., 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Chini, Calcutta. { Phone : City 4495.	Habra.	Do.	Habra, E. Rly.		...	600	

West Bengal 4

SOUTH BIHAR

1. †Gaya Sugar Mills Ltd., Managing Director, Lala Guru Sharan Lal, C.I.E., P.O. Guraru Mills, Dist. Gaya.	Guraru, P. O. Guraru Mills, (Tel. Sugar Mills, Gaya. Tel. Gaya 78).	Gaya.	Guraru,	Do.	Patna.	350	DS
2. The South Bihar Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. N. K. Jain & Co., Ltd., 2-3, Clive Row, Calcutta. Telegrams: Kalyanime, Calcutta.	Bihta (Telegrams: 'Sugar' Bihta. Phone: Dinapore 30).	Patna.	Bihta,	Do.	Digha.	1200	DS
3. †Mohini Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Messrs. Karamchand Thapar & Brothers Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Spiritual, Calcutta. { Phone: Bank 1134/5	Warsaliganj P.O. Warsaliganj, (Tel. Spiritual, Warsaliganj.)	Gaya.	Warsaliganj,		Mokamaghat.	700	DS
4. Rohtas Industries, Ltd., M/A Sahu-Jain Ltd., P. O. Dalmianagar (Shahabad). Tele { Grams: ~ahu-Jain, Dalmianagar. { Phone: Dalmianagar 13.	P. O. Dalmianagar.	Shahabad.	Dehri-on-Sone, E. Rly.		Buxar.	1800	DC/DS
5. Ganga Deshi Sugar Factory Ltd., M/D. Mr. Behari Lal, Buxar, (Tel. Sugar-Buxar).	P. O. Buxar Buxar. (Gajadharganj).	Do.	Buxar,	Do.	Do.	100*	S

South Bihar 5

Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
NORTH BIHAR						
1. Sakri Sugar Works of The Darbhanga Sugar Co., Ltd., Registered Office: Lohat P. O., Dist. Darbhanga. Tele { Grams: Sugar, Lohat. Phone: Darbhanga-3A.	Sakri P. O. Tel. Sakri, Factory: Sakri, Telephone: Darbhanga—3.	Darbhanga.	Sakri, N.E. Rly.	Semaria Ghat.	750	DS
2. Lohat Sugar Works of The Darbhanga Sugar Co., Ltd., Registered Office: Lohat P. O., Dist. Darbhanga. Tele { Grams: Sugar, Lohat. Phone: Darbhanga 3A.	Lohat P. O. Tel. Lohat Factory: Lohat, Telephone: Darbhanga—3A.	Do.	Pandaul, Do. (Goods: Lohat Siding).	Do.	1300	DS
3. Ryam Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 21, Kanpur, U.P. Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Ryam Factory P. O. (Tel. Ryam Factory: Tarsarai).	Do.	Tarsarai, Do.	Do.	779	C 4
4. Samastipur Central Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 21, Kanpur, U.P. Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Samastipur. (Tel. Central, Samastipur. Phone: Samastipur—9).	Do.	Samastipur, Do.	Do.	795	S
5. New India Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A Cotton Agents, Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Cotagent, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 3411.	Hassanpur Rd., P. O. Hassanpur Sugar Mill, (Tel. "Birla" Hassanpur Sugar Mills).	Do.	Hassanpur Road, Do.	Do.	1100/1300	DS

6.	The Motipur Sugar Factory Ltd., Agent :—Abdul Rahim Oosman & Co., (India) Ltd., 2, Rajmohan Street, Calcutta-1. Tele { Grams : Muslim. Calcutta. Phone: Jorasanko—5726 & 5727.	Motipur. (Tel. Sattar, Motipur and Talabgar, Muzaffarpur. Phone : Muzaffarpur 65).	Muzaffarpur.	Motipur,	Do.	Paleza Ghat.	1200	DC
7.	Belsund Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Bangur Bros. Ltd., 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Guny Export. Phone : BK—3838.	Righa P. O. (Tel Mitha, Righa).	Do.	Righa,	Do.	Semaria Ghat.	850	DS
8.	Champaran Sugar Co., Ltd., Barrah Factory, M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 21, Kanpur, U.P. Tele { Grams ; Begg, Kanpur. Phone : Kanpur 2108.	Bara-Chakia P. O. (Tel. Cane, Bara-Chakia).	Champaran.	Chakia,	Do.	Paleza Ghat.	932	DC
9.	Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Shree Hanuman Investment Co., Ltd., 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta Tele { Grams : Mightyholy, Calcutta. Phone : Jorasanko 4501 (3 lines).	Motihari (Tel. Sugar, Motihari, Telephone No. 60).	Do.	Motihari,	Do.	Do.	850	DC
10.	The Sugauli Sugar Works, Ltd., M/D. Mr. Md. Hanif and Haji Ashraf Ali. 3 & 5, Rajmohan Street, Calcutta.	Sugauli, (Tel. Taj, Sugauli).	Do.	Sugauli,	Do.	Do.	900	DS
11.	Motilal Padampat Sugar Mill Co., Ltd., H. O. Kamala Tower, Kanpur. Tele { Grams : Motipat, Kanpur. Phone : 2532—Accounts 2315—Stores.	Majhaulia. (Tel. Motipat, Majhaulia).	Do.	Majhaulia,	Do.	Do.	1000	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
12.	Champarun Sugar Co., Ltd., Chanpatia Factory, M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co. Ltd., Post Box No. 21, Kanpur, U.P. Tele { Grams: Begg. Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Chanpatia, (Tel. Chansuco, Chanpatia).	Champaran.	Chanpatia, N.E. Rly.	Paleza Ghat.	870	S
13.	S. K. G. Sugar Ltd., M/A. Sahujain Ltd., Dalmianagar, Shahabad. Tele { Grams: Sahujain, Phone: Dalmianagar 8.	Lauriya P. O. (Tel. Sahujain, Lauriya).	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	1200	DS
14.	The New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Cotton Agents Ltd., (1) 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Cotagent, Phone: Bank 3411. (2) Imperial Bank Bldg., Bank St., Bombay. Tele { Grams: Lucky, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 27046.	Narkatiaganj, (Tel. Birla, Narkatiaganj).	Do.	Narkatiaganj, Do.	Do.	1000	DS
15.	Harinagar Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Narayanlal Bansilal, 207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2, Tele { Grams: Cryssugar, Phone: Bombay 30841.	P. O. Harinagar. (Tel. Maryada, Ramnagar, Champaran).	Do.	Harinagar, Do.	Do.	1600/1700	DS
16.	North Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Kanoria Co., Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (Tel. Kanoria—Calcutta).	Bagaha. P. O. Naraipur, (Tel. Kanoria-Bagaha).	Do.	Bagaha Do.	Palezaghat. Samariaghat.	650	DS

17. Sitalpore Sugar Works, Ltd., M/D. M/S. D. P. Ghosh & R. N. Dutt. (1) 93A, Dharmtolla Street, Calcutta. Telephone: Bank 2622. (2) Indian Press Buildings, Allahabad. (Local Office: Sahibganj, Chapra).	Garaul (Tel. Kamala, Garaul Phone—Muzaffar-pur 134).	Muzaffarpur.	Garaul,	Do.	...	800	DS
18. Cawnpore Sugar Works, Ltd., Marhowrah Factory, M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O Box No. 21, Kanpur, Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Marhowrah. (Tel. Marsuco, Marhowrah).	Saran.	Marhowrah,	Do.	Revelganj.	930	DC
19. The Behar Sugar Works of the Industrial Corporation, Ltd. M/A. Sarabhai Sons Ltd., P. B. 28, Ahmedabad. Tele { Grams: Indus, Ahmedabad. Phone: Ahmedabad 5001. H. O. Shahibag House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Indus, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 22497.	Pachrukhi (Tel. Indus, Pachrukhi).	Do.	Pachrukhi,	Do.	Palezaghat.	1100	DC
20. New Savan Sugar & Gur Refining Co. Ltd. Lessees: The Standard Refinery & Distillery Ltd., Secretaries: M/S. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Spiritual, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 1134/5.	Siwan (Tel. Sugar Siwan).	Do.	Savan,	Do.	Do.	900	DS
21. †Indian Sugar Works, Lessee: Shaikh Khoda Baksh, P.O. Siwan, Dist. Saran. (Tele. Deen, Siwan.)	Siwan.	Do	Do.	Do.	Savan, O. A.	700	DS

No.	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station		Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
22.	Bharat Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Cotton Agents Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Cotagent, Phone: Bank 3411.	Sidhwalia. Tel.-Birla, Sidhwalia.	Saran.	Sidhwalia,	N.E. Rly.	Revelganj & Palezaghat.	650	DS
23.	Sasa Musa Sugar Works, Ltd., M/A. Mousell & Co., Ltd., P.B. 2164, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Diogenes, Phone: Bank 5666.	Sasa Musa. (Tel. Factory— Sasa Musa, Gopalganj, Saran).	Do.	Sasa Musa,	Do.	Palezaghat.	800	DS
24.	The Vishnu Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Bilasrai Banarsilal & Co., Famous Cine Buildings, 20 Haines Road, Bombay 11. (Tel. Brijbilas, Bombay.)	Gopalganj. (P.O. Vishnu Sugar Mills. Tel. Vishnu Gopalganj).	Do.	Harkhua,	Do.	Revelganj.	800	DS
25.	S. K. G. Sugar Ltd., M/A. Sahu-Jain & Co., Ltd., P. O. Dalmianagar, Dist. Shahabad. Tele { Grams: Sahujain, Phone: Dalmianagar 8.	Hathua. P. O. Mirganj. (Tel. Sahujain, Mirganj. Phone— Hathua 4 & 5).	Do.	Hathua,	Do.	Palezaghat.	1400/1500	DS

North Bihar 25

Total Bihar 30

EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

No.	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station		Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
1.	Purtabpore Co., Ltd., M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 21, Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Mairwa. (Tel. Sucrose— Mairwa).	Deoria.	Mairwa,	Do.	Revelganj.	784	DC
2.	†Noori Sugar Works, Prop. Noori Mian & Co., Bhatni. (Tel. Noori-Bhatni.)	Bhatni.	Do.	Bhatni,	Do.	Barhaj.	726	DS

3.	Shree Sitaram Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Karamchand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Spiritual, Calcutta. Tele { Phone: Bank—1134/5.	Baitalpur, P O. Baitalpur (Tel. Spiritual, Baitalpur, Deoria Phone: Deoria-18).	Do.	Baitalpur, Do.	Do.	900	DS
4.	Cawnpore Sugar Works, Ltd., Gauri Factory, M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 21, Kanpur, Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Tele { Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Gouribazar, P. O. (Tel. Gaursuco, Gouribazar.)	Do.	Gouribazar, Do.	Do.	738	DS
5.	Deoria Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Karamchand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Spiritual, Calcutta. Tele { Phone: Bank 1134/5.	Deoria. (Tel. Spiritual, Deoria, Phone: Deoria 19).	Do.	Deoria Sadar, Do.	Do.	900	DS
6.†	Deoria Baitalpur Sindhi Sugar Mills, Ltd., Props: M/S. Shree Sitaram Sugar Co., Ltd., & M/S. New Savan Sugar & Gur Refining Co., Ltd. M/A.: M/S. Karamchand Thapar & Bros, Ltd., 5. Royal Exchange Place. Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Spiritual. Calcutta. Tele { Phone: Bank—1134/5.	Deoria. (Tel. Spiritual, Deoria.)	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	351	DS
7.	Saraya Sugar Factory, Senior Managing Partner, Sardar Sir Surendra Singh Majithia, Kt., Sardarnagar. Tele { Grams: Majithias, Sardarnagar. Tele { Phone: Gorakhpur 88.	Sardarnagar.	Gorakhpur.	Sardarnagar, Do.	Do.	2129	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
8.	Diamond Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Murarka & Sons, Ltd., 4-E, Dalhousie Square, Stephen House, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Canesugar, Calcutta. Phone: South 2963. City 5529 Office.	Pipraich. (Tel. Diamond, Pipraich, Phone: Gorakhpur 21.)	Gorakhpur.	Pipraich, N.E. Rly.	Barhaj.	700/800	DS
9.	The Shankar Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A Indrachand Hariram, 2, Doyehatta Street, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Chinimil, Calcutta. Phone: Jorasanko 2756, 2757.	Captainganj. (Tel. Sugar, Captainganj, Phone: Gorakhpur 91.)	Deoria.	Captainganj, Do.	Do.	955	DS
10.	The Panjab Sugar Mills, Co., Ltd., Managers, Messrs. Narang Bros. & Co., Ltd., 3, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.	Ghughli. Tel. Factory, Ghughli, R. S.	Gorakhpur.	Ghughli, Do.	Do.	922	DS
11.	Mahabir Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Dwarkadas Baijnath, Siswa Bazar. Telephone No. 14.	Siswa Bazar. (Tel. Mahabirji, Siswa Bazar.)	Do.	Siswa Bazar, Do.	Do.	697	DS
12.	The Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works, M/D Raja Anirudh Pratap Narain Singh, Padrauna Raj. (Tel. Sugar, Rajabazar, Khadda.)	Khadda.	Deoria.	Khadda. Do.	Do.	761	DS
13.	The Lakshmi Devi Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Messrs. Agarwal & Co., P. O. Chhitauni. Telephone: Padrauna 44.	Chhitauni.	Do.	Chhitauni, Do.	Do.	700/750	DS
14.	Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Devidutt Surajmull, Padrauna, Deoria. Tele { Grams: Khetan, Padrauna. Phone: Padrauna 3.	Lakshmiganj. (Tel. Khetan, Lakshmiganj. Telephone: Padrauna 20.)	Do.	Lakshmiganj, Do.	Do.	732*	DS

15.	The Ramkola Sugar Mills Co., Ltd. Chairman-Lala Balmokand Shah Sawney. Head Office D. Block, Oden Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Tele { Grams: Tirestate, New Delhi. Phone: 43599 New Delhi.	Ramkola. (Tel. Sugar, Ramkola, Phone: Padrauna 18.)	Do.	Ramkola,	Do.	Revelganj.	1105	DS
16.	Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills. Ltd., M/A. Messrs. Devidutt Chaturbhuj, P. O. Ramkola, Deoria. (Tele: Khetan, Ramkola.)	Ramkola, (Tel. Khetan Ramkola) Phone: Padrauna 4.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Barhaj.	779	DS
17.	The Padrauna Rajkrishna Sugar Works, Ltd., M/D. R. B. Kr. Rudra Pratap Narain Singh, Jagdis Garh Estate, Padrauna, Tele { Grams: Krishna, Padrauna. Phone: Padrauna 7.	Padrauna. (Telephone No. 6.)	Do.	Padrauna,	Do.	Do.	1048	DS
18.	Jagdish Sugar Mills, Ltd., Raibahadur Kr. Rudra Pratap Narain Singh Saheb, Authorised Controller. Tele { Grams: Jagdish, Padrauna. Phone: Padrauna 15.	Kathkuiyan, (Padrauna P. O.)	Do.	Kathkuiyan,	Do.	Do.	650	DS
19.	The United Provinces Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Mercator, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 4601.	Seorahi P. O., (Tel. Chini- Seorahi.)	Do.	Tamkohi Rd.,	Do.	Do.	925	DS
20.	Ganesh Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Poddar Jaipuria & Co. 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Jaipuria, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 2466-67.	P. O. Anandnagar. (Tel. Ganesh— Anandnagar). Telephone: Anandnagar 4.	Gorakhpur.	Anandnagar	Do.	Do.	832	DS
21.	†Shree Sardar Sugar Mills Co., Proprietors: Champalal Dhanpat Singh, Head Office: 11, Armenian Street, Calcutta. Phone: B.B. 2604.	Ramchandri, P. O. Nichloul.	Do.	Siswa Bazar,	Do.	Do.	80	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
22.	The Madho Kanhaya Mahesh Gouri Sugar Mills, Ltd.	Munderwa. (Tel. Jagdish Puram Basti).	Basti.	Munderwa, N.E. Rly.	Barhaj.	700/800	DS
23.	Basti Factory of The Basti Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. Narang Bros. & Co., Ltd., Registered Office: Kapur Building, Hathi Gate, Amritsar. Admin. Office: 3, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.	Basti. (Tel Factory, Basti, Telephone: Basti—26.)	Do.	Basti, Do.	Ajodhyaghat.	900/1000	DC
24.	Walterganj Factory of The Basti Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. Narang Bros. & Co., Ltd., Kapur Building, Hathi Gate, Amritsar. Delhi Office: 3, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.	Walterganj. (Tel. Sugar, Walterganj.)	Do.	Govindnagar, Do.	Do.	800/900	DS
25.	Shree Anand Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Agarwal Sugar Agents Ltd. Jaipuria Concern, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Jaipuria, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 2466—67.	Khalilabad. (Tel. Shreeanand Khalilabad 8.)	Do.	Khalilabad, Do.	Barhaj.	550	DS
26.	The Seksaria Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Govindram Bros., Ltd., Seksaria Chambers, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Fairtrade, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 34627.	Babhnan. (Tel. Seksariaco, Babhnan.)	Gonda.	Babhnan, Do.	Do.	800	DS
27.	Nawabganj Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. Narang Bros., & Co., Ltd., Kapur Building, Hathi Gate, Amritsar. Operating Office: 3, Cavalry Lines, Delhi. Telegrams: "Narangbro", Delhi.	Nawabganj, (Tel. Sugar mills, Nawabganj, Gonda).	Gonda.	Nawabganj, Do.	Ajodhya Ghat.	1850	DS

28.	Balrampur Sugar Co., Ltd., Balrampur Factory, M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 21, Kanpur, U.P. Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Balrampur. (Tel. Balsuco, Balrampur. Telephone: Balrampur 37).	Do.	Balrampur, Do.	Do.	768	DS
29.	Balrampur Sugar Co., Ltd., Tulsipur Factory, M/A Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 21, Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Tulsipur. (Tel. Talsuco, Tulsipur.)	Do.	Tulsipur, Do.	Do.	746	DS
30.	R. B. Lachmandass Sugar and General Mills, Ltd., Managing Agents:— M/S. Mittal Agency, 11, A. P. Sen Road, Lucknow. Tele. { Grams: Laxmansons, Lucknow. Phone: Lucknow 904.	P. O. Jarwal Road, (Tel. Laxmansons, Jarwal Road, N.E.R. Telephone, 16, Gonda).	Bahraich.	Jarwal Road, Do.	Do.	865	DS
31.	The Burhwal Sugar Mills, Co. Ltd. Managing Directors: 1. Pt. Durga Shankar Dixit, 2. Lala Daya Ram, 54/14 Canal Range, Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Busumills, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2758.	Burhwal, (Tel. Busumills Burhwal).	Barabanki.	Burhwal, Do.	Do.	650	DS
32.	Seth Ramchand & Sons Sugar Mills, Ltd. Directors:—1. Seth Roshan Lal 2. Seth Parshotam Das 3. Seth Jugal Kishore— Managing Director: 4. Seth Ram Sarup, Barabanki.	Barabanki. (Tel. Malaco, Barabanki. Phone: Barabanki 21).	Barabanki.	Barabanki, N. E. Rly. & N. Rly.	Do.	984	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
33.	Ratna Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. Ratna Agents Syndicate, 107, Street Field Road, Banaras City. Tele { Grams: Ratna, Banaras. Phone: 653, Banaras.	Shahganj. (Tel. Ratna, Shahganj, Jaunpur).	Jaunpur.	Shahganj, N.E. Rly. & E. Rly.	Balia.	966	DS
34.	†Shree Krishna Deshi Sugar Works, Lessees: Jai Narain Pershad & Co., Jhusi (Allahabad).	Jhusi. (Tel. Sugar. mills, Jhusi. Phone Allahabad.)	Allahabad.	Jhusi, N.E. Rly.	Do.	600*	DS
35.	†Tribeni Deshi Sugar Works, Lessees: L. Jainarain Prasad Agarwal, Tele { Grams: Madho, Naini. Phone: 2394—Allahabad.	Naini.	Do.	Naini, E. Rly. & C. Rly	Buxar.	300*	S
36.	The Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory, M/A. The Seksaria Industries Ltd., Seksaria Chambers, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.	Biswan, (Tel. Factory Biswan).	Sitapur.	Biswan, N.E. Rly.	[illegible]	.200 Double Tandem.	S
37.	Kamlapat Motilal (Sugar Mills), Prop. M/S. Kamlapat Motilal, P.B. 69, Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Lalmoti, Kanpur. Phone: 2315.	P.O. Motinagar, (Tel. Lalmoti, Faizabad, Phone: No. 41, Faizabad).	Faizabad.	Masodha. N. Rly. K. M. Sugar Mills, Siding.	Do.	Cane 1100* Gur 100	DS

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WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
1.	The Lakshmi Sugar & Oil Mills Ltd., Head Office: Hardoi, Managing Agents: Rai Bahadur Bansidhar Sons & Co.	Hardoi, (Tel. Lakshmi, Hardoi. Telephone: Hardoi 8).	Hardoi.	Hardoi, N. Rly.	Buxar.	1572	DS

2.	The Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A Cotton Agents Ltd., (1) Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Lucky, Bombay. Phone: Bombay-27046 (4 lines) & 33745. (2) 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Cotagent, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 3411.	Hargaon, (Tel. Osmills, Hargaon Sugar Mills, Telephone: Sitapur 2).	Sitapur.	Hargaon, N.E. Rly.	Ajodhya Ghat.	1925	DS
3.	The Lakshmiji Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/D. Seth Kisorilal Saheb, Maholi, (Dt. Sitapur).	Maholi (Tel. Lakshmi, Maholi, Telephone: Sitapur 5).	Sitapur.	Maholi, C. Rly.	Buxar.	1250	C
4.	*Govind Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Cotton Agents Ltd., (a) Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Lucky, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 27046 (b) 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Cotagent, Calcutta. Phone: BK 3411	Khamaria, Pandit P. O. Aira Estate, (Tel Birla Lakhimpore- Phone No. 24 Lakhimpore- kheri).	Lakhimpore- Kheri.	Lakhimpore- Kheri, N. E. Rly.	Bahramghat.	800	DS
5.	The Hindusthan Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Bachhraj and Co., Ltd., Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Shree, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 30027. Calcutta Office:— C/o. The East India Development Co., Ltd., Bombay Mutual Building (2nd floor), Royal Exchange Extension. 9, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Method, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 1178.	Golagokarannath, Kheri. (Tel. Shree- Golagokarannath, Kheri, Telephone No. 1, Golagokarannath).	Kheri.	Golagokaran- nath, Do.	Do.	2123	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
6.	Rosa Sugar Works & Distillery of Carew & Co., Ltd., M/A. Gladstone Lyall & Co., Ltd., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Ghat, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 2561.	Rosa, (Telegram: Carew, Rosa. Telephone Shahjahanpur 36).	Shahjahanpur.	Rosa Junction, N. Rly.	......	762	DS
7.	H. R. Sugar Factory M/D. Sahu Murli M: 13, Civil Lines, Bare	Bareilly, (Tel. Sugar, Bareilly. Phone No. 33. Bareilly).	Bareilly.	Bareilly Jn., N. Rly. & N. E. Rly.	Buxar.	902	DS
8.	The Kesar Sugar Works Ltd., M/A. Kilachand Devchand & Co., 45/47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Seeds, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 26506.	Baheri, (Tel. Kesar, Baheri). (i) Phone No. 5, Bareilly. (ii) Phone No. 5, Baheri Sugar Factory, (Bareilly Exchange).	Do.	Baheri, N. E. Rly.	Barhaj.	1280	DS
9.	L. H. Sugar Factories and Oil Mills, Ltd., M/A. Raja Radharaman, Telephone: Pilibhit 31 and 32. (Both the units working.)	Pilibhit. (Tel. Crystal-Pilibhit, Phone Pilibhit 32).	Pilibhit.	Pilibhit, Do.	Do.	1804 (Double Tandem).	DS
10.	Upper Ganges Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Cotton Agents, Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Cotagent, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 3411.	Seohara, (Tel. Birla, Seohara).	Bijnor	Seohara, N. Rly.	Buxar.	2575	DS
11.	Shiv Prasad Banarsidas Sugar Mills, Lessee: Seth Kundan Lal.	Bijnor, (Tel. Sugar, Bijnor).	Do.	Bijnor, Do.	Do.	1100/1200	DS

12.	The Dhampur Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Kr. Murli Manohar Saheb, 13, Civil Lines, Bareilly, Telephone: Bareilly 295.	Dhampur, (Tel. 'Sugarmills,' Dhampur).	Bijnor.	Dhampur,	Do.	Buxar	994	DS
13.	Shri Janki Sugar Mills & Co., Doiwala. Proprietors: 1. Seth Sunderlal Haveliwala. 2. Seth Madanlal Haveliwala. 3. Seth Sarju Prasad Haveliwala. M/D. New Ganeshganj, Lucknow.	Doiwala, (Tel. Sugar, Doiwala, Phone: 528 Dehra Dun).	Dehra Dun.	Doiwala,	Do.	Bahramghat	650*	DC DS
14.	The Ganga Sugar Corporation Ltd., H. O. Odeon Buildings, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Chairman: R. B. L. Isher Dass M.A., LL.B., The Mahalakshmi Sugar Mills, Co., Ltd., Hamira (Kapurthala State), Dist. Jullundur.	Deoband. (Tel. Sugar, Deoband. Telephone: Deoband 23).	Saharanpur.	Deoband,	Do.	Buxar	1021	DC DS
15.	Rai Bahadur Narain Singh Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/D. Sardar Rajdev Singh, 2, Curzon Road, New Delhi. Telephone: Delhi, 7617.	Lhaksar, (Tel Sugar, Lhaksar Jn., N. Rly. Telephone: Roorkee 35).	Do.	Lhaksar, (Jn.),	Do.	Do.	1250	DC
16.	The Lord Krishna Sugar Mills, Ltd., Regd. Office: Rupar, East Punjab. M/D. Seth Shiv Prasad.	Saharanpur, (Tel. Sugar, Saharanpur, Telephone: Saharanpur 3 & 3A).	Do.	Saharanpur,	Do.	Do.	1250	DS
17.	Sir Shadi Lal Sugar and General Mills, Ltd., M/A. M/S Hariraj Swarup, and Bros., Muzaffarnagar. Tele { Grams: Swesugmill, Muzaffarnagar. Phone: Muzaffarnagar 20, 85, 132.	Mansurpur, (Tel. Swesugmill, Mansurpur, N. Rly.) Telephone: Muzaffarnagar 44 & 69).	Muzaffar- nagar.	Mansurpur,	Do.	Bombay	1100/1200	DC

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
18.	Upper India Sugar Mills, Ltd., Secretary:—P. Srikrishna Deva Bhargava, M/A M/S. Mitra Mandal, Ltd., Tele { Grams: Sugar. Khatauli, Phone: Muzaffarnagar 96.	Khatauli, (Telephone: Muzaffarnagar 96).	Muzaffar-nagar.	Khatauli, N. Rly.	......	1149/1400	DC DS
19.	Amritsar Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Amar Singh & Co., Amritsar (Punjab). Tele { Grams: Refiners, Amritsar. Phone: Amritsar 41.	Rohanakalan, P. O. Rohanakalan (Tel. Refiners, Muzaffarnagar. Phone: Muzaffar-nagar 41).	Do.	Rohanakalan, Do.	Buxar.	1208	DC
20.	Upper Doab Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. M/S Hariraj Swarup, Rajendralal, Debi Prasad & Brothers, Shamli. Tele { Grams: Swesugmill, Muzaffarnagar. Phone: Muzaffarnagar 85A and 32.	Shamli, (Tel. Sugarmill-Shamli. Phone: Shamli 32).	Do.	Shamli, S.S.L.Rly.	......	1429	DS
21.	Diwan Sugar and General Mills Ltd., Managing Agents: M/S. Virmani & Co. 63, Najaf Garh Road, New Delhi. Tele { Grams: Dhandiwan. New Delhi. Phone: New Delhi 44238	Diwannagar, P. O. Sakhoti-Tanda, Meerut. (Tel. Diwanmills, Muzaffarnagar, Phone: Muzaffarnagar 77).	Meerut.	Sakhoti Tanda, N. Rly.	......	716	DS
22.	Daurala Sugar Works, Prop. The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi. Managing Agents: Bharat Ram Charat Ram & Co., Ltd. Tele { Grams: Yarn, Delhi. Phone: Delhi 24011.	Daurala. (Tel. Sugarworks, Daurala Meerut. Telephone: Meerut 452.)	Do.	Daurala, Do.	......	1400	DC DS

23.	Jaswant Sugar Mills Ltd., Meerut City, Meerut.	Meerut City. (Telegrams : Godfearing, Telephone : Meerut 573).	Do.	Meerut City, Do.	......	1100/1200	DS
24.	Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Managing Proprietors. (1) M/S. Dinanath Nanakchand, Chawri Bazar, Delhi. Tele { Grams : Ensey, Delhi. Phone : 42209 and 24906. (2) R S. Chiranjilal & Sons, Sadur Bazar, Delhi. Tele { Grams : Consult, Delhi. Phone : 8971. Delhi.	Mohiuddinpur, (Tel. Sugarmills, Mohiuddinpur, Telephone : Meerut 482).	Do.	Mohiuddinpur, Do.	Buxar.	989*	DS
25.	The Modi Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Rai Bahadur Multanimal & Sons Ltd.	Modinagar, (Tel. Modisugar, Modinagar, Phone: Modinagar 1, 5, 21.	Do.	Modinagar, Do.	......	1000	DC
26.	Mawana Sugar Works, Proprietors: The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi. Tele { Grams : Yarn, Delhi. Phone : Delhi 24011	Mawana, Tel.: Sugar, Mawana. Phone : 455 Meerut.	Do.	Meerut, Do.	Barhaj	800/1000	DS
27.	Simbhaoli Sugar Mills, Ltd., Mg. Director and Chairman : Sardar Raghbir Singh Sahib Sandhanwalia, C.I.E., O.B.E. Tele { Grams : Sandhanwalia, Simbhaoli, Phone : Hapur 77.	Simbhaoli, P. & T. Office Simbhaoli.	Do.	Simbhaoli, Do.	......	905	DS
28.	Panniji Sugar & General Mills Co. Panninagar, Managing Partner : Seth Poranchand.	Panninagar, Gokulnagar, P. O. (Tel. Pannijee Gokulnagar).	Naini-Tal.	Gokulnagar, N. E. Rly.	Barhaj.	800	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
29.	L. H. Sugar Factories & Oil Mill, Ltd., Kashipur. Director-in-charge: Sahu Jagdish Parsad, Pilibhit.	Kashipur, (Tel. Crystal. Kashipur). Phone P. C. O. Ext., Kashipur).	Naini-Tal.	Kashipur, N. E. Rly.	Barhaj.	650	DS
30.	The Neoli Sugar Factory, Prop. The Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd., P.O. Jamnanagar, Dist. Ambala. Tele { Grams: Saraswati, Jamnanagar. Phone: Jagadhari—27.	Manpore Nagaria, P. O. Neoli. (Tel. Sucrose, Neoli, Etah). Phone: Kasganj-37	Etah.	Manpore, Nagaria, Do.	Do.	895	DS
31.	Experimental Sugar Factory, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology.	Kanpur.	Kanpur.	Rawatpur, Do.	......	34	
32.	Kundan Sugar Mills, Managing Partner: Seth Kundan Lal, H. O. Old Leslie House, 19B, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. Tel-Crysugar Calcutta.	Amroha, (Tel. Kundan, Amroha). Phone Extension P.C.O. Amroha.	Moradabad.	Amroha, N. Rly.	Buxar.	1200/1300	DS
33.	The Ajudhia Sugar Mills, Prop: Lakshmiji Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., 53, Regal Building, New Delhi. Tele { Grams: Ajudhia, New Delhi. Phone: New Delhi.	P. O. Raja-Ka-Sahaspur, (Tel. Sugarmill, Moradabad Phone: Moradabad 79, Raja-Ka-Sahaspur Special Line).	Do.	Raja-Ka-Sahaspur, Do.	Do.	1500	DS
34.	Raza Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A Govan Bros., (Rampur) Ltd., Rampur. (Telephone: 291, 260, 263).	Rampur (Tel. Razaco, Rampur, U.P. Telephone: 332).	Rampur.	Rampur, Do.	Do.	1150	DC/DS
35.	Buland Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Govan Bros., (Rampur) Ltd., Rampur. (Telephone: 291, 260, 263).	Rampur (Tel. Buland, Rampur, U.P. Telephone: 276).	Do.	Do. N. Rly.	Do.	1150	DC/DS

Western Uttar Pradesh 35

Total Uttar Pradesh 72

PUNJAB (I)

1. Saraswati Sugar Mills, M/D. Mr. D. D. Puri, Prop.: The Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd.	P. O. Jamnanagar. (Telegram: Saraswati, Jamnanagar. Telephone: Jagadhri PBX).	Ambala.	Jagadhri, N. Rly.	Buxar.	1000	DC & DS

Punjab (I) 1

ORISSA

1. †Orissa Sugar, Distillery & Timber Mills Ltd. Managing Director: Shree Bhagaban Sahu. Manager: L. Jagga Rao Naidu., (Tel. Kalinga, Aska.)	Aska.	Ganjam.	Berhampur, E. Rly.	......	100/120*	
2. Jeypore Sugar Co., Ltd, M/A. Messrs. R. S. Industrial Corporation Ltd., 55, Peters' Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras, General Manager: Sri P. Punnaiah, B.A., Rayagada, (Dist. Koraput). Tel. Jeysuco, (Rayagada).	Rayagada.	Koraput.	Rayagada, Do.	Visakha-patnam.	250	DS

Orissa 2

MADRAS

1. The Vizagapatam Sugar & Refinery, Ltd., Anakapalle. M/A. Messrs. Kantilal & Seth Ltd., 14, New Queen's Road, Bombay.	Anakapalle. (Tel. "Sugars" Anakapalle).	Visakha-patnam.	Anakapalle, S. Rly.	Do.	250* Gur 30	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	*Location*	*District*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Nearest Steamer Station*	*Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)*	
2.	Etikoppaka Sugar Factory, No. I Proprietors: The Etikoppaka Co-operative, Agriculture & Industrial Society, Ltd., (Tel. Sugar Factory, Etikoppaka, Yellamanchili).	Etikoppaka.	Visakhapatnam.	Narasapatam Road, S. Rly.	Visakhapatnam.	75	DS
3.	† Etikoppaka Sugar Factory, No. II Proprietors: The Etikoppaka Co-operative, Agriculture & Industrial Society, Ltd.	Darlapudi.	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	600	DS
4.	Sri Rama Sugars & Industries Ltd., Prop.: Raja of Bobbili, Raja of Venkatagiri and others, Bobbili. (Tel. Sugar, Bobbili.)	Bobbili.	Shrikakulam.	Bobbili, E. Rly.	Do.	450	DS
5.	Sri Rama Sugars & Industries, Ltd., Seethanagaram.	Seethanagaram.	Do.	Seethanagaram, Do.	Do.	300	DS
6.	The K. C. P. Ltd., Proprietors of Vuyyuru Sugar Factory. (Tel. "Krushna" Vuyyuru).	Vuyyuru.	Kistna.	Bezwada, S. Rly.	......	1800	DS
7.	The Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. M/S. Kubera Sugar Managers Ltd. Regd. Office: 26, Errabalu Chetty Street, Tele { Grams: Kubera, Pithapuram, Madras. Phone: Madras 55470.	Pithapuram. (Tel Kubera, Madras) Phone: Pithapuram Sugar Factory.	East Godavari. S. Rly.	Pithapuram, Do.	Kakinada.	600*(a)	DS
8.	The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co., Ltd., M/A. Parry & Co., Ltd., P. B. No. 12, Madras. Tele { Grams: Parry, Madras. Phone: Madras 2983.	Samalkot. (Tel. Deccan, Samalkot).	Do.	Samalkot, Do.	Do.	700	DS

(a) Their Jaggery refining capacity is 40 Tons per day.

9. †M/S. Godavari Sugars & Refineries Ltd., M/A. M/S. AIDCO Ltd. 35, Luz Church Rd., Mylapore, Madras. Telegraphic address: Panchadara, Tanuku, Madras.	Tanuku.	West Godavari.	Tanuku,	Do.	......	200	DS
10. The East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd., M/A. Parry & Co., Ltd., P. B. No. 12, Madras. Tele { Grams: Parry, Madras. Phone: Madras 2983.	Nelikuppam. (Tel. Distimulo, Nelikuppam).	South Arcot.	Nelikuppam,	Do.	Cuddalore.	2200	DS
11. The India Sugars & Refineries Ltd. M/A. The India Sugar Agencies Ltd., High Grounds, Bangalore.	Hospet. (Tel, Sugars, Hospet).	Bellary.	Hospet,	Do.	......	600	DS
12. †The Coimbatore Agro Industries Ltd., M/A. M/S. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder & Co.	Podanur.	Coimbatore.	Podanur,	Do.	......	50*	
13. †Murugappa Sugar Co., Ltd., Mailpatti, (N. Arcot.)	Mailpatti.	N. Arcot	Mailpatti,	Do.	Madras.	75	S
14. The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co., Ltd., Pugalur Sugar Factory, M/A. Parry & Co. Ltd, P. B. No. 12, Madras. Tele { Grams: Parry, Madras. Phone: Madras 2983.	Pugalur Sugar Factory, P.O. (Tel. Desuabco. Pugalur.)	Trichinopoly	Pugalur,	Do.	......	700	DS
15. The Andhra Sugars Ltd. M/A M/S. Ranga Rao & Co., Tanuku, West Godavari District Telegram: Sugars, Tanuku.	Tanuku.	West Godavari District.	Tanuku,	Do.	Visakhapatnam.	600	DS

No.	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
16.	The Madura Sugar and Allied Products Ltd., M/A. Pandia Rajan & Co. Ltd., P. O. Pandiarajapuram Tele: "Sweet" Ammayanayakkanur.	Pandiaraja-puram.	Madurai.	Kodaikanal Road, S. Rly.	......	317	DS
					Madras 16		

BOMBAY

No.	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
1.	The Saswad Mali Sugar Factory, Ltd., Head Office: P. O. Malinagar. M/D. H. B. Girme, Esqr. Bombay Office: Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Malisugar, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 20134.	P.O. Malinagar, (Tel. Malisugar, Malinagar).	Sholapur.	Kurduwadi, Central Rly. Pandharpur, B.L. Rly.	Bombay	500/550	DS
2.	The Brihan Maharashtra Sugar Syndicate, Ltd., M/A. C. G Agashe & Co., Commonwealth Building, 980, Sadashiv Luxmi Road, Poona 2. Tele { Grams: Shree, Poona & Akluj. Phone: 9—138.	P.O. Shreepur.	Do.	Pandharpur, B.L. Rly. Bhigwan, Central Rly.	......	1000	DS
3.	Walchandnagar Industries Ltd., M/A. The Premier Construction Co., Ltd., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Walsakhar, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 26036—39.	P.O. Walchand-nagar, (Tel. Walsakhar Walchandnagar).	Poona.	Bhigwan for Walchandnagar, Central Rly. Baramati, D.B. Rly., Nira, S. Rly.	Bombay.	1300	DS
4.	The Ravalgaon Sugar Farm, Ltd., M/A. Walchand & Co., Ltd., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Rasufald, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 26036—39.	Ravalgaon. (Tel. Rasufald, Malegaon).	Nasik.	Manmad, Central Rly.	Do.	850	DS

5.	The Belapur Co., Ltd., Managers: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Brix, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 25037.	Harigaon, (Tel. Belapur Company— Belapur Road).	Ahmednagar,	Belapur,	Do.	Do.	1000	DS
6.	The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. M. L. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd., Industrial Assurance Buildings, 3rd Floor, Opposite Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Sugarmills, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 30825.	P.O. Tilaknagar, Shrirampur. (Tele. Sugarmills, Tilaknagar, Phone: Shriram- pur No. 10).	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1000	DS
7.	Belvandi Sugar Farm, Ltd., M/A. M. L. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd., Industrial Assurance Buildings, 3rd Floor, Opposite Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Design, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 30825.	P.O. Belvandi Sugar Farm, (Tele. Sugar-Farm, Belvandi, C. Rly).	Do.	Belvandi,	Do.	Do.	250/300	DS
8.	Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. K. J. Somaiya & Sons, Ltd., Fazalbhoy Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Manikaka, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 31921.	Sakarwadi.	Do.	Kanhegaon,	Do.	......	750/800	DS
9.	The Somaiya Sugar Factory, Controlled by Godavari Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. K. J. Somaiya & Sons, Ltd., Fazalbhoy Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Manikaka, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 31921.	Lakshmiwadi, via Kopergaon.	Do.	Kopergaon,	Do.	......	600	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
10.	Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Messrs. A. H. Bhiwandiwalla & Co., 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele. Jaysugar, Bombay.	P.O. Changdeonagar, (Tele. Sugarmills, Puntamba,	Ahmednagar.	Puntamba, Central Rly.	Bombay.	350	DS
11.	The Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., M/A. Mafatlal, Apte & Kantilal, Ltd., Sakharwadi, Satara (North).	Sakharwadi, (Tel. Sakhar, Phaltan.)	Satara. North	Nira, S. Rly.	Do.	725/750	DS
12.	The Kolhapur Sugar Mills, M/A The United Agencies Ltd., P. O. New Palace. Tele { Grams: Sugarmills, Phone: 277 Kolhapur.	Kasaba Bavada, Kolhapur. (Tel. Sugar Mills, Kolhapur.)	Kolhapur.	Kolhapur, Do.	Do.	750/800	DS
13.	Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. M/S. Vinchurkar & Co., P. O. Krishna Kittur, Dist. Belgaum, via Kudchi, Tel. Address: Krisumills, Kudchi.	Krishna-Kittur.	Belgaum via Kudchi.	Shedbal, Kudchi. Do.	Do.	200	DS
14.	The Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., Managing Agents, M/S. Shirgaokar Brothers, Kolhapur-Shahupuri.	Ugar Khurd.	Belgaum.	Ugar Khurd, Do.	Marmagoa Harbour.	500	DS
15.	The Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Pravaranagar.	Ahmednagar.	Belapur, C. Rly.	......	450	S

Bombay 15

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S STATES

1. Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., M/A. Messrs. A. H. Bhiwandiwalla & Co., (Bombay) Ltd , Sehore.	Sehore.	Bhopal.	Sehore Central Rly.	Bombay	750	DS
2. Shree Bijay Sugar Mills. Ltd., M/D. Raghunath Singh, Mansinghka, Bijainagar.	Bijainagar.	Ajmere.	Bijainagar, Western Rly.	......	350	DS

Chief Comms' States 2

STATES AND STATES UNIONS

(Kashmir)

1. †Shree Yuvraj Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (Jammu & Kashmir) Ltd., Jammu.	Ranbirsingh-pura.	Jammu & Kashmir State.	Pathankot, N. Rly.	......	600	DS

Kashmir 1

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNIONS

2. Jagatjit Sugar Mills. Co., Ltd., M/A. Narang Brothers & Co., Ltd., 3. Cavalry Lines, Delhi. Telegrams : Narangbro, Delhi.	Phagwara, (Tel. Sugar Factory, Phagwara. Telephone : Phagwara 1).	Kapurthala. (PEPSU)	Phagwara, Do.	Bombay.	850	DC/DS
3. The Mahalaxmi Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., (The Paramjit Sugar Factory) Tele { Grams : Sugar. Jagatjitnagar. Phone : Kapurthala 50.	Jagatjitnagar, P O. (District Kapurthala).	Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	Hamira, Do.	Do.	2000	DC/DS

PEPSU 2

Mysore

4. Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., H. O. Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Road, Bangalore-City. Tele { Grams : Mysugar, Bangalore. Phone : 2133. Bangalore.	Mandya, (Tel. Mysugar, Mandya).	Mandya, Mysore State.	Mandya, S. Rly.	Madras.	1400	DS

Mysore 1

Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
Madhya Bharat						
5. The Jaora Sugar Mills, Prop.: Kalooram Govindram, Jaora, Madhyabharat, Tele { Grams: Sugar, Jaora. Phone: Office 30. Factory 50. Proprietor's Kesidence 50A	Jaora.	Ratlam.	Jaora, Western Rly.	Bombay.	750	DS
6. The Gwalior Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons, (Madhyabharat) Ltd., Dabra, Dist. Gwalior, Madhyabharat.	Dabra, (Tel. Sugar, Dabra), Phone: via Gwalior Exchange:— Dabra, 2, 3 and 4.	Madhya Bharat.	Dabra, Central Rly.	......	700	DC & DS
7. The Jiwaji Rao Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Shapoorji Pallonji (Gwalior) Ltd., Dalauda.	Dalauda. (Tel. (1) Sugar Dalauda). (2) Sugarmill. Mandsaur. Phone: Mandsaur 3 (Dalauda).	Mandsaur.	Dalauda, Western Rly.	Bombay.	550	DS
8. The Maharani Parvati Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Seth Onkarjee Kasturchand, Indore. Tele. Sugarmills, Sarangpur.	P. O. & Tel. Office. Sarangpur.	Madhya Bharat.	Akodia, Central Rly.	......	100	
9. Seth Govindram Sugar Mills, Proprietors: M/S. Nandlal Bachhulal.	P.O. Mehidpur Road.	Madhya Bharat Union.	Mehidpur Road, Western Rly.	Bombay.	300	DS
10. ‡Shree Vikram Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. M/S. Hiralall & Co., 25, Tukoganj Road. Indore. Tele { Grams: Binod, Indore. Phone: 282 Indore.	Alote.	Dewas State Senior.	Vikramgarh —Alote, Do.	Do.	500	DS

Madhya Bharat 6

		Greater Rajasthan				
11. The Bikaner Industrial Corporation Ltd., Managing Agents: The Podar Bapna Ltd., Tele. Podarsugar, Sri Ganganagar.	Sri Ganganagar.	Rajasthan.	Sri Ganganagar N. Rly.	......	600	DS
12. The Mewar Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Dhandhania Kedia & Co., Bhupalsagar (Rajasthan). (Tele. Sugarmill, Bhupalsagar, W. Railway).	Bhupalsagar.	Udaipur.	Bhupalsagar, W. Rly.	Bombay.	500	DS
				Rajasthan 2		
		Hyderabad				
13. The Salar Jung Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. M/S. Shakambari Traders Ltd., Catholic Centre, Armenian Street, Madras. Tele { Grams : Sugarmills Munirabad. Phone : Hivalue Madras.	Munirabad.	Raichura Dn. Hyderabad State.	Munirabad, S. Rly.	Goa.	250/300	DS
14. The Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., M/A H. E. H. The Nizam's Industrial Trust Fund, Represented by the Hyderabad Construction Co., Ltd., Abid Road, Hyderabad (Deccan). Telephone: Hyderabad (Deccan) 2704.	Shakarnagar (Tel. Sugar, Shakarnagar).	Hyderabad State.	Shakarnagar, Nizam State Railway.	No. 1 Plant. No. 2 Plant.	1300/1500 2000/2200	DS DS
				Hyderabad 2		
		Saurashtra				
15. †Bhavnagar Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. M/S. N. P. Deliwalla & Sons., Ltd., Opp. General Post Office, Bhavnagar.	Dhola Jn.	Bhavnagar State.	Dhola Jn., W. Rly.	Bhavnagar Port.	350/400	DS
				Saurashtra 1		
		United State of Travancore & Cochin				
16. The Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Pamba River Factory. Secretaries & Treasurers: Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., P. B. No. 12, Madras. Telegrams: Parry, Madras.	Tiruvalla, (Tele. Sugar, Tiruvalla).	Quilon.	Kottarakara, S. Rly.	Cochin.	600	S
				Travancore & Cochin 1		

Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)
Vindhya Pradesh					
17. ‡Sri Lakshmi Narayan Sugar Works Ltd., M/A. M/S. Singh & Co., 20, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	Harpalpur.	Alipura.	Harpalpur, Central Rly.	......	100 S

Vindhya Pradesh 1

DETAILED LIST OF GUR REFINERIES IN INDIAN UNION, 1953

Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)
BIHAR					
1. Siwan Deshi Sugar Factory, Prop. M/S. Noori Mian & Co., Bhatni, Gorakhpur.	Siwan.	Saran.	Savan, N. Rly.	Savan, O.A.	
UTTAR PRADESH					
1. Standard Refinery & Distillery Ltd., M/A. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Spiritual, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 1134—6.	Unnao.	Unnao.	Unnao, N. & N. E. Rly.	Buxar.	75
2. Baijnath Balmakund Sugar Mills, Prop. Mrs. Bankey Beharilal Singhania, Lalbankey St., Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Lalbankey, Kanpur. Phone: 2489, Kanpur.	Anwarganj.	Kanpur.	Anwarganj, C. Rly.	Barhaj.	27
3. Kamlapat Motilal, (Sugar Mills) Motinagar. H. O. P. B. No. 69, Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Lalmoti, Kanpur. Phone: 2315 Kanpur.	Motinagar. (Tel.—Lalmoti Faizabad). Phone: 41 Faizabad.	Faizabad.	Masodha, N. Rly.	......	100

PUNJAB (I)

1. Amritsar Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Amarsingh & Co., P. O. Seth Mills, Amritsar. Phone: 41.	Gr. Trunk Road, Amritsar.	Amritsar.	Amritsar, N. E. & E. Rly.		42

MADRAS

1. Al. Vr. St. Sugar Mills & Distillery, Prop. Al. Vr. St. Veerappa Chettiar, Zamindar of Thevaram Devakottai.	Tachanallur, (Tel. Sugar Mill, Tirunelveli Ind).	Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly Jn., S. Rly.	Tuticorin.	
2. Lakshmi Sugar Mills, Alvatirunagari, (Tel. Luxmi Sugar, Alvatirunagari). Prop. T. A. Daivanayaga Thevar, Tinnevelly.	Near Laksmana-tope. Tiruchendur Taluk.	Do.	Alwar—Tirunagari, S. Rly.	Do.	

STATES

1. The Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Secretaries & Treasurers: Parry & Co., Ltd., P. B. No. 12, Madras. Tele { Grams: Parry, Madras. Phone: Madras 2983	Thuckalay, (Tel. Sugars Thuckalay).	Travancore Cochin State.	Trivandrum, S. Rly.	Trivandrum.	18

Gur Refineries 8

DETAILED LIST OF SUGAR MILLS (VACUUM PAN) IN PAKISTAN, 1952-53.

EXPLANATION :—*Asterisk in the last but one column shows mills which have also got gur-refining plant.*

† Mills marked thus did not work during 1952-53 season.

‡ " " " are reported to be under construction.

"S"=Sulphitation. "DS"=Double Sulphitation. "C"=Carbonation. "D"=Double Carbonation.

EAST BENGAL (EASTERN PAKISTAN)

Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	*Location*	*District*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Nearest Steamer Station*	*Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)*	
1. North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Soorajmull Nagarmull, 8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Sugar, Calcutta, Phone : Bank 6853—6858 (6 Lines).	Gopalpur. (Tel. Sugar, Gopalpur, Rajshahi.) Phone: Kushtia 5.	Rajshahi.	Gopalpur E.B. Rly.	Saraghat.	1250*	DS
2. Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. M/S. Soorajmull Nagarmull, 8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Sugar, Calcutta. Phone : Bank 6853—6858 (6 Lines)	Setabganj. (Tel Sugar, Setabganj, Dinajpur, East Pakistan.)	Dinajpur.	Setabganj. Do.	Manihari.	800*	DS
3. Carew & Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Gladstone Lyall & Co., Ltd., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Ghat, Calcutta. Phone : Bank 2561—2565 (5 Lines).	Darsana.	Kushtia.	Darsana. Do.	Goalundoo.	1500*	DS
4. ‡The Desbandhu Sugar Mill Ltd., M/A. The Industrial Agency, 58, Patuatully, Dacca.	Charsindur.	Dacca.	Ghorasal, (Flg) Do.	Sultanpur Ghat	250	DS

Eastern Pakistan 4

WESTERN PUNJAB

1. †The Gujranwalla Sugar Mills Co., M/A. Narang Bros., Ltd., 3, Montgomery Road, Lahore. Singh & Co., Ltd., Civil Station, Gujranwala. Tele { Grams : Narang, Lahore. Phone : Lahore 4767.	Rahwali. (Tel Sugar Mill Gujranwala. Telephone : Gujranwala 64.)	Gujranwala.	Rahwali, N. W. Rly.	Karachi.	300/450	DS
2. †The Pattoki Sugar Works, Prop. Seth C. K. Deliwalla Pattoki, (Goa). Civil Lines, Bareilly, U.P.	Pattoki.	Lahore.	Pattoki, Do.	Do.	100	

Western Punjab 2

N.-W. F. PROVINCE

1. The Frontier Sugar Mills & Distillery Ltd., Tele { Grams : Sugar Mills, Takht-i-Bhai. Phone : 27 Mardan.	Takht-i-Bhai.	Mardan.	Takht-i-Bhai Do.	Karachi,	400/600	DC/S
2. The Premier Sugar Mills & Distillery Co., Ltd., Chairman : R. B. L. Isherdas, Mardan. Tele { Grams : Sugar, Mardan. Phone : Mardan, 74 Office, 75 Factory.	Mardan.	Do.	Mardan. Do.	Do.	3000	DC

N.-W. F. P. 2

List of Sugar Factories for establishment for which licences have been granted by the Government of India since November 1953.

	Name of Sugar Company with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	*Location of Mill*	*Taluka or Tehsil*	*District*	*Crushing Capacity*	*Whether Sulphitation or Carbonation*
1.	The Panipat Sugar Ltd., Panipat. Mg. Agents : M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., 5 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.	Panipat.	Panipat.	Karnal.	1,000 tons per day.	Sulphitation.
2.	The Karnatack Sugar & Cellulose Works. Ltd., Bombay. Mg. Agents : M/s. Karnatack Sugar Managers Ltd., 26 Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras 1.	Attiveri.	Kalghadgi.	Dharwar.	1,200 tons per day.	Sulphitation.
3.	Shri W. D. Chitale, 31, Western India House, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay. (Applicant) Mg. Agents : Company not yet formed.	Malsiras.	Malsiras.	Sholapur.	600 tons per day.	Sulphitation.
4.	The East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd., Kolianur. Mg. Agents : M/s. Parry & Co., Ltd. P.O. Box No. 12, Dare House, Madras 1.	Kolianur.	Villupuram.	South Arcot.	800 tons per day.	Sulphitation.
5.	The Mysore Sugar Co. Shimoga. Prop. : Shri Muljibhai Madhvani, Singara Estate, Coonoor.	Shimoga	....	Shimoga.	800/1,000 tons per day.	Sulphitation

6.	The Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd., Vadapathimangalam. Mg. Agents: M/s. Venkatesh Tyagayajan Ltd., Express Estate, Mount Road, Madras 1.	Vadapathi-mangalam.	Mannargudy.	Tanjore.	1,000 tons per day	....
7.	The Assam Sugar Mills & Distilleries Ltd., Assam. Mg. Agents: M/s. Assam Import & Export Service, Shillong (Assam).	Dimapur	Dimapur.	Mikir Hills.	750/1,000 tons per day.	Sulphitation.
8.	The Pannijee Sugar & Gen. Mill Co., Panninagar P.O., Gokulnagar, Dist. Nainital. Props.: Seth Kundah Lal, Seth Puranchand & Seth Rajendra Lal, 19-B, Chowrangee Road, Calcutta.	Bulandshahar.	Bulandsha-har.	Bulandsha-har.	1,000 tons per day.	Sulphitation.

1057

STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION
OF
SUGAR MILLS IN THE UNION OF INDIA
(1953-54)

Serial No.	State	Existing Cane Factories	Gur Refineries only	Total	Approximate Annual Product of Sugar
1.	West Bengal	4	...	4	
2.	Bihar	30	1	31	
3.	East U. P.	37	...	37	
4.	West U. P.	35	3	38	
5.	Punjab (India)	1	1	2	10.0 lakh tons
6.	Madras	16	2	18	
7.	Bombay	15	...	15	
8.	Orissa	2	...	2	
9.	Chief Commissioner's States...	2	...	2	
10.	States and States Union ...	17	1	18	
	TOTAL ...	159	8	167	

STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION
OF
SUGAR MILLS IN PAKISTAN
(1953-54)

Serial No.	Province	Cane Factories	Gur Refineries only	Total
1.	East Bengal	4	...	4
2.	West Punjab ...	2	...	2
3.	N.-W. F. P.	2	...	2
	TOTAL ...	8	...	8

No. of Mills in India (including Gur Refineries) actually working in the season 1953-54 was about ... 142

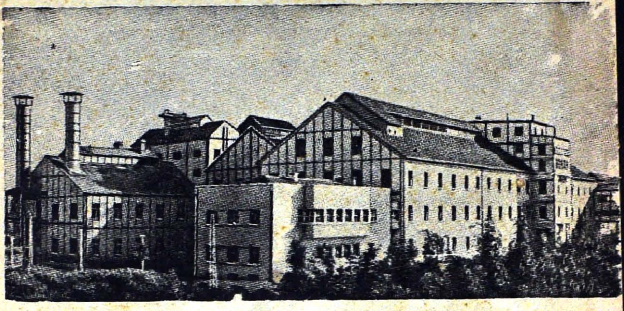
No. of Mills in India (including Gur Refineries) that did not work during the season 1953-54 (Mills under construction included) ... 25

Jan Mansion,
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road,
Bombay, 31st December 1954.

M. P. GANDHI & CO. (*Publishers*)

1953

SUGAR-FACTORIES



Complete Equipment for the Production of raw sugar, white sugar and refined sugar. Reconstructions of old factories, Supply of individual machines and apparatus. Advice on all sugar-technical questions and on heat economy.

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GREVENBROICH / NIEDERRHEIN

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BOMBAY
173, JAMSHEDJI TATA ROAD

DELHI
3, HANUMAN ROAD

CALCUTTA
P-8, MISSION ROW EXTENSION

MADRAS
2nd LINE BEACH No. 7